



The Daily

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 Canada's population has surpassed the 30.5-million mark despite the slowest growth rate in 30 years. As of July 1, 1999, the nation's population stood at 30,568,000, an increase of just under 0.9% from July 1 last year.
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 The national homicide rate declined to its lowest point in 30 years in 1998 as 555 individuals were killed, 31 fewer than in 1997. Firearms were involved in just over one-quarter of these cases, the lowest proportion since data were first collected in 1961.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Population estimates

July 1, 1999

Canada's population has surpassed the 30.5-million mark despite the slowest annual growth rate in 30 years. As of July 1, 1999, the nation's population stood at 30,568,000, an increase of just under 271,400 or 0.9% from July 1 last year.

This was the slowest growth rate since 1971, and only half the rate of 1.8% recorded during the peak year of 1988/89.

The major factor behind the slower growth was a decline of 21,400 in the number of immigrants. There were also about 4,800 fewer births nationwide and an increase of 4,400 in the number of deaths. Natural increase, that is the difference between births and deaths, has steadily declined as a factor in population growth since 1989/1990.

The population grew in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Yukon. For the second consecutive year, Alberta led with an increase of 2.0%, although this was down slightly from 2.5% the year before. Alberta's population as of July 1, 1999 was just short of the 3 million mark at an estimated 2,969,000.

Newfoundland's population declined 0.8% (-4,400) to 541,200, while the population for Yukon stood at 30,700, down 3.0% (-900).

Interprovincial migration was a major factor in the population increase or decrease for most provinces.

Population growth rate

	1997/98	1998/99
	%	
Canada	1.0	0.9
Newfoundland	-1.6	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.6
Nova Scotia	0.2	0.5
New Brunswick	-0.2	0.3
Quebec	0.4	0.4
Ontario	1.3	1.3
Manitoba	0.1	0.5
Saskatchewan	0.3	0.2
Alberta	2.5	2.0
British Columbia	1.0	0.7
Yukon	-1.9	-3.0
Northwest Territories	-1.7	1.3
Nunavut	2.0	2.4

Atlantic Canada: Pace of growth picked up

The pace of growth accelerated in the populations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward

Note to readers

Statistics Canada today releases preliminary population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories, as of July 1, 1999, as well as revised estimates for 1997 and 1998. Population estimates are revised using final migration numbers when they become available.

Interprovincial migration data are derived from two sources. Preliminary migration estimates are based on changes of addresses recorded in the Child Tax Benefit Files from Revenue Canada and are available shortly after the reference month.

Final migration estimates are based on addresses supplied on personal income tax returns and are available a year and a half after the reference year. The latest data available from this source are for 1997/98.

Island between July 1, 1998 and July 1, 1999. All three recorded stronger interprovincial migration.

Prince Edward Island had the strongest growth at 0.6%, compared with only 0.1% the year before. Nova Scotia's population rose 0.5% in 1998/99, up from 0.2% the year before, while New Brunswick recorded a 0.3% increase, compared with a 0.2% decline the year before.

Growth rates virtually unchanged in Ontario, Quebec

Growth rates in 1998/99 in both Ontario and Quebec were virtually unchanged from the preceding year.

Ontario's population stood at 11,560,900 as of July 1, 1999, up 1.3%. This occurred despite a fall in the number of immigrants settling in Ontario from 106,700 in 1997/98 to 91,900 in 1998/99. However, Ontario experienced an increase in the net inflow of residents from other provinces, rising from 9,200 to 17,000 during the same period.

Quebec had an estimated population of 7,363,300, a 0.4% increase. About 27,600 immigrants settled in Quebec in 1998/99, up slightly from 27,000 the year before. However, the province continued to experience a net outflow of people to other provinces. It had a net outflow of 15,700 in 1998/99, down from 17,000 the year before.

As of July 1, 1999, Ontario accounted for 37.8% of Canada's population, and Quebec 24.1%.

The West: Growth easing off

Except for Manitoba, the growth rate in the population of the western provinces decelerated slightly. As of July 1, 1999, Manitoba's population stood at 1,143,400, up 0.5% compared with 0.1% the year before.

The major factor for Manitoba was a significant decline in the net outflow of residents to other provinces. The province recorded a net outflow of 1,300 people in 1998/99, down from 5,300 the year before.

On the other hand, Alberta has registered strong growth due to migration from other provinces. In 1998/99, it had a net inflow of 31,100 people, although that was down from 43,100 the year before. Since 1996, Alberta's population has increased 6.8%, the strongest growth among the provinces.

As of July 1, 1999, British Columbia's population stood at 4,029,300, up 0.7% compared with 1.0% growth the year before. This slowdown was due to an increase in the net outflow of residents to other provinces. British Columbia had a net outflow of 21,100 people in 1998/99, up from 10,000 the year before. The number of international immigrants settling in British Columbia was also down from 40,200 to 34,200.

Saskatchewan's population stood at 1,028,100, up 0.2%, a slightly slower pace than the year before.

The North: A new territory

The new territory of Nunavut had a population of 27,100 as of July 1, 1999. Although Nunavut officially came into existence on April 1, 1999, estimates of its population have been made back to 1991 based on its new boundaries.

This has also been done for the remaining portion of the Northwest Territories, which had a population of 41,700 as of July 1, 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1, 2, 4-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516, 6981 and tables 10102, 20104 and 40102.

For more information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320). For further information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality of the population estimates, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694) or François Nault (613-951-9582), Demography Division.

Population estimates as of July 1 1996 to 1999

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Canada	29,671,892	30,008,416	30,296,586	30,567,962
Newfoundland	560,584	554,144	545,571	541,164
Prince Edward Island	136,188	136,835	137,005	137,796
Nova Scotia	931,235	934,534	936,174	940,825
New Brunswick	752,995	753,860	752,693	754,741
Quebec	7,274,019	7,308,175	7,335,075	7,363,262
Ontario	11,100,876	11,262,543	11,414,303	11,560,899
Manitoba	1,134,346	1,136,488	1,138,113	1,143,391
Saskatchewan	1,019,459	1,022,204	1,025,671	1,028,137
Alberta	2,780,639	2,838,206	2,909,964	2,968,992
British Columbia	3,882,043	3,961,400	4,002,777	4,029,253
Yukon	31,938	32,249	31,627	30,688
Northwest Territories	41,829	41,800	41,115	41,668
Nunavut	25,741	25,978	26,498	27,146

Net interprovincial migration estimates¹

	1997/98	1998/99	Differences
Newfoundland	-9,490	-5,625	3,865
Prince Edward Island	-416	166	582
Nova Scotia	-2,569	259	2,828
New Brunswick	-3,192	-931	2,261
Quebec	-16,958	-15,682	1,276
Ontario	9,231	16,962	7,731
Manitoba	-5,276	-1,332	3,944
Saskatchewan	-1,940	-2,560	-620
Alberta	43,089	31,064	-12,025
British Columbia	-10,029	-21,103	-11,074
Yukon	-1,024	-1,272	-248
Northwest Territories	-1,316	10	1,326
Nunavut	-110	44	154

¹ The 1997/98 migration data are derived from income tax returns while 1998/99 data are based on monthly address changes as recorded in Child Tax Benefit Files.



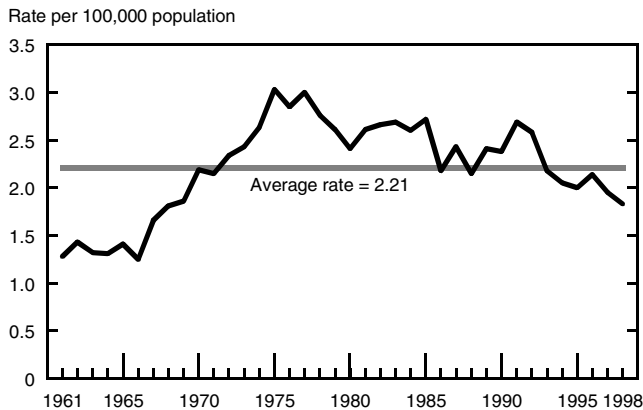
Homicide statistics

1998

The national homicide rate declined to its lowest point in 30 years in 1998 as 555 individuals were killed, 31 fewer than in 1997.

The 1998 rate was 1.83 homicides for every 100,000 population, a 6.2% decrease from the previous year and the lowest level since 1968. After peaking in 1975 at 3.03 homicides for every 100,000 population, the rate has generally been declining.

Homicide rate declining



In 1998, firearms were involved in just over one-quarter (27%) of all homicides, the lowest proportion since data were first collected in 1961.

However, among the victims of homicide, there were 23 infants under the age of one. This was almost double the level of 13 in 1997, as well as double the annual average of 12 during the past decade.

As in previous years, 9 out of every 10 individuals accused of homicide were male, as were two-thirds of homicide victims.

Canada's 1998 homicide rate was less than one-third that of the United States, which recorded 6.30 homicides for every 100,000 population, but it was higher than most European nations, such as Germany (1.18), England and Wales (1.30), Italy (1.54) and France (1.64).

Note to readers

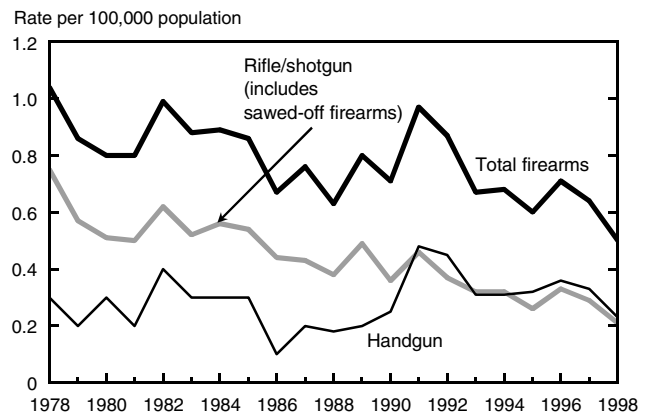
Statistics on homicides for 1998 were first released in *The Daily* on July 21, 1999 as part of a wide-ranging report on all crimes. This report presents a more detailed analysis of the data on homicides.

In Canada, criminal homicide is classified as first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental or justifiable homicides are not included in this definition.

Rate of homicides involving firearms at all-time low

Firearms were involved in 151 homicides in 1998, 42 fewer than the previous year. The resulting rate of 0.50 for every 100,000 population was the lowest since data were collected in 1961.

Firearms involved in fewer homicides



The majority of firearm-related deaths in Canada are a result of suicide. Each year there are about five times as many suicides involving firearms as homicides.

Homicides involving handguns or rifles and shotguns declined in 1998, while those involving fully automatic weapons increased. A total of 70 people were killed with a handgun in 1998, compared with 94 the year before. Similarly, 51 were killed with a rifle or shotgun, down from 77. However, fully automatic weapons were used in 12 homicides, up from only two the year before.

The number of homicides resulting from a stabbing, beating or strangulation all increased in 1998. Stabbing was the most common method used, accounting for one in every three homicides.

Homicides by cause of death

Cause of death	1997		1998	
	Number	%	Number	%
Stabbing	168	28.7	184	33.2
Shooting	193	32.9	151	27.2
Beating	115	19.6	126	22.7
Strangulation	53	9.0	60	10.8
Fire (burns/suffocation)	30	5.1	12	2.2
Poisoning	8	1.4	6	1.1
Shaken Baby Syndrome	6	1.0	6	1.1
Other	8	1.4	4	0.7
Unknown	5	0.9	6	1.1
Total	586	100	555	100

Most infant murders committed by a parent

Parents were involved in most infant homicides. Eighteen of the 23 victims under the age of one last year were killed by a parent, compared with only 8 out of 13 the year before. Eleven of these infants were killed by the father, six by the mother and in one case, both parents were involved.

Among the five remaining cases, one child was killed by a babysitter and one by a stranger. The assailants were not known in the three other cases.

In recent years, most provinces have legislated mandatory coroner inquests into the deaths of young children. Some of the increase in infant homicides reported by police could be due to more accurate reporting as a result of these inquests.

Spousal homicides down for the seventh straight year

Spousal homicides, including both husbands and wives, have gradually declined from more than 100 each year during the early 1990s to 70 in 1998. Four out of every five victims of spousal homicide in 1998 were female. (For the purpose of this report, spouses included individuals who were married or in a common-law relationship, as well as those who were separated or divorced.)

In 1998, 57 women were killed by a current spouse or an ex-spouse. A further 10 women were killed by a boyfriend or an ex-boyfriend. In all, slightly more than half of all female homicide victims were killed by someone with whom they had an intimate relationship.

Of the 13 men killed by a spouse last year, 12 were killed by a current spouse and one individual was separated. Six in 10 incidents of spousal homicides

involved a history of domestic violence between the accused and the victim, of which police were aware.

Overall, homicides are committed primarily by someone known to the victim. In 1998, of the 431 homicides solved by the police, 45% of victims were killed by an acquaintance, 40% by a family member and 15% by a stranger. The proportion of homicides committed by a stranger has remained relatively stable during the past 10 years. Of the 65 victims killed by a stranger in 1998, over half (35) occurred as the result of a crime in progress, most often robbery and assault.

Most multiple-victim homicides family related

In 1998, there were 24 cases of homicides involving multiple victims, down from 36 the year before. Twenty of these incidents involved two victims, while the remaining four incidents each involved three victims.

In Canada, most multiple-victim homicides are family related and many culminate in the suicide of the accused. Of the 18 incidents solved by police involving multiple victims in 1998, 12 were family related. Among these, the accused committed suicide in five.

One in seven homicides drug related

Police reported that one in seven homicides was drug related in 1998, the largest proportion since data were first collected in 1991. Of the 77 victims of drug-related homicides, police reported that 34 were drug dealers.

In addition, seven known prostitutes were killed while plying their trade, up from four in 1997. In all likelihood, these numbers could be higher, as police report only those incidents in which they were certain that the victim was killed while engaging in prostitution-related activities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 315, 316, 319 and tables 00160402 to 00160404.

Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 1998, vol. 19, no. 10 (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93; 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

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

OTHER RELEASES

Migration 1997/98

More people moved into (166,410) and out of (95,190) the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Toronto than any other CMA between June 1997 and June 1998, according to administrative data from tax files. This gave Toronto, the country's largest CMA, a net inflow of 71,210 — two-and-a-half times the level of any other CMA.

However, in terms of migration rates, the CMA of Calgary had the highest net inflow. For every 1,000 residents, Calgary gained 28 from migration during this one-year period — far above the rate for any other CMA. Toronto was in second place with a rate of just under 16 new residents for every 1,000 people.

In Vancouver, 26,170 more individuals arrived than left during the one-year period, while Calgary had a net inflow of 24,420, Edmonton of 11,440 and Montreal of 10,590.

On the other hand, the CMA of Sudbury incurred the largest net outflow (2,210). This was the difference between the 4,750 people who arrived in Sudbury and the 6,950 who left. Winnipeg had the second largest net outflow, with 2,050 more people moving out than moving in.

These net inflows and outflows consist of movements within provinces and from one province to another, as well as international migration, which includes immigration. These movements affect Canada's regions and its CMAs in different ways.

Interprovincial migration was most important on the Prairies, accounting for 58% of all people who moved to Calgary and 50% of the inflow to Edmonton. Only 27% of those who moved to Calgary came from other areas within the province while 44% of those who left Calgary stayed in the province. Almost the same percentage who left Calgary (43%) went to another province.

International migration accounted for about 56% of the 166,400 people who moved into Toronto, while about 16% came from other provinces and the remainder from within Ontario. Two-thirds of the people who left Toronto moved to another part of Ontario.

International migration accounted for 48% of the people who moved to Vancouver, but only 35% of those who moved to Montreal. About 57% of the people who moved out of Montreal stayed in Quebec, while about half of those who moved out of Vancouver stayed within British Columbia.

Census metropolitan areas migration 1997/98

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population
Calgary	59,390	34,970	24,420	28.0
Toronto	166,410	95,190	71,210	15.8
Oshawa	15,820	12,030	3,790	13.4
Vancouver	85,210	59,050	26,170	13.3
Edmonton	43,080	31,640	11,440	12.7
Windsor	11,110	7,450	3,660	12.5
Kitchener	19,330	14,830	4,500	11.2
Hamilton	26,190	20,090	6,100	9.4
Ottawa-Hull	41,084	32,871	8,213	7.8
Halifax	16,740	15,000	1,750	5.1
London	18,100	16,010	2,090	5.1
Saskatoon	12,220	11,390	840	3.7
Montréal	79,110	68,520	10,590	3.1
Sherbrooke	7,080	6,610	470	3.1
Québec	18,170	18,220	-50	-0.1
Victoria	14,930	15,020	-90	-0.3
Trois-Rivières	4,500	4,860	-360	-2.5
Winnipeg	21,390	23,430	-2,050	-3.0
Regina	8,690	9,300	-610	-3.1
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	4,080	4,630	-550	-3.4
Saint John	3,710	4,540	-830	-6.5
St. John's	5,940	7,150	-1,210	-6.9
Thunder Bay	4,040	5,190	-1,160	-9.0
Sudbury	4,750	6,950	-2,210	-13.5

Overall, 1.2 million individuals moved from one place to another within Canada during 1997/98. Of these, 300,000 changed provinces, while 900,000 people moved between census divisions within their province.

Of the 10 census divisions with the largest influx of migrants, half were in Alberta, which experienced the largest net inflow of any province.

These migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 1997 and 1998. They reflect intraprovincial moves between CMAs, or census divisions (sub-provincial geographic areas such as counties, regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international moves. Moves across town or across the street are excluded. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates are available for the provinces and territories, census divisions and CMAs. Four tables covering these levels of geography are produced, providing information on origin/destination, age, and sex of migrants.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6981.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Second quarter 1999 (preliminary)

Canadians purchased \$67.2 billion worth of goods in retail stores in the second quarter of 1999, up 3.7% compared with the same quarter last year. Most commodity groups reported solid increases in sales. Two categories stood out — home furnishings and electronics, and lawn and garden products, which are part of the commodity group "all other goods and services". (Data in this release are not adjusted for seasonality.)

The year-over-year quarterly increase in sales of home furnishings and electronics was greatest for indoor furniture (+11.9%) and electronics (+10.9%). Specialty furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores captured a greater share of the indoor furniture market in the second quarter of 1999. Consumers made 82.9% of their purchases of indoor furniture in these specialty stores, compared with 81.5% for the same period in 1998. For their part, general merchandise stores (which includes department stores) saw their share of this market fall from 15.9% to 14.3%.

Compared with the second quarter of last year, lawn and garden products (+19.9%) contributed the most to the rise in sales in the "all other goods and services" group. The increase of lawn and garden products did not affect all store types. The market share for food stores rose from 9.6% to 11.7% at the expense of semi-durable goods stores (such as florists, lawn and garden centres and hardware stores), whose share fell from 37.6% to 32.5%. This illustrates that food stores are selling an expanding range of goods and are capturing market share for them.

If sales of food and beverages; motor vehicles, automotive parts and accessories; and automotive fuel, oil and additives are excluded from total sales, then for every \$100 spent on the remaining commodities, \$4.34 was spent on interior furniture, \$4.93 on electronics and \$4.17 on lawn and garden products.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories rose 3.9% compared with the second quarter of last

year (reaching \$6.1 billion). However, the change was different depending on the type of store selling these commodities. Sales of these products advanced 6.2% in department stores and jumped by 9.4% in "other clothing stores" (consisting of clothing stores for the family and children). At specialty women's clothing stores, sales of these commodities remained relatively flat. In contrast, specialty shoe store sales fell 3.1% and specialty men's clothing store sales declined 5.3%.

Clothing, footwear and accessories market: share of sales across store types

	Second quarter 1998	Second quarter 1999	Second quarter 1998 to second quarter 1999
	%		% change
Type of stores			
Clothing and shoe stores	53.6	52.9	-0.7
of which:			
Shoe stores	7.8	7.3	-0.5
Men's clothing stores	6.5	5.9	-0.6
Women's clothing stores	19.2	18.5	-0.7
Other clothing stores	20.1	21.2	1.1
Department stores	25.5	26.0	0.5
Total these stores	79.1	78.9	-0.2
Other stores	20.9	21.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	

As a result of the varying year-over-year sales movements for clothing, footwear and accessories across the different store types, market shares shifted. Department stores captured a larger share of the market (up 0.5 percentage points) compared with the second quarter last year, while the market share for the clothing and shoe store group declined 0.7 percentage points. But even within this group, the picture is different. Specialty stores (men's and women's clothing stores and shoe stores) all lost market share, while the group of "other clothing stores" was the big winner in this shift. Its share rose from 20.1% to 21.2%.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1 877 421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ghysline Forget (613-951-9791), Retail Commodity Section, Distributive Trades Division. □

Commodity share of sales within store types

Second quarter 1999

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
	%						
Commodities groups							
Food and beverages	78.0	6.4	0.4	0.0	9.8	6.2	22.1
Health and personal care products	5.2	79.0	1.1	0.1	5.6	1.1	6.5
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.3	0.4	91.9	0.0	17.9	2.6	9.1
Home furnishings and electronics	0.4	2.9	1.2	85.6	11.3	0.8	6.6
Motor vehicles, parts and service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	25.7	58.5	31.4
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.0	6.3
All other goods and services	14.0	11.3	5.4	13.6	28.2	18.9	18.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Commodity share of sales across store types

Second quarter 1999

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
	%						
Commodities groups							
Food and beverages	78.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	7.5	13.0	100.0
Health and personal care products	17.7	59.4	0.9	0.0	14.6	7.5	100.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.8	0.2	52.9	0.0	33.1	13.1	100.0
Home furnishings and electronics	1.5	2.2	0.9	60.9	28.9	5.6	100.0
Motor vehicles, parts and service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.8	86.1	100.0
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	88.5	100.0
All other goods and services	17.2	3.1	1.6	3.5	26.3	48.4	100.0
Total	22.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	16.8	46.3	100.0

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

August 1999 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 150 700 cubic metres in August 1999, down 0.8% compared with August 1998. Sales decreased for four of the seven major product groups over the same period in 1998, with the largest drops recorded for diesel fuel oil (-33 100 cubic metres or -1.7%) and heavy fuel oil (-29 700 cubic metres or -5.0%).

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 680 100 cubic metres, or 1.1% over the same period in 1998. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups with the largest advance recorded for motor gasoline (+611 800 cubic metres or +2.5%), which accounted for 41.3% of the total sales. The gain for light fuel oil (+182 200 cubic metres or +6.0%) was mostly due to greater use of the product for heating in the first four months of the year. The decline for heavy fuel oil (-243 700 cubic metres or -4.6%) was due to

greater use of natural gas in place of heavy fuel oil by the industrial sector.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 1998 ^r	August 1999 ^p	August 1998 to August 1999
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 213.0	8 150.7	-0.8
Motor gasoline	3 430.8	3 435.7	0.1
Diesel fuel oil	2 017.8	1 984.1	-1.7
Light fuel oil	155.7	145.7	-6.4
Heavy fuel oil	589.6	559.9	-5.0
Aviation turbo fuels	603.9	582.5	-3.5
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	419.9	447.5	6.6
All other refined products	995.3	995.3	0.0
	Jan. 1998 to Aug. 1998 ^r	Jan. 1999 to Aug. 1999 ^p	Jan. - Aug. 1998 to Jan. - Aug. 1999
Total, all products	60 820.9	61 501.0	1.1
Motor gasoline	24 781.1	25 392.9	2.5
Diesel fuel oil	14 132.5	14 315.3	1.3
Light fuel oil	3 038.2	3 220.4	6.0
Heavy fuel oil	5 254.1	5 010.4	-4.6
Aviation turbo fuels	4 075.1	4 051.6	-0.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 262.3	3 443.0	5.5
All other refined products	6 277.6	6 067.4	-3.3

^r Revised

^p Preliminary

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1999 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206), will be available in November. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; palamic@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 2, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 2, 1999 totalled 271 241 tonnes, down 17.7% from the week-earlier 329 694 tonnes and down 11.8% from the year-earlier 307 689 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 129 971 tonnes, down 1.3% compared with 12 287 284 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

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

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

August 1999

Chemical firms produced 222 733 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August, a 28.8% increase from 172 934 tonnes in August 1998.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 630 234 tonnes, up 6.7% from 1 527 916 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1999 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XIB, \$5/47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836; desrosi@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

August 1999

Estimated total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns for August totalled \$2.56 billion, an increase of 2.2% over the August 1998 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 62.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Bill Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Industries Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Asphalt roofing, August 1999
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
August 1999
Catalogue number 46-002-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Exports by commodity, July 1999
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB
(Canada: \$37/\$361; outside Canada: US\$37/US\$361).

Exports by commodity, July 1999
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB
(Canada: \$78/\$773; outside Canada: US\$78/US\$773).

Labour force information, week ending
September 18
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).
**Available at 7 a.m. on Friday, October 8. Also
available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site
(www.statcan.ca).**

Juristat: Homicide in Canada - 1998, vol. 19, no. 10
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(Canada: \$8/\$70).

Juristat: Homicide in Canada - 1998, vol. 19 no. 10
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

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