



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 10, 1999

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Employment was unchanged in August and the unemployment rate edged up to 7.8%, a gain of 0.1 percentage points.
- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, second quarter 1999** 7
Industries raised their rate of capacity use for a third straight quarter. The rate for the second quarter of 1999 was 83.8%, the highest level in almost two years.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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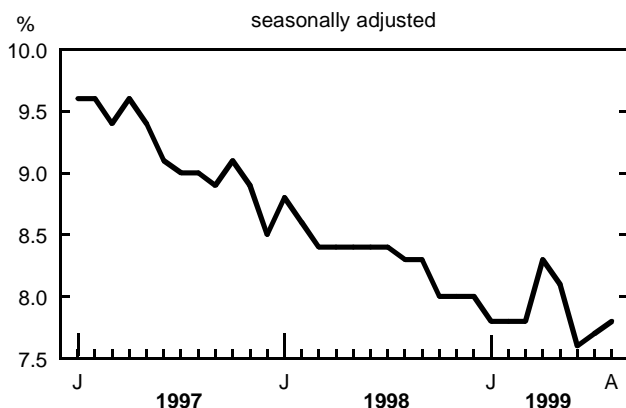
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

August 1999

Employment was unchanged in August following an estimated increase of 40,000 in July. In the last 12 months, employment has increased 2.4%, reflecting strong job growth in the latter half of 1998 and slower growth so far in 1999. The unemployment rate in August was little changed at 7.8%, a gain of 0.1 percentage points.

Unemployment rate



Full-time employment among adult women edges down in August

Full-time employment fell by 35,000 in August while part-time rose 29,000. However, over the last year, full-time employment gains (+2.9%) have outpaced part-time increases (+0.6%). Although overall employment growth has slowed considerably so far this year (+0.8%), hours worked have grown at a stronger pace (+1.5%).

Most of the shift in full- and part-time work in August was driven by changes among adult women with a gain of 36,000 part-time jobs offsetting a loss of 24,000 in full time. Over the last year, employment for adult women has increased 3.1% with full-time jobs up 3.4% and part-time employment up 2.0%. Job gains during that period have pushed their unemployment rate down 0.7 percentage points to 6.5%.

Over the last 12 months, job growth for adult men (+1.7%) has been slower than job growth among adult women. In August, there was no change in employment

Note to readers

Three important changes have affected the Labour Force Survey estimates. First, the coding of industry estimates is no longer based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification. Instead the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was used. Second, the coding of occupation estimates has changed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to the 1991 SOC. Lastly, there were modifications to the definition of the public sector.

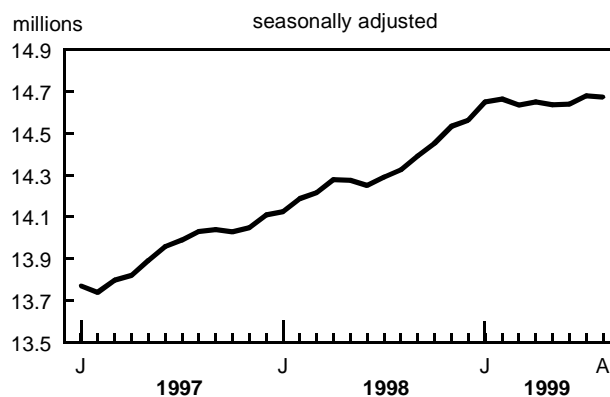
Data resulting from these three changes are not comparable with previously published estimates. Therefore, revised historical data have been made available on CANSIM, and on the 1998 Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM. A list of new CANSIM databank numbers can be accessed on the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca).

In addition, with the release of January data, the former economic region 470 in Quebec has been split into two new regions, ER 433 (Centre-du-Québec) and ER 470 (Mauricie). Historical data for this change are also available on CANSIM.

For more information on the classification changes, consult the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Marc Lévesque (613-951-2793).

for this group while an increase in the number of adult men looking for work pushed their unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 6.7%.

Employment



Employment among youths edged down in August by an estimated 16,000. Despite the job losses, a drop in labour force participation pushed the youth unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 13.7%, likely reflecting an earlier than usual start to the secondary school year in some parts of the

country. There has been virtually no employment growth for youths so far in 1999, following strong gains in the latter part of 1998.

More students held jobs during the summer of 1999

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collected data on young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school in March and intended to return to school full time in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis. The labour market summary of students for the summer of 1999 is based on the average of three peak months for student employment (June, July and August).

Overall, the 1999 summer labour market was somewhat improved for students compared with the year before. Their average employment rate from June to August was 51.3%, up 1.3 percentage points, and their unemployment rate averaged 15.0%, down a full percentage point. However, the likelihood of working part time increased from 53.6% to 55.0%.

Improvement was greatest among 17 to 19 year-olds. Their employment rate rose from 55.0% in 1998 to 58.6% in 1999 and their unemployment rate fell sharply from 17.4% to 14.8%.

Among older students aged 20 to 24, the employment rate edged up slightly this past summer (68.4%) compared with a year ago (68.0%), and their unemployment rate declined 0.7 percentage points to 8.9%.

Meanwhile, there was no improvement in the labour market situation of students aged 15 and 16. Their employment rate was unchanged at 30.7% and their unemployment rate rose to 23.8% (+1.1 percentage points), the result of higher labour force participation.

Education services up, public administration down

In August, employment rose by an estimated 37,000 in the educational services industry, likely reflecting an earlier start to the school year in some parts of the country.

Following three consecutive monthly increases, employment in manufacturing fell by 19,000 in August.

In the last year, employment in manufacturing has increased 5.9%, with almost all of the gains in Ontario.

Employment in public administration fell by an estimated 20,000 in August, leaving employment in the industry down 7% from a year ago.

Provincial overview

In British Columbia, employment increased slightly (+12,000) in August. This follows losses in recent months and leaves employment in the province little changed since December 1998. Despite the small job gain, the province's unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.6% in August.

Employment in Alberta fell in August by 11,000, leaving job growth since December 1998 at 1.5% (+23,000). With an increase of 6,000 in unemployment in August, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 6.2%.

In Newfoundland, employment declined by an estimated 7,000. Over the last year, employment in the province has fluctuated widely but the underlying trend has been positive. A drop in labour force participation in August caused the unemployment rate to edge down 0.1 percentage points to 16.5%.

Employment in August was little changed in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Daily news*.

For a summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103), for the week ending August 21, 1999, is available today.

The next release of the *Labour Force Survey* will be on Friday, October 8.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 1999	August 1999	July to August 1999	July 1999	August 1999	July to August 1999
seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,902.1	15,906.0	0.0	65.4	65.4	0.0
Newfoundland	253.5	245.6	-3.1	57.2	55.4	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	71.1	70.4	-1.0	65.8	65.1	-0.7
Nova Scotia	457.2	455.6	-0.3	60.9	60.6	-0.3
New Brunswick	370.8	373.2	0.6	61.0	61.3	0.3
Quebec	3,751.4	3,765.9	0.4	62.3	62.5	0.2
Ontario	6,173.3	6,161.1	-0.2	66.6	66.4	-0.2
Manitoba	590.3	593.2	0.5	68.0	68.3	0.3
Saskatchewan	512.5	511.1	-0.3	66.8	66.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,663.6	1,659.2	-0.3	72.7	72.3	-0.4
British Columbia	2,058.4	2,070.7	0.6	64.7	65.0	0.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,679.3	14,672.8	0.0	60.4	60.3	-0.1
Newfoundland	211.5	205.0	-3.1	47.7	46.2	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	61.2	60.7	-0.8	56.6	56.1	-0.5
Nova Scotia	416.8	416.2	-0.1	55.5	55.4	-0.1
New Brunswick	334.9	336.8	0.6	55.1	55.3	0.2
Quebec	3,399.6	3,397.3	-0.1	56.5	56.4	-0.1
Ontario	5,767.8	5,769.3	0.0	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Manitoba	557.2	557.7	0.1	64.2	64.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	482.8	480.8	-0.4	62.9	62.6	-0.3
Alberta	1,567.0	1,556.4	-0.7	68.5	67.9	-0.6
British Columbia	1,880.5	1,892.7	0.6	59.1	59.4	0.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,222.9	1,233.1	0.8	7.7	7.8	0.1
Newfoundland	42.0	40.6	-3.3	16.6	16.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	9.8	9.6	-2.0	13.8	13.6	-0.2
Nova Scotia	40.5	39.4	-2.7	8.9	8.6	-0.3
New Brunswick	35.9	36.4	1.4	9.7	9.8	0.1
Quebec	351.8	368.6	4.8	9.4	9.8	0.4
Ontario	405.5	391.8	-3.4	6.6	6.4	-0.2
Manitoba	33.2	35.6	7.2	5.6	6.0	0.4
Saskatchewan	29.7	30.4	2.4	5.8	5.9	0.1
Alberta	96.6	102.8	6.4	5.8	6.2	0.4
British Columbia	177.8	177.9	0.1	8.6	8.6	0.0

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 1998	August 1999	August 1998 to August 1999	August 1998	August 1999	August 1998 to August 1999
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	16,064.6	16,321.8	1.6	66.9	67.1	0.2
Newfoundland	254.9	262.7	3.1	57.3	59.2	1.9
Prince Edward Island	75.9	75.5	-0.5	70.9	69.8	-1.1
Nova Scotia	471.0	476.1	1.1	63.1	63.4	0.3
New Brunswick	389.6	393.8	1.1	64.3	64.7	0.4
Quebec	3,837.3	3,866.2	0.8	64.2	64.2	0.0
Ontario	6,167.0	6,301.8	2.2	67.5	67.9	0.4
Manitoba	594.7	605.1	1.7	68.9	69.6	0.7
Saskatchewan	528.4	528.3	0.0	69.2	68.8	-0.4
Alberta	1,658.7	1,692.5	2.0	74.2	73.8	-0.4
British Columbia	2,087.0	2,119.9	1.6	66.2	66.6	0.4
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	14,766.3	15,071.4	2.1	61.5	61.9	0.4
Newfoundland	208.8	221.2	5.9	46.9	49.9	3.0
Prince Edward Island	68.5	68.2	-0.4	64.0	63.0	-1.0
Nova Scotia	423.1	436.3	3.1	56.7	58.1	1.4
New Brunswick	349.0	362.0	3.7	57.6	59.5	1.9
Quebec	3,455.3	3,495.6	1.2	57.9	58.0	0.1
Ontario	5,727.6	5,902.6	3.1	62.7	63.6	0.9
Manitoba	560.5	567.2	1.2	64.9	65.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	494.5	496.2	0.3	64.7	64.6	-0.1
Alberta	1,562.3	1,584.5	1.4	69.9	69.1	-0.8
British Columbia	1,916.9	1,937.5	1.1	60.8	60.8	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	1,298.3	1,250.3	-3.7	8.1	7.7	-0.4
Newfoundland	46.1	41.4	-10.2	18.1	15.8	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	7.5	7.4	-1.3	9.9	9.8	-0.1
Nova Scotia	48.0	39.8	-17.1	10.2	8.4	-1.8
New Brunswick	40.6	31.8	-21.7	10.4	8.1	-2.3
Quebec	382.0	370.5	-3.0	10.0	9.6	-0.4
Ontario	439.4	399.2	-9.1	7.1	6.3	-0.8
Manitoba	34.3	37.9	10.5	5.8	6.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	33.9	32.0	-5.6	6.4	6.1	-0.3
Alberta	96.4	108.0	12.0	5.8	6.4	0.6
British Columbia	170.2	182.4	7.2	8.2	8.6	0.4

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

	July 1999	August 1999	Change from last month	Change from last year	% change from last month	% change from last year
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	14,679.3	14,672.8	-6.5	346.8	0.0	2.4
Goods-producing sector	3,835.4	3,801.9	-33.5	70.3	-0.9	1.9
Agriculture	399.4	393.4	-6.0	-30.3	-1.5	-7.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	254.4	257.0	2.6	-38.9	1.0	-13.1
Utilities	136.5	132.8	-3.7	21.7	-2.7	19.5
Construction	765.4	757.6	-7.8	-8.8	-1.0	-1.1
Manufacturing	2,279.8	2,261.2	-18.6	126.7	-0.8	5.9
Services-producing sector	10,843.8	10,870.9	27.1	276.5	0.2	2.6
Trade	2,276.4	2,266.9	-9.5	75.5	-0.4	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	782.5	768.8	-13.7	102.0	-1.8	15.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	887.3	900.7	13.4	60.8	1.5	7.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	913.7	901.0	-12.7	-29.0	-1.4	-3.1
Management, administrative and other support	538.9	534.2	-4.7	40.6	-0.9	8.2
Educational services	957.5	994.6	37.1	42.7	3.9	4.5
Health care and social assistance	1,480.2	1,484.6	4.4	8.5	0.3	0.6
Information, culture and recreation	642.1	647.8	5.7	12.5	0.9	2.0
Accommodation and food services	917.2	929.9	12.7	31.4	1.4	3.5
Other services	689.0	703.6	14.6	-12.8	2.1	-1.8
Public administration	758.9	738.8	-20.1	-55.8	-2.6	-7.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,772.5	2,758.4	-14.1	144.2	-0.5	5.5
Private sector	11,906.7	11,914.4	7.7	202.6	0.1	1.7
Private employees	9,371.3	9,373.4	2.1	232.0	0.0	2.5
Self-employed	2,535.4	2,541.0	5.6	-29.4	0.2	-1.1

Note: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not comparable with the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80) previously used. Class of worker estimates have also been revised to conform to the standard set by the System of National Accounts. For more information, visit the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/) under Changes to the LFS data for Industry, Occupation and Class of worker.

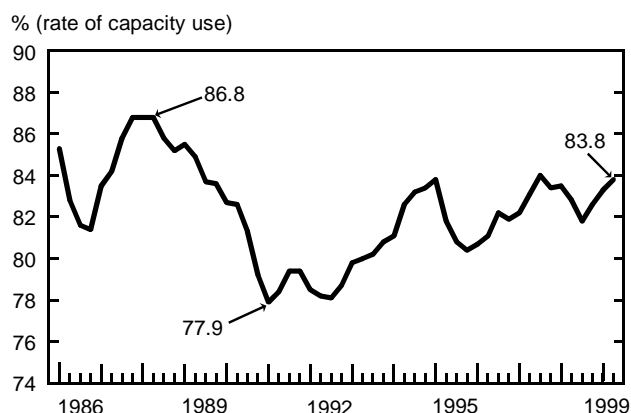
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter 1999

Industries raised their rate of capacity use for a third straight quarter. The rate for the second quarter of 1999 was 83.8%, the highest level in almost two years. Propelled by strong investment in machinery and equipment and housing, industries nearly matched their most recent operating peak reached in the third quarter of 1997. (The rates of capacity use have been revised back to the first quarter of 1997 to incorporate revisions in source data.)

Manufacturers were the main contributors to the growth in capacity use. In particular, producers of machinery and equipment benefited from the increased spending on their products. Manufacturers will probably continue to expand output in the next quarter, according to the latest Business Conditions Survey. More than one-third of manufacturers reported that they expected to increase production.

Capacity use keeps growing



Increased activity in the construction industries, most notably new home construction and renovations, was another factor which helped push up the rate of capacity use in the second quarter. The value for both residential and non-residential building permits issued during the first seven months of 1999 reached levels not seen since 1990, indicating that construction activity will probably remain strong in the coming months.

Rising rates of capacity use have so far not been reflected in increased inflationary pressures. In July, the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, excluding the volatile food and energy components, was +1.7%. This was unchanged from June, and still well within the Bank of Canada's target range.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. Since 1987, Statistics Canada has also been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures.

A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

Also, the surge in capital spending, especially on machinery and equipment, should ensure that businesses have room to increase production as the new capacity comes on stream. The July Survey of Private and Public Investment indicated that businesses are planning to spend 6.0% or \$2.5 billion more on plant and 8.7% or \$5.8 billion more on machinery and equipment in 1999 than in 1998.

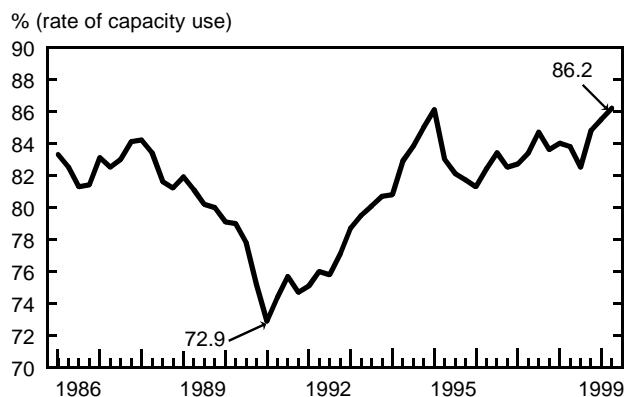
Producers have been paying more for some raw materials, however. In July, the Raw Materials Price Index was 10% higher than in July 1998. Although prices for non-ferrous metals strengthened, by far the most significant contributor to this jump was the price of crude oil, which was 45.3% higher than in July 1998. When mineral fuels (90% of which are crude oil) are excluded, the year-over-year change in the index was -0.8%.

As for the labour market, with the unemployment rate still standing at 7.7%, wage increases remain relatively moderate. Wage settlements in the second quarter of 1999 were up 2.4%. Although wage settlements have been averaging over 1% for nearly three years, they are well off the 5% and 6% increases of the late 1980's and early 1990's and follow a protracted period of very low increases.

Machinery and equipment industries crank up manufacturing

Manufacturers raised their rate of capacity use 0.7 percentage points to 86.2% in the second quarter. This marked a third consecutive increase and brought the level to just above the most recent peak of 86.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1995. Twelve of the 22 industry groups in manufacturing raised their rates.

Manufacturing edges past previous peak



All three groups of industries producing machinery and equipment raised their rates of capacity use in the second quarter.

In the electrical and electronic products group of industries, producers pushed their rate of capacity use by 5.9 percentage points to a record 94.6% in the second quarter. Spending by business and government in preparation for Y2K compliance spurred computer production. Producers also benefited from strong U.S. export demand. Telecommunications equipment manufacturers also stepped up output significantly.

Increased production of parts and accessories more than offset a slight downturn in the output of motor vehicles in the transportation equipment group of industries. The resulting rise in the rate of capacity use was a slight 0.2 percentage points.

Manufacturers of compressors and pumps were largely responsible for the growth in the output of machinery industries where the rate of capacity use rose 1.0 percentage points.

In the wood industries, the start of a new quota year in the Canada-U.S. softwood lumber agreement

in April meant strong exports of sawn lumber to the United States in the second quarter, as that country's home-building boom continued. The Canadian residential construction industry was also active during the quarter with the result that the wood industries raised their rate of capacity use 1.7 percentage points.

Two groups operated just shy of full capacity in the second quarter. Rubber products industries reached a record high capacity of 97.5%, while refined petroleum and coal producers hit 98.3%, also a peak level.

On the negative side, apart from the drop in primary metals, all lower rates of capacity use were recorded in the non-durable manufacturing industries.

Construction and electric power lift non-manufacturing

The rate of capacity use rose 1.5 percentage points in electric power systems largely as a result of unusually warm spring weather, which affected both eastern Canada and the United States. The increased use of air conditioning in both countries meant higher demand for electricity.

Home-building remained strong in the second quarter and was the main force behind a 1.2 percentage point rise in the rate of capacity use by construction industries.

A steep drop in mining services led to a 6.5 percentage point decline in the rate for mining and quarrying in the second quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

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

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Second quarter 1998 ^r	First quarter 1999 ^r	Second quarter 1999	Second quarter 1998 to second quarter 1999	First to second quarter 1999
	percentage point change				
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	82.8	83.3	83.8	1.0	0.5
Logging and forestry	78.4	84.3	82.3	3.9	-2.0
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	78.9	73.0	72.0	-6.9	-1.0
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	81.8	77.4	70.9	-10.9	-6.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	77.2	70.6	72.6	-4.6	2.0
Manufacturing	83.8	85.5	86.2	2.4	0.7
Durable goods	83.3	86.4	87.7	4.4	1.3
Wood	82.5	86.6	88.3	5.8	1.7
Furniture and fixture	87.4	81.8	82.4	-5.0	0.6
Primary metal	89.9	90.4	89.7	-0.2	-0.7
Fabricated metal products	82.1	82.2	82.5	0.4	0.3
Machinery	84.0	72.5	73.5	-10.5	1.0
Transportation equipment	81.0	90.6	90.8	9.8	0.2
Electrical and electronic products	84.7	88.7	94.6	9.9	5.9
Non-metallic mineral products	84.8	93.4	93.7	8.9	0.3
Other manufacturing	81.5	83.5	83.5	2.0	0.0
Non-durable goods	84.4	84.4	84.2	-0.2	-0.2
Food	81.9	82.8	83.0	1.1	0.2
Beverage	88.6	89.7	89.1	0.5	-0.6
Tobacco products	83.9	76.0	74.8	-9.1	-1.2
Rubber products	92.7	96.5	97.5	4.8	1.0
Plastic products	80.7	85.4	87.9	7.2	2.5
Leather and allied products	78.2	74.3	77.5	-0.7	3.2
Primary textile	83.9	81.8	78.4	-5.5	-3.4
Textile products	74.5	79.2	79.1	4.6	-0.1
Clothing	88.1	88.7	88.6	0.5	-0.1
Paper and allied products	87.9	90.3	89.3	1.4	-1.0
Printing, publishing and allied	82.9	82.5	81.5	-1.4	-1.0
Refined petroleum and coal products	91.8	98.1	98.3	6.5	0.2
Chemical and chemical products	85.0	80.3	80.1	-4.9	-0.2
Construction	83.4	84.6	85.8	2.4	1.2
Electric power and gas distribution systems	82.6	82.5	83.3	0.7	0.8
Electric power	84.7	83.7	85.2	0.5	1.5
Gas distribution	68.0	74.0	70.3	2.3	-3.7

^r Revised figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 4, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 4, 1999 totalled 329 078 tonnes, up 6.4% from the week-earlier 309 331 tonnes and up 8.8% from the year-earlier 302 324 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 881 686 tonnes, a 1.8% decrease compared with 11 078 799 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. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 14, 1999

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending August 14, 1999, decreased 2.2% to 4.4 million tonnes compared with the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 1.9%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 369 000 tonnes, a 7.6% increase from the same period last year. The year-to-date figures increased 12.4%.

Total traffic decreased 1.5% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 155.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.7% from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

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

Egg production

July 1999 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for July 1999 are now available.

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

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release,

contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division ■

Air charter statistics

Third quarter 1998 (preliminary)

During the third quarter of 1998, 440,304 passengers travelled on domestic charter flights and 1,248,438 passengers travelled on international charter flights. This represented a decrease of 37.7% for the domestic sector and a 3.7% drop for the international sector compared with the third quarter of 1997. The large decrease for the domestic sector seems mainly due to the transfer of some charter services to scheduled services.

These data will be available in the September issue of the *Aviation: service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Brent Day (613-951-0145; daybren@statcan.ca), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM

September 1999

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 other industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. This information is offered for 25 sectors and can be purchased by individual sector or as a complete package.

For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the table viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the series browser for more extensive time series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is linked to the Standard Industrial Classification manual, provides pop-up textual descriptions for every series and embodies consistent data conventions — all features designed to make analysis easy and accurate. State-of-the-art functions offer searching, graphing, viewing, exporting and transforming capabilities — providing you the information quickly and easily.

The September 1999 issue of the *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is now available. An annual

subscription (one CD-ROM per month) to the full package (15F0015XCB) costs \$995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of \$258 per individual sector.

For more information, or to request a free demonstration CD-ROM, contact Kim Lauzon (1 800 887-IMAD (4623); or 613-951-IMAD (4623); fax: 613-951-3688; imad@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Earnings characteristics of two-partner families

1997

The final report from the most recent Survey of Consumer Finances, *Characteristics of dual-earner families in 1997*, is now available. This publication presents the latest profile of two-partner families, according to the earnings status of the male and female spouses.

An historical tabulation presents distributions, estimated numbers and average incomes of two-partner families by the earnings status of the spouses, covering the period from 1967 to 1997.

Tabulations for 1997 contain greater detail by the earnings status of spouses, including average family income by province of residence, composition of family income by source, distributions of families by characteristics of spouses (such as age, education, immigration status, mother tongue, and presence of children) and distributions, spousal earnings and average family income by earnings groups, work and unemployment experience, job tenure and occupation of spouses.

Historical data on average income of two-partner families by earnings status of spouses are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). The menu path is *Canadian statistics*, then *The people - Families, households and housing* followed by *Income*.

The publication, *Characteristics of dual-earner families in 1997*, (13-215-XIB, \$21) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, September 10, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, September 10, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1997
Catalogue number 13-215-XIB
(Canada: \$21).

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

Building permits, July 1999
Catalogue number 64-001-XIB
(Canada: \$19/\$186).

All prices exclude sales tax.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995	4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, April 1997	12
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RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 13 TO 17

September 13 to 17
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	April-June 1999
15	New motor vehicle sales	July 1999
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1999
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1999
17	Consumer Price Index	August 1999
17	Wholesale trade	July 1999