



The Daily

Statistics Canada

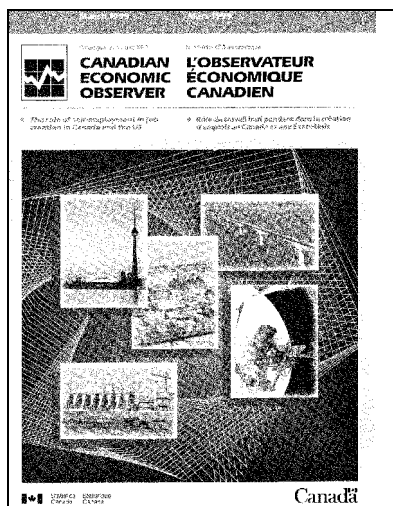
Thursday, March 25, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: encountering low income, 1993 to 1996** 3
Up to 20% of the Canadian population was in a low-income situation for at least one year between 1993 and 1996, according to a study based on new data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Furthermore, 5% of the population experienced low income for the entire four years.
- **Youth court statistics, 1997/98** 7
In 1997/98, youth courts processed 110,883 cases, essentially unchanged from the previous year. The number of cases was down 4% from 1992/93.

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Canadian economic observer

March 1999

The March issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses the current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in February and presents a feature article on the role of self-employment in job creation in Canada and the United States. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The March 1999 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. See *How to order publications*. For further information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: encountering low income 1993 to 1996

Statistics Canada today releases the fourth wave of data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). This report focuses on the extent to which individuals encountered low income between 1993 and 1996.

Up to 20% of the Canadian population was in a low-income situation for at least one year between 1993 and 1996, according to the new data from the survey. Furthermore, 5% experienced low income for all four years of the study period.

A popular perception is that people who are in low income are the same individuals year after year. This view is misleading. During the study period, roughly half of individuals who had been in low income for one year moved out of low income the following year.

People who were members of a visible minority group and individuals who immigrated to Canada after 1976 were often exposed to low income. People in lone-parent families and those with work-limiting disabilities were also at high risk. (For the purpose of this study, a person had a work limitation if he or she had a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem which limited the kind or amount of work activity he or she could do.)

In contrast, the risk was extremely low for individuals who lived in a family in which the major income earner had a university degree. Between 1993 and 1996, 95% of these individuals did not experience low income. The major income earner is the family member who has the highest income in a given year.

Individuals were considered to have low income if their disposable family income — that is, income after paying federal and provincial income taxes — was below Statistics Canada's after-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). These cut-offs vary by family size and size of community. For example, in 1996, the after-tax LICO for a family of four in an urban area with a population of 30,000 to 99,999 was \$23,460.

Note to readers

The fourth wave of data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) sheds new light on the exposure of Canadians to low income between 1993 and 1996, among other topics. This release summarizes the findings of a study titled "To what extent are Canadians exposed to low income: 1993-1996", based on the new SLID data. The study examines the number of years during which Canadians had a low income after taxes and transfers from 1993 to 1996.

SLID is a longitudinal survey that is building a picture of Canadians' jobs, income changes and family events over time. The same people are interviewed from one year to the next to capture transitions in the nation's labour market and other changes experienced by individuals and families. The target population for the survey consisted of about 35,000 individuals of all ages, who were selected in 1993 and interviewed in 1994, 1995 and 1996 to gather information on their demographic characteristics, family income and labour market activities.

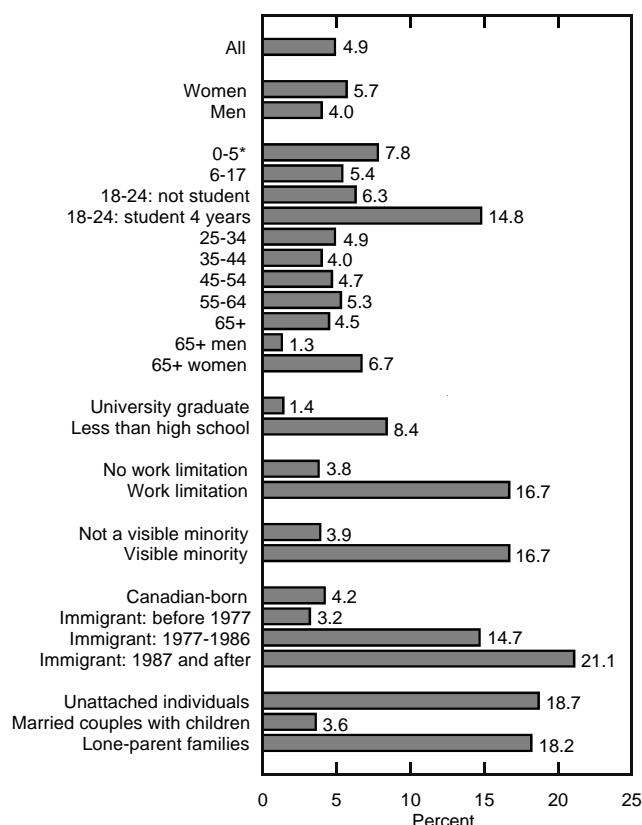
Previous SLID data were released on April 11, 1996 (Life events: How families change); June 16, 1996 (Transitions in the labour force); July 7, 1997 (Crossing the low-income line) and June 17, 1998 (Moving out of low paid work). Results from the fifth wave of SLID data are expected by fall 1999. By then, SLID will show labour market and family experiences covering a five-year stretch from 1993 to 1997.

Low income cut-offs

Low income cut-offs (LICOs) are established using data from Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey. They are intended to convey the income level at which a family may be in straitened circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on the basics (food, shelter and clothing) than does the average family of similar size. The LICO varies by family size and by size of community.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such, and Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose. For further information, please refer to the article "On poverty and low income", available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under "Concepts, definitions and methods".

Percentage of Canadians (16 and over) in low income for four consecutive years, 1993-96



* The age categories include persons of all ages.

Substantial movements into and out of the low-income population

A popular perception is that the low-income population is static, exhibiting little turnover. This view is misleading. Roughly half of all individuals who had been in low income for one year escaped low income the following year, demonstrating that there is substantial turnover among the low-income population.

On the other hand, some individuals experienced low income for a long time. Of all Canadians who fell into low income in 1994 (they represented about 4% of the Canadian population), 30% were in low income for three years or more. This indicates that there is also substantial persistence of low income in Canada.

Lone-parent families, people with work limitations, at great risk of low income

People with work limitations had a relatively high chance of encountering low income. Fully 40% of them were in low income for at least one year between 1993 and 1996. Furthermore, 17% experienced low income for all four years. In contrast, 18% of individuals with no work limitations were in a low-income situation for at least one year and only 4% had low income for all four years.

Several factors may contribute to this situation. Some people with a work limitation are completely unable to work, in which case they may rely on government transfers as their major source of income. For some, government transfers and earnings from other earners in the family may not be large enough to lift them out of low income. Having a work limitation may also restrict the set of jobs an individual can perform and may limit his or her access to high-paying positions.

The risk of low income was also pronounced for people in lone-parent families. Almost half of them had low income for one year or more, and 18% experienced low income continuously. In contrast, 13% of individuals living in families composed of married couples with children were in low income for at least one year, and only 4% had low income on a continuous basis.

Visible minorities, immigrants also had problems avoiding low income

Individuals who immigrated to Canada after 1976 had a relatively high risk of exposure to low income. At least 15% of them experienced low income for four years, compared with 4% of those who were Canadian-born. In comparison, only 3% of individuals who immigrated to Canada in 1976 or before experienced low income for four years.

Members of a visible minority group, many of whom are relatively recent immigrants, were more likely to have low income for four consecutive years. About 17% of them experienced low income on a continuous basis, compared with only 4% of other individuals.

The reasons for these differences are unclear. It is well known that the longer immigrants are in the country, the more their economic situation improves. When they enter the Canadian labour market, immigrants generally receive lower wages than Canadian-born. If the period during which immigrants have a wage disadvantage lasts several years, they may, as a result, have a greater risk of encountering low income on a continuous basis.

Differences in the age structure as well as differences in the educational attainment of various

groups of workers provide only a partial explanation. The higher risk among both the visible minority and the post-1976 group of immigrants still existed after differences in their age and their level of education were taken into account. Other factors important in determining levels of employment income, such as language skills and relevant work experience, have yet to be assessed.

One-quarter of children under six were in low income for a year or more

In recent years, growing attention has been paid to children living in families with low income. Some analysts have pointed out that growing up in a low income family may increase the probability that an individual encounters low income as an adult. If so, families with low income would produce a new generation of individuals at high risk of exposure.

The study showed that about one quarter of all children under six lived in families that experienced low income for one year or more, while 8% of them had low income for four consecutive years.

Conversely, seniors aged 65 and over appeared to be in low income infrequently. Between 1993 and 1996, only 13% of them had low income for one year or more, with 5% being continuously in low income. Over the last fifteen years, the growth of income from CPP/QPP, from private pensions and from the Guaranteed Income Supplement all contributed to decrease the percentage of seniors in low income.

The small percentage of seniors 65 and over who encounter low income hides substantial differences between men and women in this age group. About 7% of women in this age group were in low income on a continuous basis, compared with only 1% of men. In part, this reflects the fact that many of these women did not participate in the labour market in earlier years, or did so only to a limited extent, and therefore receive little or no pension income from previous jobs.

Individuals at lower risk when the major income earner is highly educated

The risk of exposure to low income depends on the number of income earners in a family and the income level of each earner. The major income earner, that is the family member who receives the highest income in a given year, is likely to play a critical role.

Individuals living in families in which the major income earner was a university graduate were generally insulated from low income. Fully 95% of them never encountered low income between 1993 and 1996,

compared with 79% for members of families whose major income earner had not completed high school.

Higher risk not necessarily associated with severity of low income

The risk of experiencing low income is only one dimension of the low income story. Another important dimension is how far below the low-income threshold a particular family is situated. Two families may be below the cut-off, but one may have more income than another. The size of the income gap — that is, the difference between the LICO and a family's income — clearly affects a family's spending power.

Between 1993 and 1996, the average income gap for the population aged 16 and over that encountered low income for one year or more was \$5,107 (in 1996 constant dollars). In other words, the average family income for individuals in this group was \$5,107 below the low income cut-off.

This average income gap varies from group to group. For example, the average income gap for a person aged 25 to 34 was \$5,553, compared with only \$1,696 for a person aged 65 and over.

This study found that a higher risk of low income was not necessarily associated with a greater severity of low income.

In particular, more highly educated individuals had a bigger income gap than people with less education. High school graduates have a higher risk of being in low income than university graduates. However, when high school graduates were in a low-income situation, their family income averaged \$5,086 below their low income cut-off, compared with \$6,249 for university graduates.

High-risk groups not necessarily a large portion of the low-income population

The extent to which some groups represent a large share of the low-income population depends not only on their risk of exposure, but also on their relative importance in the whole population.

Many groups, such as individuals with work limitations, lone-parent families, members of visible minorities and recent immigrants, have a high risk of exposure to low income. However, they represent a small fraction of the Canadian population. Consequently, it is not surprising that they account for a relatively small share of the population in low income.

For instance, 32% of individuals living in lone-parent families were in low income in 1993, compared with only 8% for individuals living in families composed

of married couples with children. Yet, because they represented only 7% of the entire population, people in lone-parent families accounted for just 20% of the population in low-income in 1993. In other terms, 80% of the population in low-income in 1993 consisted of individuals who were not living in lone-parent families.

The study *To what extent are Canadians exposed to low income: 1993 to 1996* (75F0002MIE) is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). The menu path is *Products and services*, then *Research papers* followed by *Index*.

Custom tabulations are also available. A public-use microdata file containing results for 1993 to 1996 will be available later this year.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355 or 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Youth court statistics

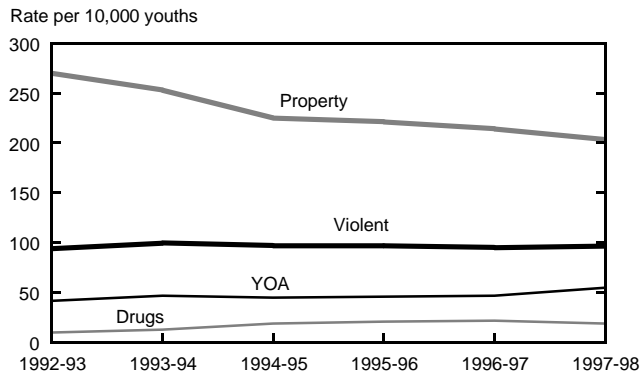
1997/98

Youth courts in Canada have heard fewer cases in recent years compared with the early 1990s. These declines were consistent with the drop in the number of youths that were charged by police. In 1997/98, youth courts processed 110,883 cases, essentially unchanged from the previous year. They were down 4% from 1992/93.

The overall caseload rate in 1997/98 (453 cases per 10,000 youths) was 9% lower than the rate in 1992/93. The rate of property crime cases heard in youth court, which accounted for about one-half of all youth court cases, dropped 25% from 1992/93 to 1997/98. The violent crime case rate was up 4% over the six years, with much of the growth occurring from 1992/93 to 1993/94. Violent crime cases have accounted for one-fifth of the total caseload since 1992/93.

Drug crime cases have doubled from 2,331 cases in 1992/93 to 4,549 cases in 1997/98, although the rate of drug crime continued to be a low 19 cases per 10,000 youths in 1997/98. Police statistics suggest that six in 10 youths facing drug crimes in 1997 were charged with possession of cannabis.

The rate of property crime cases in youth court has dropped since 1992/93

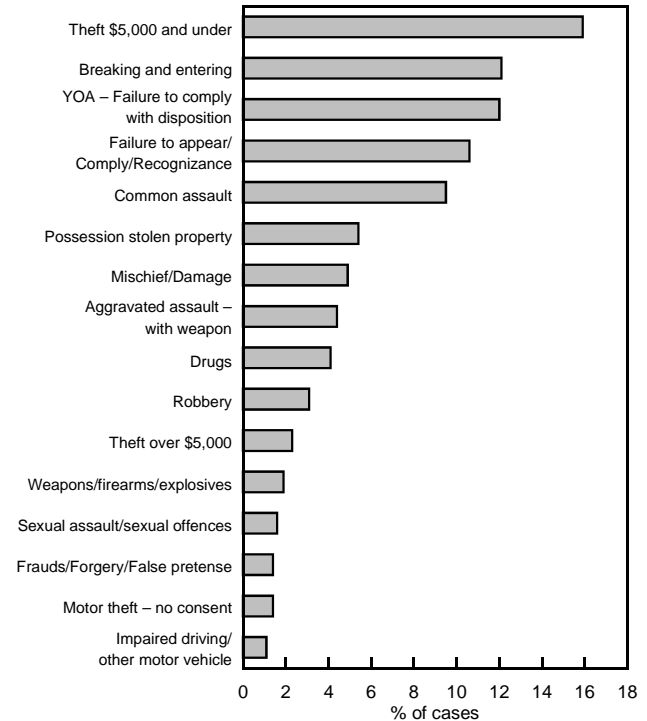


Most common cases were property offences

The two most common cases heard in youth court were the property crimes of theft of goods valued at \$5,000 and under, and breaking and entering. The next most common case was an offence under the *Young Offenders Act*, "failure to comply with a youth

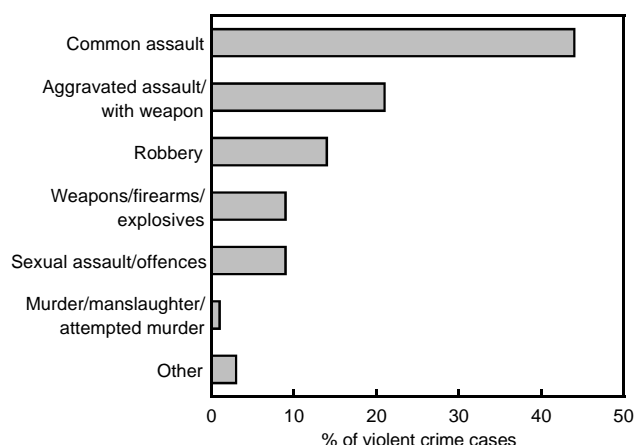
court disposition". Drug cases accounted for 4% of the caseload.

Property crimes were the most common cases in youth court in 1997/98



Since 1992/93, about one-half of violent crime cases have been common assaults (includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats). Murder/manslaughter cases accounted for less than 1% of cases heard in youth court.

Violent crime cases, 1997-98



Highest case rates in Western Canada

In 1997/98, Ontario accounted for 40% of the national youth court caseload, representing a rate of 493 cases per 10,000 youths in the population. At a national level, the case rate was 453 cases per 10,000 youths. The lowest case rates among the provinces were in Quebec, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta had the highest rates.

Youth court case rates and youth population 1997/98

	% of youth population	% of cases in youth court	Case rates per 10,000 youths	% rate change 1996/97 to 1997/98
Canada	100	100	453	1
Saskatchewan	4	8	942	6
Manitoba	4	7	792	11
Alberta	10	15	653	2
Ontario	37	40	493	-7
Nova Scotia	3	3	453	-3
Newfoundland	2	2	423	-21
British Columbia	13	12	423	20
New Brunswick	3	2	367	-3
Prince Edward Island	1	1	319	-17
Quebec	24	10	188	-4

Differences in caseload rates among the provinces may be a result of many factors: the initial reporting of criminal incidents to police by citizens, police diversion of youths away from the court system, and

the availability and conditions of formalized programs of alternative measures.

Since 1992/93, youths aged 16 and 17 have appeared in youth court more often than other age groups. In 1997/98, youths in that age group accounted for 51% of cases while those aged 12 and 13 accounted for 12%.

Males accounted for eight in 10 cases and they predominated in all age groups in 1997/98. The proportion of females appearing before the court has risen slowly from 18% of cases in 1992/93 to 21% in 1997/98.

Cases continued to be processed quickly. Almost one-half of cases were completed (from first appearance to sentencing) in two months or less in 1997/98. Only 18% of cases took longer than six months.

Revisions to the *Young Offenders Act* in 1995 allowed for the most serious violent crime cases involving youth aged 16 and 17 to be transferred to adult court. However, transfers to adult court are seldom ordered. Transfers accounted for just 0.1% of the caseload in 1997/98. Of the 79 cases transferred to adult court, one-half of these involved violent crimes, and one-quarter involved property crimes. Seven in 10 transferred cases involved youths aged 16 and 17.

Majority of convictions end in probation

Since 1992/93, about two-thirds of youth court cases have resulted in guilty findings. The majority of convictions result in a sentence to be served in the community. In 1997/98, probation was the most serious disposition in almost one-half of cases with guilty findings (48%). Eight in 10 probation terms were for 12 months or less.

In 1997/98, the incarceration rate (the proportion of convictions that end in custody) was high for murder/manslaughter (93%), aggravated assault (70%), and robbery (51%). As well, just over 90% of those found guilty of escaping from custody and being unlawfully at large face more time in custody.

Shorter custody terms

Terms of custody were shorter in 1997/98. About 77% of custody cases had a term of custody of three months or less, up from 71% in 1992/93. For the two most common cases, breaking and entering had median terms of custody of three months, and theft \$5,000 and under had terms of one month in 1997/98. The median custodial term for all cases was one month.

In 1997/98, four in 10 convictions involved repeat offenders. Repeat young offenders received increasingly harsher sentences as the number of prior convictions increased. Persistent offenders (those with at least three prior convictions) accounted for 12% of convictions. Males were more likely to be persistent offenders than females (13% of the male caseload compared with 6% of the female caseload).

The annual report, *Youth court statistics, 1997/98* (85-522-XPB, \$37) is now available. See *How to order*

publications. A microfiche version of the annual report is also available (85-522-XMB, \$27).

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

Cases heard in youth court by major crime category

	1992/93		1997/98		1992/93 to 1997/98	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths
					% change	
Total cases	115,187	497	110,833	453	-4	-9
Violent	21,653	94	23,711	97	10	4
Property	62,456	270	49,602	203	-21	-25
Other Criminal Code ¹	18,517	80	19,316	79	4	-1
Drug	2,331	10	4,549	19	95	85
YOA	9,780	42	13,443	55	38	30
Other federal statute	450	2	262	1	-42	-45

¹ Includes traffic crime.



OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance - Erratum

January 1999

December and January figures were reversed for claims received in the Employment Insurance statistics table published in the March 24 Daily. The table with corrected figures appears below.

Employment insurance statistics

	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Dec. 1998 to Jan. 1999
seasonally adjusted			
			% change
Regular beneficiaries	536,210 ^P	519,980 ^P	-3.0
Regular payments (\$ millions)	711.2	668.5	-6.0
Claims received ('000)	239.0	234.0	-2.1

For more information, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. ■

Employment, earnings and hours

January 1999 (preliminary)

In January, employees' average weekly earnings decreased \$3.88 to \$605.24, leaving earnings unchanged compared with January 1998.

In the past 12 months, growth in earnings differed markedly by employee type. Hourly rated employees (representing approximately 50% of paid employees) gained an estimated 2.9% in earnings in the past year, the result of a 2% average hourly rate increase and a slight increase in paid hours. Salaried employees (39% of paid employees) had a slight earnings decline of about 0.9%. The remaining employee group of commissioned sales persons recorded a large decline in earnings of almost 8%.

Hourly rated employees worked an average of 31.5 hours (including overtime hours) in January, down slightly from 31.6 hours in December. Average hours

paid were up 0.3 hours compared with January 1998, marked by notable growth in manufacturing hours which reflect the growth in manufacturing output in the past year.

Employment increased in January as employers added 22,000 additional workers to their payrolls. Employment gains were strongest in construction, retail and finance, insurance and real estate.

Note: Beginning with the May 1998 release, the Labour Division has completed the third phase of its redesign of the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which were derived from survey questionnaires. The impacts on seasonal patterns due to this change in methodology can only be assessed over a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimize the effect of impacts, data from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours, particularly employment data, should be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions.

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

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in April through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1998 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Division.

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

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Jan. 1998	Dec. 1998 ^r	Jan. 1999 ^p	Dec. 1998 to Jan. 1999	Jan. 1998 to Jan. 1999
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	606.54	609.12	605.24	-0.6	-0.2
Logging and forestry	775.65	783.16	744.20	-5.0	-4.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,103.36	1,155.97	1,179.55	2.0	6.9
Manufacturing	755.47	758.01	749.62	-1.1	-0.8
Construction	724.38	707.10	702.80	-0.6	-3.0
Transportation and storage	724.92	741.26	737.78	-0.5	1.8
Communication and other utilities	828.30	796.20	799.15	0.4	-3.5
Wholesale trade	662.95	663.81	660.74	-0.5	-0.3
Retail trade	364.85	370.27	368.81	-0.4	1.1
Finance and insurance	791.30	801.73	801.12	-0.1	1.2
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	643.52	647.19	646.96	0.0	0.5
Business services	679.88	694.75	694.14	-0.1	2.1
Education-related services	673.25	658.17	655.98	-0.3	-2.6
Health and social services	516.44	521.69	517.85	-0.7	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	233.47	237.49	235.53	-0.8	0.9
Public administration	737.02	730.91	729.67	-0.2	-1.0
Miscellaneous services	407.23	407.33	410.08	0.7	0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	521.17	542.79	535.82	-1.3	2.8
Prince Edward Island	485.21	494.52	481.38	-2.7	-0.8
Nova Scotia	498.45	519.39	512.10	-1.4	2.7
New Brunswick	516.75	524.66	523.33	-0.3	1.3
Quebec	574.63	571.61	567.90	-0.6	-1.2
Ontario	650.73	649.65	644.66	-0.8	-0.9
Manitoba	534.13	546.92	542.78	-0.8	1.6
Saskatchewan	535.09	547.42	550.19	0.5	2.8
Alberta	608.10	627.68	619.99	-1.2	2.0
British Columbia	614.52	621.48	620.55	-0.1	1.0
Yukon	690.95	666.03	634.58	-4.7	-8.2
Northwest Territories	718.47	730.97	709.85	-2.9	-1.2

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Nov. 1998	Dec. 1998 ^r	Jan. 1999 ^p	Nov. 1998 to Dec. 1998	Dec. 1998 to Jan. 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	Thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	11,687	11,709	11,731	0.2	0.2
Logging and forestry	64	64	64	0.0	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	136	137	136	0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,881	1,895	1,890	0.7	-0.3
Construction	506	519	523	2.6	0.8
Transportation and storage	489	496	499	1.4	0.6
Communication and other utilities	391	388	386	-0.8	-0.5
Wholesale trade	731	739	739	1.1	0.0
Retail trade	1,418	1,416	1,421	-0.1	0.4
Finance and insurance	521	521	527	0.0	1.2
Real estate operators and insurances agencies	198	197	199	-0.5	1.0
Business services	825	825	816	0.0	-1.1
Education-related services	924	925	923	0.1	-0.2
Health and social services	1,216	1,217	1,218	0.1	0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	851	851	853	0.0	0.2
Public administration	672	673	673	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous services	697	697	698	0.0	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	153	153	153	0.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	48	49	49	2.1	0.0
Nova Scotia	322	324	326	0.6	0.6
New Brunswick	261	263	265	0.8	0.8
Quebec	2,781	2,794	2,793	0.5	0.0
Ontario	4,594	4,598	4,605	0.1	0.2
Manitoba	445	450	452	1.1	0.4
Saskatchewan	351	351	351	0.0	0.0
Alberta	1,212	1,214	1,212	0.2	-0.2
British Columbia	1,475	1,477	1,486	0.1	0.6
Yukon	16	16	16	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	26	26	26	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 20, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 20, 1999 totalled 293 975 tonnes, up 0.7% from the week-earlier 291 866 tonnes and down 7.6% from the year-earlier 318 100 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 335 557 tonnes, a 5.8% decrease compared with 3 540 390 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more 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.

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

January 1999

Pulpwood receipts in January totalled 3 847 779 cubic metres, down 12.1% from 4 377 077 cubic metres (revised) in January 1998. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 343 276 cubic metres, up 17.9% from 5 380 908 cubic metres (revised) in January 1998. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled

9 904 341 cubic metres, up 10.0% from 9 002 725 cubic metres (revised) in January 1998.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 9.0% to 14 437 865 cubic metres (revised), up from 13 243 495 cubic metres in January 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1999 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, March 1999
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB
(Canada: \$23/\$227; outside Canada: US\$23/US\$227).

Youth court statistics, 1997/1998
Catalogue number 85-522-XMB
(Canada: \$27; outside Canada: US\$27).

Youth court statistics, 1997/1998
Catalogue number 85-522-XPB
(Canada: \$37; outside Canada: US\$37).

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
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