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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)

Dimensions series

1996 Census

This series from the 1996 Census demonstrates the analytical potential of census information. Tables in the *Dimensions series* are organized into 26 themes, each dealing with a specific topic or population group. Released today are two themes: Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status — Profile of the Population Aged 55 and Over (94F0031XDB, $60); and Mobility and Migration (a) Interprovincial migration patterns by language groups; and (b) Mobility, settlement patterns and geographic concentration of immigrants (94F0033XDB, $60).

Seven CD-ROMs, each containing a collection of themes grouped by subject area, will be available in the future at a cost of $60 per CD-ROM.

The series is packaged with the software Beyond 20/20. With many powerful features, the browser allows you to quickly and easily search and sort data, and to copy tables and charts to other Windows applications.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES

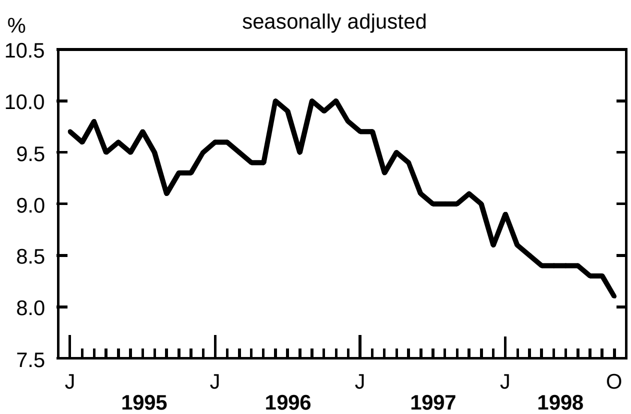
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
October 1998

Employment increased by an estimated 57,000 in October, the fourth consecutive month of growth, bringing gains so far this year to 322,000 (+2.3%). The rise in October was concentrated in full-time adult employment, in contrast to September's growth, which was mainly in youth and part-time employment.

Unemployment declined by 36,000 causing the unemployment rate to fall by 0.2 percentage points to 8.1%, the lowest rate since July 1990.

Unemployment rate

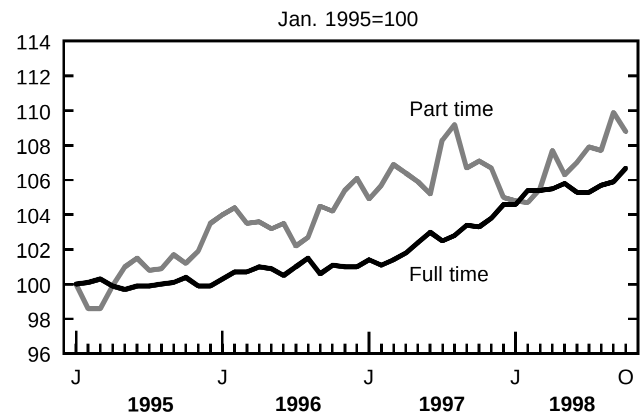


Full-time gains for adults

Full-time employment jumped by 84,000, with adults aged 25 and over accounting for all the increase. Full-time employment has grown 2.0% (+227,000) since December, slightly below the 2.4% growth over the same period last year.

Part-time employment fell by 27,000. Despite this decline, the strong growth of 3.6% in part-time employment has accounted for about 30% of the year-to-date employment gains. Over the same period in 1997, when growth was predominantly in full-time jobs, part-time employment grew by just 1.0% and accounted for less than 10% of employment growth.

Index of full- and part-time employment



October's increase in employment was shared among adult men and women. Employment among adult women increased 27,000 bringing growth to 2.6% since the start of the year. The increase in October was accompanied by little change in the labour force. As a result, unemployment among adult women decreased by 26,000 and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 6.6%.

Employment among adult men increased 45,000 in October, accounting for over half their gains since the beginning of the year (+95,000 or 1.4%). Employment gains in October were nearly matched by an increase in the labour force (+40,000). As a result, the unemployment rate for adult men edged down by only 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

Youth employment dipped slightly in October following three months of strong growth. There was also a decline in the number of youths participating in the labour force (-20,000). This dampened the impact of job losses on the youth unemployment rate, leaving it unchanged at 14.7%.

Private sector employment increases

In October, the number of employees in the private sector increased by 40,000. Following strong growth in the early months of 1998, their employment declined by over 82,000 between May and September. October's increase recovers half these losses. Growth in the number of employees in the private sector this year now stands at 142,000 (+1.5%).

The number of self-employed edged up in October, continuing the upward trend of the past four months and bringing the year-to-date increase to 117,000 (+4.7%).

The number of employees in the public sector remained unchanged this month.

Employment rebounds in manufacturing

Employment gains in October were widespread among industries. Employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 38,000 while service sector employment rose by 19,000.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 43,000 almost all in non-durables. This increase follows three consecutive monthly declines which totalled 110,000. Employment is now back at the level observed at the start of the year. This lack of growth stands in sharp contrast to an increase of 5.0% over the same period in 1997.

Employment in the construction industry has been growing over the past four months. With October's increase of 16,000 workers, the gain in employment since December is now 43,000. This represents a growth rate of 5.7%, more than triple the rate over the same period in 1997 (+1.7%).

Employment in health and social services rose by 16,000 in October, similar to the increase in September, bringing gains so far this year to 56,000.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate grew by 27,000. Increases over the past few months have offset losses earlier in the year, bringing growth so far in 1998 to only 5,000 (+0.7%).

Following eight months of little movement, the number of workers in transportation, storage and communications jumped by 44,000.

Employment in other primary fell for the third consecutive month. Losses of 12,000 in October bring the three-month decline in employment to 38,000 (-13%), over half in mining, quarrying and oil wells. Since there was little movement in other primary prior to August, the decline over the past three months accounts for the total change in employment in 1998.

Following a large increase in September (+84,000), employment in business and personal services declined by 28,000. Employment in this industry has grown by 5.0% since the start of the year, in-line with the growth rate in 1997.

Trade employment fell by 31,000 in October, losing some of the gains made in the summer months. Employment in trade is now up by 1.7% so far this year, still ahead of the 1997 growth rate over the same period (+1.0%)

Employment increases in Ontario and in Newfoundland, weakens in Alberta

Employment in Ontario grew strongly for the second consecutive month. The increase of 33,000 in October bring gains over the past two months to 95,000, accounting for over half the employment growth since December 1997. The unemployment rate edged down in October by 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%.

Quebec's employment was little changed in October (+13,000), bringing gains since December to 53,000 (+1.6%). Unemployment fell by 21,000 — the combined result of the slight increase in employment and a small reduction in the labour force. The provincial unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 9.7%, the lowest rate since July 1990.

In October, employment in Newfoundland jumped by an estimated 10,000. The employment gains over the past two months have more than offset all of the losses during July and August. With the increase in October, employment in Newfoundland has grown by 4.2% since the start of the year, back on track with the growth observed before the summer months. Newfoundland's unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points in October and now stands at 18.1%.

Employment increased in New Brunswick for the third consecutive month. October's gain of 4,000 coincided with a similar increase in labour force participation. As a result, the unemployment rate fell only slightly to 11.4%.

Employment in Nova Scotia increased by 4,000. Following strong growth in the first months of 1998, employment in this province fell between June and September. This month's increase recovers about half these losses and leaves employment up 7,000 since December 1997. The employment rise in October, along with little change in the labour force has resulted in a 0.7 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate, to 10.7%.

Declines in employment were observed in Alberta and Prince Edward Island. Employment in Prince Edward Island fell by 1,000 and is at about the same level as the start of the year. In Alberta, employment fell by 10,000, reducing year-to-date gains which now stand at 30,000 (+2.1%). The unemployment rate in Alberta edged up to 6.4%.

Employment was little changed in the remaining provinces.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet a *www.statcan.ca* on the "Latest news from Statistics Canada" button.

For a summary, *Labour force information*, for the week ending October 17, 1998 (71-001-PPB, $11/$103) is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday December 4, 1998.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Sept. 1998	Oct. 1998	Sept. to Oct. 1998	Sept. 1998	Oct. 1998	Sept. to Oct. 1998
	Seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,680.5**	**15,701.5**	**0.1**	**65.2**	**65.2**	**0.0**
Newfoundland	239.0	249.6	4.4	53.8	56.2	2.4
Prince Edward Island	71.1	69.7	-2.0	66.4	65.1	-1.3
Nova Scotia	451.7	452.3	0.1	60.5	60.5	0.0
New Brunswick	366.9	370.7	1.0	60.6	61.2	0.6
Quebec	3,724.3	3,715.6	-0.2	62.3	62.1	-0.2
Ontario	6,068.0	6,091.8	0.4	66.3	66.5	0.2
Manitoba	582.8	581.3	-0.3	67.5	67.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	508.2	508.3	0.0	66.5	66.4	-0.1
Alberta	1,624.1	1,615.6	-0.5	72.4	71.9	-0.5
British Columbia	2,044.4	2,046.7	0.1	64.7	64.8	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**14,379.2**	**14,436.4**	**0.4**	**59.8**	**59.9**	**0.1**
Newfoundland	194.6	204.5	5.1	43.8	46.0	2.2
Prince Edward Island	61.1	59.9	-2.0	57.0	55.9	-1.1
Nova Scotia	400.3	404.0	0.9	53.6	54.1	0.5
New Brunswick	324.3	328.5	1.3	53.5	54.2	0.7
Quebec	3,342.6	3,355.1	0.4	55.9	56.1	0.2
Ontario	5,634.6	5,667.2	0.6	61.6	61.9	0.3
Manitoba	547.3	546.2	-0.2	63.4	63.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	476.4	475.9	-0.1	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Alberta	1,522.6	1,512.2	-0.7	67.9	67.3	-0.6
British Columbia	1,875.4	1,882.9	0.4	59.4	59.6	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,301.2**	**1,265.0**	**-2.8**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**-0.2**
Newfoundland	44.4	45.1	1.6	18.6	18.1	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	10.0	9.8	-2.0	14.1	14.1	0.0
Nova Scotia	51.3	48.4	-5.7	11.4	10.7	-0.7
New Brunswick	42.6	42.1	-1.2	11.6	11.4	-0.2
Quebec	381.7	360.4	-5.6	10.2	9.7	-0.5
Ontario	433.4	424.5	-2.1	7.1	7.0	-0.1
Manitoba	35.6	35.2	-1.1	6.1	6.1	0.0
Saskatchewan	31.7	32.4	2.2	6.2	6.4	0.2
Alberta	101.5	103.3	1.8	6.2	6.4	0.2
British Columbia	169.0	163.8	-3.1	8.3	8.0	-0.3

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.*

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1998	Oct. 1997 to Oct. 1998	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1998	Oct. 1997 to Oct. 1998
	Unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,405.4**	**15,691.8**	**1.9**	**64.8**	**65.2**	**0.4**
Newfoundland	234.3	248.7	6.1	52.2	56.0	3.8
Prince Edward Island	70.7	70.0	-1.0	65.8	65.4	-0.4
Nova Scotia	446.1	451.2	1.1	60.0	60.4	0.4
New Brunswick	366.1	373.7	2.1	60.7	61.7	1.0
Quebec	3,688.4	3,717.5	0.8	62.1	62.2	0.1
Ontario	5,932.5	6,077.5	2.4	65.8	66.3	0.5
Manitoba	576.3	582.0	1.0	66.9	67.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	504.9	504.5	-0.1	66.3	65.9	-0.4
Alberta	1,567.6	1,612.7	2.9	72.0	71.8	-0.2
British Columbia	2,018.5	2,054.0	1.8	64.7	65.0	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**14,105.6**	**14,526.1**	**3.0**	**59.3**	**60.3**	**1.0**
Newfoundland	197.3	208.0	5.4	44.0	46.8	2.8
Prince Edward Island	63.5	62.3	-1.9	59.1	58.2	-0.9
Nova Scotia	400.7	408.5	1.9	53.9	54.7	0.8
New Brunswick	326.5	337.0	3.2	54.1	55.6	1.5
Quebec	3,288.1	3,373.4	2.6	55.4	56.4	1.0
Ontario	5,475.8	5,691.5	3.9	60.7	62.1	1.4
Manitoba	544.0	551.1	1.3	63.1	63.8	0.7
Saskatchewan	478.6	478.6	0.0	62.8	62.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,485.4	1,516.6	2.1	68.2	67.5	-0.7
British Columbia	1,845.6	1,899.1	2.9	59.1	60.1	1.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,299.8**	**1,165.6**	**-10.3**	**8.4**	**7.4**	**-1.0**
Newfoundland	37.0	40.7	10.0	15.8	16.4	0.6
Prince Edward Island	7.2	7.7	6.9	10.2	11.0	0.8
Nova Scotia	45.5	42.6	-6.4	10.2	9.4	-0.8
New Brunswick	39.6	36.7	-7.3	10.8	9.8	-1.0
Quebec	400.3	344.1	-14.0	10.9	9.3	-1.6
Ontario	456.6	386.0	-15.5	7.7	6.4	-1.3
Manitoba	32.3	30.9	-4.3	5.6	5.3	-0.3
Saskatchewan	26.2	26.0	-0.8	5.2	5.2	0.0
Alberta	82.1	96.1	17.1	5.2	6.0	0.8
British Columbia	172.9	154.9	-10.4	8.6	7.5	-1.1

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Farm Input Price Index

Third quarter 1998 (preliminary)

The all-Canada Farm Input Price Index was down 1.8% in the third quarter compared with the same period in 1997, due to declining prices in five of the seven input categories surveyed. This was the second consecutive quarter where farmers have benefitted from lower prices, mostly as a result of lower prices for inputs into animal production such as feeder cattle and feed. The decrease occurred despite a 25.2% increase in the cost of interest.

Although the overall index fell 1.0% between the second and third quarters of 1998, farmers in the West benefitted more from lower prices.

Note to readers

For the purposes of this release, Western Canada and Eastern Canada are defined as provinces either West or East of the Manitoba/Ontario border.

Although there are nine price indexes listed in the table, only seven are gathered on a quarterly basis. The property tax and farm rent indexes are compiled on an annual basis.

Lower prices for feeder cattle contribute most to annual decrease

Nationally, farmers benefitted from lower prices for inputs into animal production such as feeder cattle (-3.1%) and grain feed (-11.3%) compared with the same period a year earlier. Those decreases, however, were offset partially by higher prices for broiler chicks (+3.1%) and artificial insemination (+1.9%).

Lower prices for fertilizer, particularly nitrogen fertilizer (-13.5%), contributed most to the decrease in crop production. Farmers paid less for supplies and services, such as heating fuel and electricity, and also benefitted from lower prices for building materials, which contributed to the annual decrease in building and fencing.

On the other hand, a higher index for non-mortgage loans pushed the preliminary interest index up on an annual basis (+25.2%). Farmers continued to pay higher prices for powered machinery (+2.8%), such as tractors and combines, and non-powered machinery (+3.2%) on a year-over-year basis. These increases, however, were offset by lower prices for gasoline (-12.0%) and diesel fuel (-14.3%).

Lower cattle, fertilizer prices for Western farmers

In the West, farm input prices fell 1.6% on an annual basis, largely due to lower prices for feeder cattle (-6.7%) and weanling pigs (-32.9%). Prices were also down for inputs into crop production — a result of lower prices for nitrogen fertilizers (-13.9%).

Once again, prices were down for supplies and services, such as heating fuel and electricity, compared with the third quarter of 1997. Along with lower prices for hired farm labour, farmers in the West benefitted from lower prices for building materials, which contributed to the decrease in building and fencing. Preliminary interest figures indicate that farmers faced higher costs for non-mortgage loans, which resulted in an increase in the overall cost of interest.

In the East, where the overall price decrease was marginally more (-2.0%), lower prices for weanling pigs (-16.8%) and prepared feed (-14.7%) pushed the animal production index down on an annual basis. The prices for feeder cattle, however, were up 1.5% compared with the same period a year earlier. Farm wages rose 2.3% and the preliminary figures indicate that the cost of interest jumped as a result of higher costs for non-mortgage loans.

Farmers benefit from lower prices for cattle and grain feed on a quarterly basis

For Canada as a whole, farm input prices fell 1.0% compared with the second quarter of 1998. Prices fell in five of the seven input categories surveyed. Lower prices for feeder cattle and grain feed helped push the animal production index down (-3.2%).

Farmers benefitted from lower prices for hired farm labour and for supplies and services compared with the previous quarter.

Western producers benefitted most from the quarterly decrease (-1.5%) compared with producers in the East (-0.5%). Although both regions benefitted from lower prices for inputs into animal production, in particular feeder cattle and feed, the animal production index carries more weight in the West than in the East.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 (level 7) and 2050-2063.

The third quarter 1998 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004-XPB, $25/$83) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Vaclav Krabicka (613-951-3342: fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986=100)

	Third quarter 1997	Second quarter 1998	Third quarter 1998	Third quarter 1997 to third quarter 1998	Second to third quarter 1998
				% change	
Canada, total farm input	**130.9**	**129.9**	**128.6**	**-1.8**	**-1.0**
Building and fencing	136.0	133.7	133.5	-1.8	-0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	138.7	139.3	138.9	0.1	-0.3
Crop production	128.8	125.8	125.9	-2.3	0.1
Animal production	131.3	123.1	119.1	-9.3	-3.2
Supplies and services	131.3	129.6	128.3	-2.3	-1.0
Hired farm labour	147.6	151.0	147.4	-0.1	-2.4
Property taxes	150.8	148.6	148.6	-1.5	0.0
Interest	90.6	110.0	113.4	25.2	3.1
Farm rent	136.3	131.7	131.7	-3.4	0.0
Eastern Canada, total farm input	**134.5**	**132.4**	**131.8**	**-2.0**	**-0.5**
Building and fencing	142.7	141.4	141.5	-0.8	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	144.8	146.0	145.5	0.5	-0.3
Crop production	133.1	133.4	133.4	0.2	0.0
Animal production	131.1	122.5	119.0	-9.2	-2.9
Supplies and services	137.5	136.4	135.4	-1.5	-0.7
Hired farm labour	152.5	150.4	156.0	2.3	3.7
Property taxes	162.2	147.4	147.4	-9.1	0.0
Interest	89.4	109.1	112.2	25.5	2.8
Farm rent	164.3	154.8	154.8	-5.8	0.0
Western Canada, total farm input	**128.2**	**128.1**	**126.2**	**-1.6**	**-1.5**
Building and fencing	128.4	125.1	124.5	-3.0	-0.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	135.5	135.8	135.5	0.0	-0.2
Crop production	126.4	121.8	121.9	-3.6	0.1
Animal production	131.6	123.8	119.1	-9.5	-3.8
Supplies and services	125.2	122.8	121.1	-3.3	-1.4
Hired farm labour	144.5	153.7	139.1	-3.7	-9.5
Property taxes	147.8	149.0	149.0	0.8	0.0
Interest	91.3	110.6	114.1	25.0	3.2
Farm rent	126.9	123.9	123.9	-2.4	0.0

Note: *The property taxes and farm rent indexes are surveyed annually.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks

September 1998

Department store sales increased 2.3% to $1,428.9 million (seasonally adjusted) in September, following a 1.6% decline in August ($1,396.1 million). Stronger September and lower August sales may be in part due to Labour Day falling later in September. This may have pushed sales from August into September as consumers made their traditional back-to-school purchases. Department stores sales were 4.7% higher in September compared with the same month in 1997. Since the spring of 1998, monthly department store sales have been volatile, but overall sales have generally been flat. Department stores experienced a period of strong advances in sales from the summer of 1996 to the spring of 1998, following a period of more gradual advances from mid-1993.

The closure or conversion of a number of department stores over the last several months may have contributed to the month-to-month volatility in sales during the spring and summer of 1998. This is well illustrated by the quarterly results, which are similar to the pattern observed in 1994 when major restructuring in the industry occurred. More specifically, department store sales advanced 4.0% in the first quarter of 1998, the best quarterly advance since the first quarter of 1994 (+4.5%). Department stores experienced sales declines in the second quarter of both 1998 and 1994 (-1.4% and -2.3% respectively). Department stores experienced a similar third quarter sales advance as well, increasing a modest 0.9% in 1998 and 0.8% in 1994.

Unadjusted for seasonality, department store sales were 5.7% higher in September 1998 than in September 1997. All provinces posted year-over-year sales increases, led by Saskatchewan (+8.2%), Ontario (+8.1%) and Alberta (+7.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; *logener@statcan.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Jeff Fritzsche (613-951-2812; *fritjef@statcan.ca*), Retail Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division.

Department store sales including concessions

	Sept. 1997	Sept. 1998	Sept. 1997 to Sept. 1998	Jan. to Sept. 1998	Jan.-Sept. 1997 to Jan.-Sept. 1998
	unadjusted				
	$ millions		% change	$ millions	% change
Canada	**1,267.9**	**1,340.2**	**5.7**	**10,930.5**	**7.3**
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island	23.5	24.7	5.4	197.1	7.3
Nova Scotia	40.0	40.2	0.4	328.6	6.4
New Brunswick	30.0	31.2	4.0	245.5	6.2
Quebec	233.4	241.8	3.6	2,033.9	7.0
Ontario	531.7	574.6	8.1	4,602.7	8.4
Manitoba	49.8	52.9	6.2	456.8	8.0
Saskatchewan	39.6	42.8	8.2	364.0	9.5
Alberta	144.8	156.3	7.9	1,285.0	11.7
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories[1]	175.1	175.6	0.3	1,417.0	0.8

[1] *For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories are combined.*

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Apartment building construction price indexes

Third quarter 1998

The composite price index for apartment building construction increased by 0.3% to 111.7 (1992=100) in the third quarter of 1998 over the previous quarter, and by 1.6% over the third quarter of 1997.

Toronto registered the highest quarterly change (+0.5%), followed by Montreal, and Ottawa, both at 0.4%. Halifax, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver increased by 0.2%.

Apartment building construction price indexes
(1992 = 100)

	Third quarter 1998	Third quarter 1997 to third quarter 1998	Second quarter 1998 to third quarter 1998
		% change	
Composite	**111.7**	**1.6%**	**0.3%**
Halifax	105.6	1.5	0.2
Montreal	109.6	1.3	0.4
Ottawa	110.3	1.5	0.4
Toronto	112.2	1.8	0.5
Calgary	112.2	2.6	0.2
Edmonton	111.7	2.1	0.2
Vancouver	113.8	1.6	0.2

The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in seven major urban areas across Canada. Besides the city indexes and seven city composites there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9932.

The third quarter 1998 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in December. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Gamson (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-1539; *gamsrob@statcan.ca*), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Corrections key indicator for adults and young offenders

1997/98

On any given day in 1997/98, close to 33,000 adults were being held in Canadian correctional institutions.

The average number of adults in correctional facilities peaked at nearly 34,300 in 1994/95, but has decreased steadily in the last three years. In 1997/98, the average number of offenders was less than 1% higher than in 1993/94.

More than one-half (58%) of all adults in custody were in provincial/territorial facilities in 1997/98, while the remainder (42%) were serving their sentences in federal penitentiaries.

Nearly 109,900 adults were on probation in the community in any given month during 1997/98, an increase of 4% over the previous year and 9% higher since 1993/94.

Of the 10 jurisdictions who reported young offender custodial data, 7 recorded decreases in their average counts in 1997/98 from the previous year (data for Quebec and Ontario were not available). Yukon reported the largest decrease (-45%), followed by Prince Edward Island (-30%). The Northwest Territories (+10%) and Saskatchewan (+6%) reported the only increases, while Manitoba remained unchanged.

In 1997/98, nine jurisdictions reported probation counts for young offenders (data for Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories were not available). Seven of the nine jurisdictions recorded decreases in their probation counts from the previous year. Newfoundland reported the largest decrease (-9%), while Yukon (+49%) and Saskatchewan (+6%) were the only jurisdictions reporting increases.

Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders, 1997/98 (85-222-XIE, $29, Internet version) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1 800 387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Third quarter 1998

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $22.7 million for the third quarter of 1998, an increase of 61.0% from the $14.1 (revised) million shipped during the third quarter of 1997.

The quantities for these shipments are also available.

The 1998 third quarter issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002-XPB, $8/$25) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Etienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; *saineti@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Footwear statistics

Third quarter 1998

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,184,729 pairs of footwear in the third quarter of 1998, down 19.7% from the 5,209,104 (revised) pairs produced in the same quarter a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 12,461,332 (revised) pairs of footwear, down 13.2% from the 14,352,602 (revised) pairs produced during the third quarter of 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The third quarter 1998 *Footwear statistics* (33-002-XPB, $8/$25) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; *kowarus@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Domestic travel

Second quarter 1998

Canadians made 33.6 million trips within Canada in the second quarter of 1998 and spent $4.5 billion while on these trips. Compared with the same period last year, the number of trips was up 17% while expenditures increased 24%. Both intra and inter-provincial trips contributed to this upward trend.

Travel was up in most provinces with the largest increases recorded in New Brunswick (+38.7%), British Columbia (+28.1%), Alberta (+19.1%) Ontario (+17.9%) and Quebec (+17.0%). These increases in Canadian travel coincide with a decrease of 10% in the number of Canadians going to United States during that period .

For further information, or to enquire on concepts, methods and data quality for this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax; 613-951-2909; *gervliz@statcan.ca*), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section. For data requests, contact Michèle Lanoue (613-951-6321; fax: 613-951-2909: *lanomic@statcac.ca*), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section. ■

Steel primary forms

September 1998

Steel primary forms production for September totalled 1 322 917 metric tonnes, down 0.4% from 1 327 824 metric tonnes in 1997.

Year-to-date production reached 12 242 040 metric tonnes, up 6.0% from 11 547 960 metric tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1998 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; *milsomg@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

September 1998

Steel pipe and tubing production for September totalled 199 745 tonnes, an 11.8% decrease from 226 591 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1998 totalled 1 843 481 tonnes, up 4.8% from 1 758 947 tonnes during the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1998 issue of *Steel ipe and tubing* (41-011-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; *milsomg@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, November 6, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: $3/$109; outside Canada: US$3/US$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, November 6, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: $4/$145; outside Canada: US$4/US$145).

Coal and coke statistics, August 1998
Catalogue number 45-002-XPB
(Canada: $12/$114; outside Canada: US$12/US$114).

Electric power statistics, August 1998
Catalogue number 57-001-XPB
(Canada: $12/$114; outside Canada: US$12/US$114).

Building permits, September 1998
Catalogue number 64-001-XIB
(Canada: $19/$186; outside Canada: US$19/US$186).

Labour force information, week ending October 17, 1998
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: $11/$103; outside Canada: US$11/US$103).

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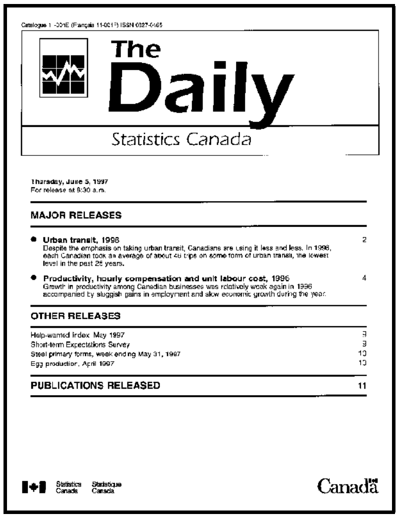

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
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- **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.

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