



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry at factor cost, May 1999**
Gross domestic product advanced 0.3% in May, extending the economy's expansion to 10 consecutive months after a strike-induced slowdown in mid-1998.

2
- **Student debt, 1990/91-1995/96**
Postsecondary students borrowed more money than ever to pay for their education and found it increasingly difficult to pay it back, according to a new study on Canada Student Loans between 1990/91 and 1995/96.

5

OTHER RELEASES

- Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1997
7
- Research and development expenditures in health
8
- Asphalt roofing, June 1999
8
- Coal and coke statistics, May 1999
8
- Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, May 1999
8
- Electric power statistics, May 1999
9
- Energy consumption by manufacturing industries, 1998
9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RELEASE DATES: August 1999 12



MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry at factor cost

May 1999

The gross domestic product advanced 0.3% in May, extending the economy's expansion to 10 consecutive months after a strike-induced slowdown in mid-1998.

A number of service industries saw increases in output, with continued growth in specific areas of wholesaling, retailing, real estate, communications and business services. Growth in the goods-producing industries was mostly centered in primary goods, notably the mining industry. The construction industry only advanced marginally, while manufacturing output was virtually unchanged.

Note to readers

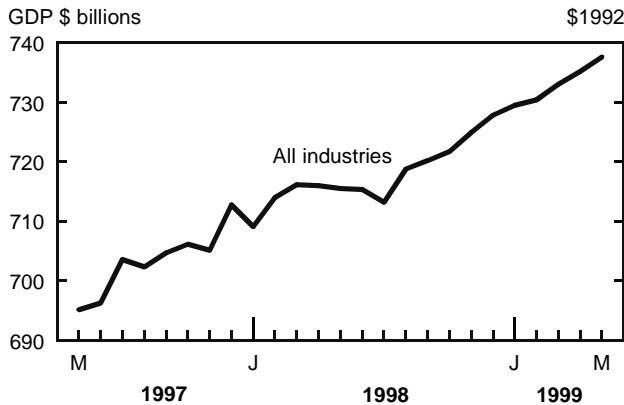
The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

sales activity was more robust as most store types reported increased customer traffic.

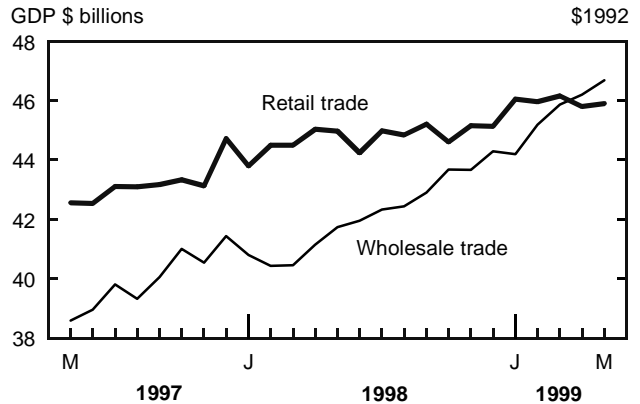
The decline at auto dealers was primarily due to weaker new car and truck sales. Nevertheless, over the first five months of 1999, motor vehicle unit sales were up 5.4% compared with the same period last year.

Furniture sales bounced back after a dip in April. Sales were also lifted by active house purchases.

GDP continued to advance at a brisk pace in May



Wholesalers continued to outpace retailers



Wholesalers of computers had another stellar month

Wholesaling activity rose 1.0% in May, extending the remarkable growth that has characterized the industry for over a year, due mainly to very strong computer sales. Wholesalers also benefited from higher demand for lumber and hardware. These gains were partly offset by declines for wholesalers of beverages, drugs, tobacco products and gasoline.

Retailing activity inched forward in May

Retail sales edged up 0.2% in May; however, the second consecutive drop in auto sales dampened overall retailing activity. Excluding auto dealerships,

Other services generally shone

Widespread increases occurred in other services. In the communications sector, fierce competition in the market for long distance and cellular services continued to push up the demand for telephone services. Providers of business services continued to be busier in May, spurred by increased demand for accounting and legal services; the Year 2000 deadline gave an extra boost to computer service firms.

Transportation got a lift as the backlog of grain was finally cleared following the end of a strike by federal grain handlers at the end of March, while higher shipments of automotive goods buoyed both truck and

rail carriers. House sales picked up in May, boosting the activity of real estate agents for a fourth consecutive month.

Offshore oil, diamonds boosted mining

Mining production increased for a second consecutive month, rising 1.0% in May. Production of diamonds went beyond expected levels, more than offsetting declines in base metal and other non-metal mines. Output of oil was buoyed by the Hibernia offshore oil field after production difficulties had hampered activity in March. Natural gas production was generally strong.

Construction activity showed little change

Construction activity edged up 0.2% in May, the seventh consecutive advance, as increased homebuilding was largely negated by a decline in non-residential construction. The increase in residential construction occurred despite a second consecutive drop in total housing starts. The recent strong growth in the higher-valued single starts component more than offset declines in multiple-dwelling unit starts. The drop in non-residential construction was mostly attributable to a fall in repair and engineering projects.

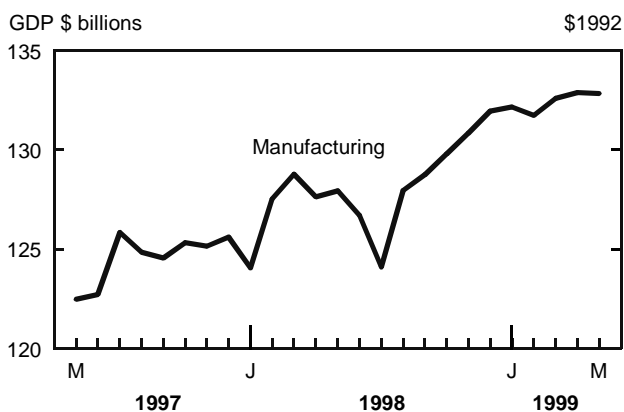
Manufacturing output paused in May

Total factory output was virtually unchanged in May, marking only the second time that this industrial sector has not advanced since a mid-1998 strike-induced slump ended 10 months ago. Lower production by manufacturers in the paper and allied products, fabricated metal, primary metal and printing and publishing industries was offset by higher output of transportation equipment and food products. Twelve of 22 major industry groups, accounting for 54% of total manufacturing production, receded in May.

Output of paper and allied products was at its lowest level in six months, after the return to regular production of several strike-idled mills in December. Output of both newsprint and pulp fell as several mills took downtime to pare back a glut in inventories. Moreover, a permanent plant closure led to a decline in the production of other converted paper products.

Output of fabricated metal products fell 1.3% in May as production in the metal stampings industry was curbed because of lower demand. Machine shops and makers of other fabricated metal products also reduced production in May.

Manufacturing output was virtually unchanged in May



May's output of primary metal products fell 1.8%, as production of steel fell back after surging in the first quarter to make up for lower imports. Iron foundries and other smelters and refiners also reported weaker production. Manufacturing of aluminum products edged down in May, extending this year's lacklustre growth caused by a falling off of export demand.

Factories in the printing and publishing industry recorded their fifth month of lower production in the last seven months, as commercial printers and platemakers both curtailed output. These developments were compounded by a strike in the publishing industry, where workers remained off the job for a second consecutive month.

Slack demand hampered manufacturers of machinery, as production in this industry fell back 1.3% in May after three consecutive gains. Weakness in the industry was widespread, with output of agricultural machinery plummeting 9.2%. Recovery from last year's steep slide has proven elusive for makers of farm machinery; signs of a nascent recovery gave way in May to the largest decline in several months, leading the industry back to the multi-year lows reached at the end of 1998.

Makers of transportation equipment raised output 1.5% in May. Production of cars and parts rose 1.7%, providing an offset to the slight downward trend that had taken hold since the turn of the year. Production of small recreational vehicles reached a multi-year low due to low demand.

Food processing plants were busier in May, with meat packers and frozen fruit and vegetable factories helping to boost total food production 1.0% in May. Output of wood products was up 1.4% because of higher production of wooden doors and windows,

prefabricated buildings and particle and waferboard products.

Other industries

Electric power utilities got a boost from warmer-than-average weather in Eastern Canada. The finance and insurance industries were virtually unchanged as consumers shied away from the stock market and mutual funds in May, pulling down the output of other financial intermediaries. Government services were lifted by Department of Defence activity related to the crisis in Kosovo.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The May 1999 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$15/\$145) is scheduled for release in early August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca). For information on the purchase of data, contact Kim Lauzon (1-800-877-IMAD; IMAD@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1992 prices

	Dec. 1998 ^r	Jan. 1999 ^r	Feb. 1999 ^r	March 1999 ^r	April 1999 ^r	May 1999 ^p	April to May 1999	May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999
seasonally adjusted									
	monthly % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	2,444	737,630	3.1
Goods-producing industries	0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	679	241,212	2.2
Agriculture	0.2	-1.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	116	11,964	0.0
Fishing and trapping	6.1	4.6	2.9	-6.6	1.4	-0.3	-2	641	-16.6
Logging and forestry	1.0	0.4	-2.4	-0.1	-0.1	1.9	91	4,847	9.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-1.5	0.1	1.0	274	26,626	-5.3
Manufacturing	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	-51	132,839	3.8
Construction	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	62	39,554	1.8
Other utilities	0.7	1.1	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.8	189	24,741	2.9
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1,765	496,418	3.6
Transportation and storage	0.0	-1.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	101	32,973	2.5
Communications	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	291	27,249	15.6
Wholesale trade	1.4	-0.2	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	479	46,679	11.8
Retail trade	-0.1	2.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.2	104	45,902	2.1
Finance and insurance	0.4	-0.3	-1.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	52	39,763	1.1
Real estate and insurance agent	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	304	80,716	2.5
Business services	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	374	43,777	7.9
Government services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	74	43,087	0.9
Education	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	-40	40,021	-0.4
Health and social services	0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.0	4	48,336	0.0
Accommodation and food	-0.8	0.6	-1.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-32	18,668	0.9
Other services	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	54	29,247	2.3
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	412	184,206	2.3
Non-durable manufacturing	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-150	57,101	0.4
Durable manufacturing	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	99	75,738	6.6
Business sector	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	2,470	611,524	3.7
Non-business sector	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-26	126,106	0.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Student debt

1990/91 – 1995/96

Postsecondary students borrowed more money than ever to pay for their education and found it increasingly difficult to pay it back, according to a new study on Canada Student Loans between 1990/91 and 1995/96.

One in 3 students who left school in 1995/96 had repayment difficulties in the first year compared with 1 in 5 students in the 1990/91 group. Students who received temporary assistance or defaulted on their loans are considered as having had difficulties in repayment.

In the 1990/91 loan year, the 98,878 students who consolidated their Canada Student Loan debt as a requirement for repayment owed an average of \$6,810. Five years later in 1995/96, 148,731 students consolidated loans and the average amount they owed had increased 13.4% to \$7,725. In total, postsecondary students consolidated over \$1.1 billion in loans in 1995/96, up 70.6% from five years earlier.

Both the rate of default and the average value of loans in default increased during the six-year period. Some students were able to repay their loans in full early in their repayment period. However, these individuals usually had smaller loans, and the proportion who were able to make a full repayment decreased steadily.

There were significant differences in the size of loans according to the different types of educational institutions. For example, borrowers in private institutions, such as private career colleges and training institutes, had the highest average annual loans, partly because of high tuition fees.

Students at private institutions also had the highest rate of increase in their debt loads during the six-year period. However, on average, university students had higher debt loads than borrowers in community colleges or private institutions, mainly because university students spent longer periods in school.

Default rates on rise

The one-year default rate illustrates the extent to which students in a particular group encountered such severe repayment difficulties that they had to default in the first 12 months after consolidating their loans.

Overall, one-year default rates increased steadily during the six-year period among postsecondary students. In 1990/91, about 17.6% of the 98,878 students who consolidated their loans

Note to readers

This report is based on an article in Education quarterly review available today. The data came from the Canada Student Loans administrative data system. This system collects information on the amount of funds borrowed by full-time students in participating provinces to finance higher education through the Canada Student Loans Program.

This study only deals with debt from this program. Students may carry larger debt loads as a result of loans from family, friends or financial institutions.

Many students continue to access postsecondary education since it rewards those students who pursue it. During the early 1990s, tuition fees increased and poor labour market conditions reduced financial resources available to students. The Canada Student Loans Program has made postsecondary education more accessible for students by providing loans to those with demonstrated need.

Loans are provided to students with assessed financial need who are pursuing degrees, diplomas or certificates in programs of 12 weeks or longer at designated postsecondary educational institutions in Canada and abroad. This analysis does not include student loans issued through provincial programs.

Loans are consolidated six months after the student leaves school whether or not the program of studies was successfully completed. Students are required to begin repaying these loans seven months after they have stopped studying.

The results in this report are based on borrowers who consolidated their Canada Student Loans between August 1990 and July 1996. The amounts reported are in 1995 constant dollars.

A default occurs when a loan has been delinquent for three or more months, regardless of the reason for the delinquency. Overall, default rates are calculated by dividing the number of defaults, including bankruptcies, by the number of loans consolidated.

Note that there have been major policy changes since July 1996, the impacts of which are not assessed in this analysis.

had defaulted within 12 months compared with about 21.8% of the 148,731 students who consolidated loans in 1995/96.

Borrowers who studied at private institutions had the greatest incidence of loan defaults in their first year of repayment. The default rate reached 38.2% in the 1995/96 group.

The majority of defaults occur early in the repayment of the loan. The data showed that as the repayment period gets longer, the likelihood to default decreases.

The 17,395 defaults in the first year of repayment among students in 1990/91 represented \$103.9 million paid by the federal government to financial institutions to cover the outstanding principal of the loans in default. By the end of 1997, more than \$36.9 million

of the \$103.9 million paid to financial institutions had been recovered through collection agencies.

Many of those students in the 1990/91 group who defaulted in the first year of repayment are still in the process of repaying their loan through a collection agency.

Student bankruptcies an increasing cause of defaults

Student bankruptcies have become an increasing cause of defaults on loans. In such cases, the Canada Student Loans Program was usually unable to recover the amounts paid to the financial lending institutions for the guaranteed loans.

University students were more likely to declare bankruptcy than borrowers from private institutions or community colleges. Bankruptcy was responsible for 9.9% of the first-year defaults by university students in 1995/96.

High debt load was a factor in the decision to declare bankruptcy within one year of consolidation. The average amount of consolidated principal for university students who began repaying in 1990/91, and declared bankruptcy in the first year, was \$12,266.

By 1995/96, this amount had increased to \$15,278, a 24.6% increase in the debt burden of those who resorted to bankruptcy. In contrast, the debt load of borrowers who did not default in the first year increased only 7.8%.

In 1998, amendments were made to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* to ensure that student loans could not be discharged through bankruptcy proceedings until 10 years after they had completed school.

Some able to repay loans early

The proportion of borrowers able to repay their student loan early decreased steadily over the six-year period. In 1990/91, 11.0% of borrowers were able to repay their loans in full within one year of consolidation compared with 5.1% in 1995/96.

The average loan for the 1990/91 group of students that was fully repaid in the first year was \$5,017. Five years later, the average loan was \$6,764, up 34.8%.

University students had the highest rates of early repayment in the first year of all institutional types. However, they experienced the biggest decline proportionally because on average they had higher debt loads than did borrowers from community colleges or private institutions.

In 1990/91, almost 12.6% of university borrowers were in a position to pay back their loans in full in the first 12 months after loan consolidation. Five years later, this proportion had declined to 6.6%.

The article *Student debt from 1990-91 to 1995-96: An analysis of Canada Student Loans data* appears in *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68; 81-003-XIB, \$16/\$51), vol. 5, no. 4, which is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concept, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Laurie Plager (613-951-4234) or Edward Chen (613-951-4769), Socio-Economic Modelling Group, Statistics Canada. For any additional information related to the Canada Student Loans Program, contact Gino Trifiro, Human Resources Development Canada (819-994-6804). ■

OTHER RELEASES

Neighbourhood income and demographics 1997

The median total income of individuals in Canada remained virtually unchanged from 1996 after adjusting for inflation. Taxfilers reported a median income of \$19,400 in 1997. Median income is the middle point at which half of the incomes are above and half below.

Taxfilers in the Northwest Territories (excluding Nunavut), Yukon, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had higher median total incomes than the national level. The Northwest Territories was at the top at \$25,800, followed by Yukon at \$24,600.

The median total income for women was \$14,800 or about 57% of that for men (\$26,100). This ratio has remained the same since 1994. The highest female-to-male ratio in terms of income was in Yukon (68%) followed by Prince Edward Island (65%). The lowest was in Alberta at 52%, even though the median total income was relatively high at \$28,900 for men and \$15,100 for women.

Median total income 1997

	Total	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio
	\$			
Canada	19,400	26,100	14,800	56.7
Newfoundland	14,200	19,200	11,400	59.4
Prince Edward Island	16,700	21,000	13,700	65.2
Nova Scotia	16,700	23,600	12,900	54.7
New Brunswick	15,900	22,300	12,500	56.1
Quebec	17,700	24,100	13,600	56.4
Ontario	21,300	28,500	16,400	57.5
Manitoba	18,100	24,000	14,500	60.4
Saskatchewan	17,700	23,900	14,100	59.0
Alberta	20,600	28,900	15,100	52.2
British Columbia	20,100	27,000	15,700	58.1
Yukon	24,600	29,700	20,100	67.7
Northwest Territories excluding Nunavut ¹	25,800	32,700	20,000	61.2
Nunavut ¹	17,200	21,400	13,500	63.1

¹ These 1997 data have been tabulated for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut according to the new boundaries that came into effect on April 1, 1999.

The major source of income for both sexes was employment income. At the national level, the average contribution of employment income was \$72.66 for every \$100 of total income. The Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut reported the highest proportion of employment income while the lowest was reported in the Atlantic provinces. When comparing men and

women in Canada, the contribution of employment income to total income was higher for men (77%) than for women (66%).

In 1997, government transfers were the second largest component (13.2%) of total income followed by private pensions (5.5%). Income from private pensions increased since 1996 when it made up only 5.2% of total income. Investment income, which comprises both interest and dividend income, was the next largest component. In 1997, it made up an average of 4.7% of total income in Canada although this was down from 1996 when it made up 5.3%. British Columbia had the highest proportion of investment income to total income (5.4%) followed by both Saskatchewan and Alberta at 5.0%.

The data for *Neighbourhood income and demographics* (13C0015) are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, as well as for areas as small as urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code) and for letter carrier routes.

Note: Neighbourhood income and demographics data for 1997 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1998. Total income includes employment income, investment income, transfer payments, RRSP income, income from private pensions and other income. Employment income includes wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income. Investment income includes dividend and interest income. Government transfer payments include Employment Insurance; Old Age Security including Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spousal Allowance; net federal supplements; Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits; Child Tax Benefit; New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia Family Allowance; Goods and Services Tax Credit; workers' compensation; social assistance; and provincial or territorial refundable tax credits for Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The other income category includes net rental income, alimony, income from a limited partnership, and other taxable income not mentioned above.

For more information, or to enquire about the concept, 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. ■

Research and development expenditures in health

For the first time, estimates of expenditures on research and development in the health field are now available. As part of on-going efforts to improve science and technology statistics in Canada, these estimates result from consultations and work done for many organizations with an interest in health research-and-development statistics.

Initial findings indicate health is a major area for research and development, with almost \$1 out of every \$6 research dollars in Canada being spent in the health field.

In 1998, an estimated \$2.3 billion dollars was spent on health research and development in universities, teaching hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, government laboratories and private non-profit organizations. Health accounted for 16.2% of all research and development expenditures.

Science statistics, service bulletin: Estimates of gross expenditures on research and development in the health field in Canada (88-001-XIB, \$6/\$59) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality for this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-951-9920; plauber@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

June 1999

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 4 360 415 metric bundles in June, an 11.1% increase from 3 924 362 metric bundles (revised) produced a year earlier.

January to June production amounted to 21 519 698 metric bundles, a 0.2% increase from 21 486 005 metric bundles (revised) produced during the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The June 1999 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-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 Don Grant (613-951-5998; grantdo@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

May 1999

The continued weakness of demand from Asian markets drove down coal production for the tenth consecutive month in May. Coal production totalled 6 004 kilotonnes, down 4.7% from May 1998. This is the longest continuous decline in coal production since 1992. The year-to-date production figure stood at 30 282 kilotonnes, down 5.9%.

Exports in May decreased 7.7% from May last year to 2 807 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) decreased 23.3% to 1 034 kilotonnes during the same period. Year-to-date figures show total exports of 13 701 kilotonnes, 5.1% below last year's level.

Coke production in May increased to 291 kilotonnes, up 13.5% from May 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1999 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available in early August. See *How to order publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560, alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

May 1999

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12 364 438 cubic metres in May, down 4.5% from May 1998. Year-to-date receipts to the end of May (60 387 809 cubic metres) were down 7.0% over the same period in 1998. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products (6 548 878 cubic metres) increased 6.7% from May 1998. Year-to-date receipts increased 0.8% to 32 389 958 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 805 516 cubic metres) decreased 7.6% from May 1998, and pipeline imports (1 783 099 cubic metres) increased 20.7%. Year-to-date exports (26 212 435 cubic metres) were down 14.0% from 1998. Year-to-date imports (8 088 475 cubic metres) increased 6.1 %.

May deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 352 212 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.5% from 1998. May deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products

increased 13.8% to 557 805 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of May totalled 27 600 966 cubic metres, up 1.1% from the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 181 and 591-595.

The May 1999 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products* (55-001-XIB, \$9/\$86) 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 Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; palamic@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

May 1999

Net generation of electricity increased to 42 138 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.1% from May 1998. Exports increased 7.1% to 3 674 GWh and imports decreased from 1 417 GWh to 1 006 GWh.

An improvement in reservoir levels in Quebec and British Columbia led to a 2.0% increase in the generation of hydro electricity to 26 229 GWh. Thermal conventional generation was down 1.1% to 11 593 GWh, as increased availability of electricity from Quebec led to reduced generation in Ontario. Generation from nuclear sources was up 1.4% to 4 317 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of May totalled 232 012 GWh, up 0.2% from the previous year.

Year-to-date exports (14 145 GWh) were down 14.9%, whereas year-to-date imports (7 369 GWh) rose 14.2% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.

The May 1999 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

1998 (preliminary)

Estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing industries in 1998 are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed at the national level by selected industries, in natural units (quantities) and on a heat-content basis. A more detailed profile of energy consumption by manufacturing industries will be released this fall.

For more information, or to order special tabulations, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; grenser@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, June 30, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, June 30, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Gross domestic product by industry, April 1999
Catalogue number 15-001-XPB
(Canada: \$15/\$145; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$145).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas, April 1999
Catalogue number 26-006-XPB
(Canada: \$19/\$186; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$186).

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

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 31, no. 7
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB
(Canada: \$8/\$82).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, May 1999
Catalogue number 55-001-XIB
(Canada: \$9/\$86).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, April 1999
Catalogue number 55-002-XPB
(Canada: \$17/\$165; outside Canada: US\$17/US\$165).

Quarterly report on energy supply - demand in Canada, 1998-II
Catalogue number 57-003-XPB
(Canada: \$43/\$141; outside Canada: US\$43/US\$141).

Farm input price index, first quarter 1999
Catalogue number 62-004-XPB
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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26	Farm cash receipts	April-June 1999
26	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1999
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1999
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30	International travel account	April-June 1999
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31	National economic and financial accounts	April-June 1999
31	Balance of international payments	April-June 1999
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1999
