



The Daily

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Friday, January 7, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, December 1999** 2
 In December, employment rose by an estimated 42,000. However, this growth was matched by an increase in the number of people participating in the labour market, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged from the previous month at 6.9%.
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MAJOR RELEASES

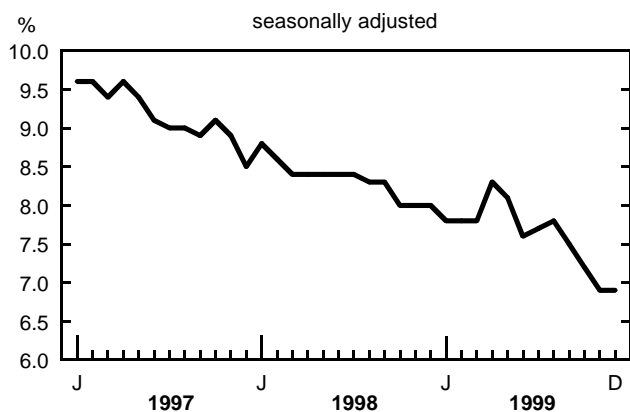
Labour Force Survey

December 1999

The labour market continued its positive performance in December, with employment rising by an estimated 42,000, building on robust growth in the previous three months. December's employment growth was matched by an increase in the number of people participating in the labour market, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged from the previous month at 6.9%.

Between December 1998 and December 1999, employment grew by 355,000 (+2.4%), pushing down the unemployment rate by 1.1 percentage points from 8.0% to 6.9%.

Unemployment rate



Full-time employment continues to grow

All of the employment increase in December was full time. Over the year, full-time jobs increased by 438,000 (+3.7%) while part-time employment fell by 83,000 (-3.0%). By December, the part-time rate, that is the proportion of jobs that were part time, was 17.9%, a full percentage point lower than a year earlier.

Despite slower overall employment gains in 1999 (+2.4%) compared with 1998 (+3.2%), faster full-time job growth has caused the number of hours worked to rise 2.8%, similar to the increase in 1998.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) will undergo a major revision at the beginning of 2000. This revision will reflect two important changes. First, all LFS estimates will be adjusted to reflect 1996 Census population counts. Second, composite estimation will be adopted. This new method of estimation will reduce the volatility of month-to-month changes for a number of variables.

As a result of these two changes, all LFS estimates will be revised back to January 1976. Users must be aware that beginning with January 2000 data to be released on February 4, historical comparisons of estimates produced by the LFS must be made with revised historical data.

Revised historical data will be available on CANSIM at the end of January as well as on the Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM, which will be released in February. If you have any questions about these changes, contact Nathalie Caron at (613-951-4168; caronat@statcan.ca).

More jobs for youth and adult men

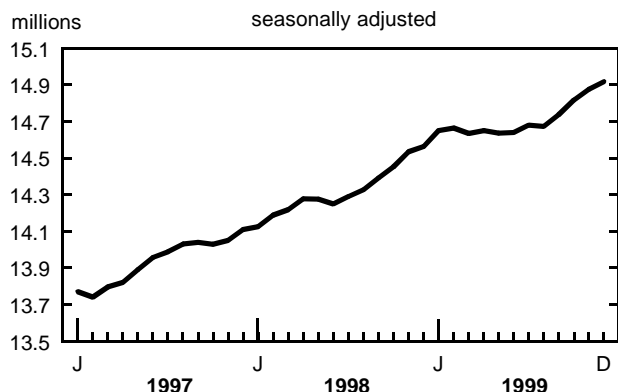
Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 increased by 19,000 in December compared with November. Following strong growth throughout 1998, youth employment plateaued during the spring and summer of 1999.

However, with gains in the last four months of 1999, youth employment in December was 73,000 (+3.4%) higher than at the end of 1998 and the youth unemployment rate was 13.2%, 1.2 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

Although the increase in December was primarily in part-time work, full-time employment among youth rose by 83,000 over 1999, an increase of 7.0%.

Employment among adult men rose by 21,000 in December compared with November and their unemployment rate edged down 0.1 points to 5.7% — the lowest since November 1981. Over the year, employment among adult men increased 158,000 (+2.3%), entirely in full-time jobs.

For the second month in a row, employment among adult women was unchanged. Despite this recent lack of job growth, employment for adult women increased by 124,000 (+2.2%) during 1999. A strong increase of 192,000 full-time jobs and 68,000 fewer part-time jobs during the year pushed the part-time rate down 1.7 percentage points to 22.5%.

Employment**Employees source of growth in 1999**

Job growth in 1999 was driven by an increase in the number of employees. Despite little change in December, the number of employees was up 361,000 (+3.0%) compared with a year ago, with gains in both the private and public sector.

Self employment rose by 32,000, the second consecutive monthly increase. This follows losses earlier this year and leaves the number of self-employed people at about the same level as in December 1998.

December's employment gain was in services

Employment gains in December were concentrated in the services-producing sector (+50,000). Growth was strongest in professional, scientific and technical services (+30,000), followed by accommodation and food services (+21,000), and trade (+15,000).

Although employment in the services-producing sector was up only slightly (+1.8%) compared with December 1998, there were strong increases over the year in transportation and warehousing (+8.9%), management, administrative and other support services (+8.0%) and educational services (+4.6%).

Employment in the goods-producing sector was little changed from its November level. However, job growth was robust over the year at 156,000 (+4.2%) due to strength in manufacturing (+183,000 or +8.5%).

The job growth in manufacturing during 1999 was widespread, with the largest gain in computer and electronic products. This overall employment strength in manufacturing mirrors the upward trend in shipments and exports.

Provincial data

Employment growth in December was concentrated in Ontario. An employment increase of 35,000 in the province was accompanied by a similar increase in the labour force — leaving the unemployment rate unchanged from its November level of 5.6%. Employment gains over the past six months totalled 115,000 and accounted for most of the increase (+162,000 or +2.8%) in 1999.

Although employment was little changed in Quebec, a decline in people searching for work pushed the unemployment rate down by 0.3 percentage points to 8.1% in December. Job gains in 1999 totalled 86,000 (+2.5%).

In Prince Edward Island, employment rose by 2,000 from November, bringing gains over 1999 to 5,000.

Employment in New Brunswick declined by 4,000, offsetting the gain in November. These job losses pushed the unemployment rate up 0.7 percentage points to 10.3%. Compared with a year ago, employment in the province was little changed.

There was little employment change in the other provinces in December. However, compared with December 1998, employment increased in Newfoundland (+6.1%), Nova Scotia (+3.4%) and Alberta (+2.7%) while it grew less in British Columbia (+1.3%), Manitoba (+1.1%) and Saskatchewan (+0.5%).

Annual averages

In the preceding analysis, the annual growth is calculated as a December-to-December change. To supplement this information, it is also useful to look at annual averages, which give a good overall indication of changes in labour market conditions from year to year. Annual averages are calculated by averaging the unadjusted figures for each month in the year.

Nationally, the average level of employment in 1999 was 384,000 higher than the annual average in 1998, an improvement of 2.7%. This pushed the average unemployment rate down 0.7 points to 7.6%.

In Newfoundland, the average level of employment in 1999 was higher by 10,000 or 5.3% than in 1998, the largest increase of any province. As a result, the average unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 16.7%, still the highest in the country.

Employment levels in New Brunswick held steady in 1999 following strong growth in the second half of 1998. As a result, even though there was little change between December 1998 and December 1999, the average level of employment in 1999 was 3.7% higher than the year before, a gain of 12,000. The average

unemployment rate in New Brunswick was 10.1% in 1999, compared with 12.1% the year before.

In Ontario, average employment in 1999 was higher by 173,000 (+3.1%) than in 1998. This caused the average unemployment rate to fall from 7.2% in 1998 to 6.4% in 1999.

In 1999, Alberta's average employment level was 43,000 higher (+2.8%) in 1999 than the year before. Despite this job growth, an increase in labour market activity caused the average unemployment rate to inch up one-tenth of a point to 5.8%.

For all other provinces, the change in the average level of employment in 1999 was lower than the change for Canada as a whole. There was a sharp contrast in the annual average change (+1.6%) and the December-to-December change (+8.0%) for Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, a very strong increase in the last quarter of 1999 was dampened by slow growth over the rest of the year, pulling down the 1999 annual average.

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

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under *Daily news*.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending December 11, 1999* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment level and unemployment rate by province, annual averages

| | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 to 1999 | | 1998 | 1999 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Employment | | Change in employment | | Unemployment rate | |
| | '000 | | '000 | % | % | |
| Canada | 14,326.4 | 14,710.8 | 384.4 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Newfoundland | 197.9 | 208.3 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 17.9 | 16.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 60.9 | 61.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 403.7 | 414.2 | 10.5 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 9.7 |
| New Brunswick | 324.2 | 336.1 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 12.1 | 10.1 |
| Quebec | 3,327.5 | 3,407.4 | 79.9 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 9.4 |
| Ontario | 5,612.9 | 5,786.2 | 173.3 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Manitoba | 546.1 | 556.8 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 478.6 | 480.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Alberta | 1,514.0 | 1,556.8 | 42.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| British Columbia | 1,860.4 | 1,902.2 | 41.8 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 |

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

| | Nov. 1999 | Dec. 1999 | Nov. to Dec. 1999 | Nov. 1999 | Dec. 1999 | Nov. to Dec. 1999 |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | Labour force | | | Participation rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 15,984.5 | 16,026.9 | 0.3 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 0.1 |
| Newfoundland | 251.1 | 248.0 | -1.2 | 56.6 | 55.8 | -0.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 73.0 | 73.8 | 1.1 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 0.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 461.2 | 461.4 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 0.0 |
| New Brunswick | 377.5 | 376.0 | -0.4 | 61.9 | 61.6 | -0.3 |
| Quebec | 3,807.1 | 3,791.1 | -0.4 | 63.1 | 62.8 | -0.3 |
| Ontario | 6,182.2 | 6,216.2 | 0.5 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 0.3 |
| Manitoba | 593.6 | 591.4 | -0.4 | 68.2 | 67.9 | -0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 510.2 | 511.5 | 0.3 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 0.2 |
| Alberta | 1,654.0 | 1,667.1 | 0.8 | 71.8 | 72.3 | 0.5 |
| British Columbia | 2,074.8 | 2,090.5 | 0.8 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 0.4 |
| | Employment | | | Employment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 14,876.0 | 14,918.3 | 0.3 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 0.1 |
| Newfoundland | 210.7 | 211.7 | 0.5 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 0.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 63.3 | 64.8 | 2.4 | 58.3 | 59.6 | 1.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 416.8 | 415.4 | -0.3 | 55.3 | 55.1 | -0.2 |
| New Brunswick | 341.3 | 337.3 | -1.2 | 56.0 | 55.3 | -0.7 |
| Quebec | 3,487.2 | 3,483.9 | -0.1 | 57.8 | 57.7 | -0.1 |
| Ontario | 5,834.5 | 5,869.0 | 0.6 | 62.6 | 62.9 | 0.3 |
| Manitoba | 561.9 | 559.5 | -0.4 | 64.6 | 64.3 | -0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 483.0 | 483.6 | 0.1 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 0.1 |
| Alberta | 1,567.7 | 1,574.9 | 0.5 | 68.1 | 68.3 | 0.2 |
| British Columbia | 1,909.6 | 1,918.3 | 0.5 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 0.2 |
| | Unemployment | | | Unemployment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 1,108.5 | 1,108.7 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| Newfoundland | 40.4 | 36.4 | -9.9 | 16.1 | 14.7 | -1.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9.6 | 9.0 | -6.3 | 13.2 | 12.2 | -1.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 44.3 | 46.1 | 4.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 0.4 |
| New Brunswick | 36.2 | 38.6 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 0.7 |
| Quebec | 319.9 | 307.2 | -4.0 | 8.4 | 8.1 | -0.3 |
| Ontario | 347.7 | 347.2 | -0.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Manitoba | 31.7 | 32.0 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 0.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 27.2 | 27.9 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 0.2 |
| Alberta | 86.3 | 92.2 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| British Columbia | 165.2 | 172.1 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 0.2 |

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

| | Dec. 1998 | Dec. 1999 | Dec. 1998 to Dec. 1999 | Dec. 1998 | Dec. 1999 | Dec. 1998 to Dec. 1999 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| unadjusted | | | | | | |
| Labour force | | | Participation rate | | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 15,632.6 | 15,841.1 | 1.3 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 0.0 |
| Newfoundland | 235.1 | 237.6 | 1.1 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 0.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 68.8 | 71.7 | 4.2 | 64.1 | 65.9 | 1.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 442.7 | 455.0 | 2.8 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 1.1 |
| New Brunswick | 367.4 | 365.7 | -0.5 | 60.6 | 59.9 | -0.7 |
| Quebec | 3,719.3 | 3,751.8 | 0.9 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 0.0 |
| Ontario | 6,074.7 | 6,168.3 | 1.5 | 66.2 | 66.1 | -0.1 |
| Manitoba | 584.0 | 586.8 | 0.5 | 67.5 | 67.4 | -0.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 504.7 | 503.0 | -0.3 | 65.9 | 65.5 | -0.4 |
| Alberta | 1,608.3 | 1,645.5 | 2.3 | 71.3 | 71.3 | 0.0 |
| British Columbia | 2,027.5 | 2,055.6 | 1.4 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 0.1 |
| Employment | | | Employment rate | | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 14,430.3 | 14,807.9 | 2.6 | 59.8 | 60.6 | 0.8 |
| Newfoundland | 193.9 | 205.4 | 5.9 | 43.7 | 46.2 | 2.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 56.7 | 61.6 | 8.6 | 52.8 | 56.6 | 3.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 400.0 | 412.0 | 3.0 | 53.5 | 54.6 | 1.1 |
| New Brunswick | 326.2 | 328.3 | 0.6 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 0.0 |
| Quebec | 3,345.5 | 3,448.4 | 3.1 | 55.9 | 57.1 | 1.2 |
| Ontario | 5,689.9 | 5,856.2 | 2.9 | 62.0 | 62.7 | 0.7 |
| Manitoba | 550.0 | 555.6 | 1.0 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 474.2 | 477.1 | 0.6 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 0.2 |
| Alberta | 1,524.9 | 1,564.2 | 2.6 | 67.6 | 67.8 | 0.2 |
| British Columbia | 1,869.0 | 1,899.1 | 1.6 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 0.2 |
| Unemployment | | | Unemployment rate | | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 1,202.4 | 1,033.2 | -14.1 | 7.7 | 6.5 | -1.2 |
| Newfoundland | 41.2 | 32.2 | -21.8 | 17.5 | 13.6 | -3.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 12.1 | 10.1 | -16.5 | 17.6 | 14.1 | -3.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 42.7 | 43.0 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 | -0.1 |
| New Brunswick | 41.3 | 37.4 | -9.4 | 11.2 | 10.2 | -1.0 |
| Quebec | 373.7 | 303.4 | -18.8 | 10.0 | 8.1 | -1.9 |
| Ontario | 384.8 | 312.1 | -18.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | -1.2 |
| Manitoba | 34.0 | 31.2 | -8.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 | -0.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 30.5 | 25.9 | -15.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | -0.9 |
| Alberta | 83.5 | 81.3 | -2.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | -0.3 |
| British Columbia | 158.6 | 156.5 | -1.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | -0.2 |

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

| | Nov. 1999 | Dec. 1999 | Nov. to Dec. 1999 | Dec. 1998 to Dec. 1999 | Nov. to Dec. 1999 | Dec. to Dec. 1999 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | '000 | | | % change | | |
| All industries | 14,876.0 | 14,918.3 | 42.3 | 354.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Goods-producing sector | 3,926.2 | 3,918.4 | -7.8 | 156.2 | -0.2 | 4.2 |
| Agriculture | 387.9 | 377.6 | -10.3 | -34.6 | -2.7 | -8.4 |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 283.0 | 279.3 | -3.7 | -0.7 | -1.3 | -0.3 |
| Utilities | 115.0 | 115.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 823.8 | 821.4 | -2.4 | 8.3 | -0.3 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 2,316.4 | 2,324.7 | 8.3 | 183.0 | 0.4 | 8.5 |
| Services-producing sector | 10,949.8 | 10,999.8 | 50.0 | 198.6 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| Trade | 2,286.8 | 2,301.5 | 14.7 | 60.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 796.1 | 795.4 | -0.7 | 64.7 | -0.1 | 8.9 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 906.0 | 913.8 | 7.8 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 920.4 | 950.4 | 30.0 | 13.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Management, administrative and other support | 522.0 | 526.3 | 4.3 | 39.2 | 0.8 | 8.0 |
| Educational services | 993.3 | 982.5 | -10.8 | 43.2 | -1.1 | 4.6 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,503.3 | 1,498.1 | -5.2 | 7.4 | -0.3 | 0.5 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 669.9 | 656.7 | -13.2 | 13.4 | -2.0 | 2.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 945.8 | 967.2 | 21.4 | 34.7 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| Other services | 691.4 | 687.9 | -3.5 | -44.0 | -0.5 | -6.0 |
| Public administration | 715.0 | 720.0 | 5.0 | -49.9 | 0.7 | -6.5 |
| Class of worker | | | | | | |
| Public sector employees | 2,768.0 | 2,751.6 | -16.4 | 191.4 | -0.6 | 7.5 |
| Private sector | 12,108.1 | 12,166.7 | 58.6 | 163.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Private employees | 9,556.0 | 9,583.1 | 27.1 | 169.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Self-employed | 2,552.1 | 2,583.6 | 31.5 | -6.0 | 1.2 | -0.2 |

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 Web site (www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/) under Changes to the LFS data for industry, occupation and class of worker.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 25, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 25, 1999 totalled 287 081 tonnes, down 12.6% from the week-earlier 328 521 tonnes and up 14.1% from the year-earlier 251 526 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 15 795 995 tonnes, a 1.3% increase compared with 15 589 666 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. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 1, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 1, 2000 totalled 280 606 tonnes, down 2.3% from the week-earlier 287 081 tonnes and up 12.1% from the year-earlier 250 278 tonnes.

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. ■

Asphalt roofing

November 1999

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 941 719 metric bundles in November, a 20.3% increase from 3 275 963 metric bundles produced in November 1998.

From January to November, production amounted to 41 648 701 metric bundles, a 5.0% increase from 39 649 510 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1998.

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

The November 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 Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Egg production

November 1999 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for November 1999 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 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 Giefeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power generating stations

1998

Data on electric power generating stations in operation in 1998 are now available. The stations are classified by type, owner, fuel or water source and province or territory.

The 1998 issue of *Electric power generating stations* (57-206-XPB, \$30) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality for this release, contact Lucie Cloutier (613-951-5706; clouluc@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil and gas extraction, 1998
Catalogue number 26-213-XPB
(Canada: \$29; outside Canada: US\$29).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, 1998
Catalogue number 57-205-XPB
(Canada: \$30; outside Canada: US\$30).

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

Electric power generating stations, 1998
Catalogue number 57-206-XPB
(Canada: \$30; outside Canada: US\$30).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, 1998
Catalogue number 55-201-XPB
(Canada: \$25; outside Canada: US\$25).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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
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| Catalogue 11-001E (F) (English) 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E | |
|  | |
| Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m. | |
| MAJOR RELEASES | |
| • Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. | 2 |
| • Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. | 4 |
| OTHER RELEASES | |
| Help-wanted index, May 1997 | 3 |
| Short-term Expenditure Survey | 3 |
| Steel primary forms, steel and/or May 31, 1997 | 12 |
| Ugg producer, April 1997 | 12 |
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily, January 7, 2000

RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 10 TO 14

January 10 to 14
(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12 | Building permits | November 1999 |
| 12 | New Housing Price Index | November 1999 |
