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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Health reports: How healthy are Canadians?,** 1998/99 — 3
  Canada has made substantial progress in improving the health of its population, as demonstrated by increases in life expectancy, reduced infant mortality and a better quality of life for middle-aged and older Canadians, according to a new report on personal health status. But each age group still faces its own set of challenges.

- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry,** January 2000 — 6
  Gross domestic product advanced 0.5% in January, led by strong domestic and foreign demand. It was the 18th consecutive monthly increase, representing the longest unbroken string of gains since 1961.

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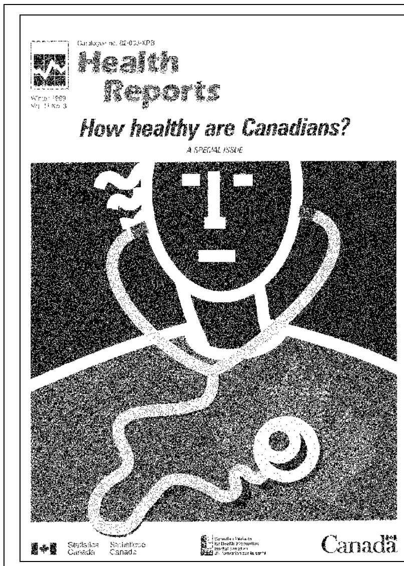

Health reports: How healthy are Canadians?

Winter 1999

The Winter 1999 issue of *Health reports* is a special issue on the theme, How healthy are Canadians? It contains articles on: life expectancy; children's health status; health in mid-life; health among older adults; pychological health and depression; income inequality and mortality among working-age people in Canada and the United States; personal health practices, specifically smoking, drinking, physical activity and weight; and recent trends in health care services.

Health reports provides comprehensive and timely analysis of national and provincial health information and vital statistics derived from surveys or administrative databases. It is designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy-makers, educators and students.

The Winter 1999 issue of *Health reports* (82-003-XPB, $35/$116; 82-003-XIE, $26/$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Larry Swain (613-951-8569; *swailar@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Health reports: How healthy are Canadians?
1998/99

Canada has made substantial progress in improving the health of its population, as demonstrated by increases in life expectancy, reduced infant mortality and a better quality of life for middle-aged and older Canadians, according to a new report on personal health status. But each age group still faces its own challenges.

Over the past century, and even in the past two decades, infant mortality has declined dramatically. There remain, however, income-related disparities in both infant mortality and low birth weight. Most children in Canada are in good health, but there is a strong relationship between perceived health status and socioeconomic status.

Life expectancy, a key indicator of a population's health status, is continuing to increase, and is now among the highest in the world. A male born in 1996 could expect to live for 75.7 years, compared with 73.3 in 1986. Similarly, a female born in 1996 could expect to live for 81.4 years, compared with 80.0 a decade earlier. However, there are significant inequalities in life expectancy across various health regions.

Individuals aged 45 to 64 — many of whom are "baby boomers" — generally enjoy better health than their counterparts of two decades ago. Even so, there have been increases in the prevalence of asthma and diabetes among men, and in migraine headaches among women.

Substantial decline in rates of infant and child mortality

Canada made tremendous progress against infant mortality during the 20th century. In 1901, there were 134 deaths for every 1,000 population under the age of one, meaning that about one in seven newborns died before their first birthday. By 1997, the infant mortality rate had fallen to 5.5 deaths for every 1,000; only one in 182 newborns failed to survive their first year. Regional differences in infant mortality are now quite small in absolute terms, and only a fraction of what they were in the early 1950s.

By 1996, income-related differences in infant mortality were nearly three times as large as regional differences. If the infant mortality rate for all Canada had been as low as that of the richest neighbourhoods, there would have been about 500 fewer infant deaths in 1996. Nonetheless, even in Canada's poorest neighbourhoods, infant mortality is now significantly lower than the national rate for the United States.

But while Canada's progress against infant mortality looks good from a North American perspective, it is less impressive compared with Europe. The rate in Canada's richest neighbourhoods is currently not much better than Sweden's national rate. (Neighbourhood income was measured by the percentage of the population with income below Statistics Canada's low-income cut-offs.)

From 1991 to 1996, the rate of low birth weight increased among teenage mothers from 6% to over 7%. This increase occurred at the same time as smoking rates among teenagers increased from 23% to 29%. Such an increase in smoking prevalence could account for one-half to two-thirds of the increase in low-birth-weight babies.

Although regional disparities in infant mortality have continued to decline, income-related disparities have stabilized in recent years. At the same time, income-related disparities in low birth weight have increased somewhat.

Mortality among children aged 1 to 14 is now exceptionally rare. Between 1971 and 1996, child mortality rates due to external causes, neoplasms, congenital anomalies and nervous system diseases declined by at least 50%.

Canada's life expectancy among highest in the world

Life expectancy in Canada is among the highest in the world. In 1996, life expectancy at birth for

Note to readers

This release is based on a series of articles published today in a special edition of Health reports*, a quarterly journal produced by Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.*

The measures of the health of Canadians in this report come primarily from the 1998/99 cycle of the National Population Health Survey. These new analyses build on the information in two reports in September 1999: Toward a healthy future, second report on the health of Canadians *and its companion statistical report by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health.*

Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) are reporting jointly on the health of the population and the performance of the health care system in order to help Canadians monitor and better understand the factors relating to their health.

Today's special report focuses on the health status of Canadians and the factors that may determine or affect it. A companion report from CIHI, Health care in Canada 2000: A first annual report*, to be published in April, focuses on the health care system.*

Canada as a whole was 78.6 years. Over 90% of Canada's 136 health regions, comprising about 99% of the total population, had life expectancy values within 2.8 years of the national average.

In 13 health regions, life expectancy at birth reached 79.5 years in 1996. These were mostly southern urban communities, all with populations over 45,000.

However, in 12 health regions, life expectancy at birth in 1996 was only 75.7 years, roughly equal to levels in the 1970s. These health regions were located in northern parts of the country, and tended to have substantial proportions of Aboriginal peoples. Lower life expectancy reflects the fact that mortality rates in these regions were higher for most causes of death.

High infant mortality contributes to low life expectancy at birth. In the health regions with low life expectancy and with more than 20% Aboriginal population, infant mortality rates were 1.3 to 2.8 times the national rate.

Suicide is also a major cause of death among Aboriginal peoples and individuals living in northern and remote communities. All but two of the health regions with low life expectancy and more than 20% Aboriginal population had suicide rates that were 1.5 to 2.9 times the national rate. Cancer mortality rates were also higher than the national average, as was mortality due to circulatory disease.

People in mid-life generally healthier than 1970s counterparts

Individuals aged 45 to 64 are generally in better health than those in the same age group two decades ago, according to data from the 1998/99 National Population Health Survey and the 1978/79 Canada Health Survey.

During the past 20 years, the prevalence of arthritis or rheumatism, high blood pressure, heart disease, and bronchitis or emphysema has decreased in this age group. These trends suggest that efforts in disease prevention and health promotion, along with improvements in treatment of disease, have contributed to improved health in this group.

However, among men, the prevalence of diabetes has increased. This is a cause for concern because diabetes is a risk factor for heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney diseases, disability and mortality. Among women, migraine headaches have become more prevalent.

Among the 1.3 million individuals aged 25 to 64 who reported fair or poor health in 1994/95, more than half (52%) reported an improvement to excellent, very good, or good health in 1998/99.

Seniors: Longer life, improved quality of life

As well as a longer life, older adults can expect an improved quality of life compared with their counterparts of two decades ago.

During the past two decades, the prevalence of most chronic conditions among people aged 65 or older has not changed significantly. However, fewer individuals aged 65 to 74 reported an activity limitation, while the rate remained stable for people aged 75 or older. In addition, the proportion of people aged 75 or older living in health care institutions has declined.

In the shorter term, nearly half of people aged 65 or older who reported they were in fair or poor health when they were surveyed in 1994/95 reported improved health in 1998/99 (an estimated 260,000 individuals). On the other hand, about 300,000 seniors who had reported excellent, very good or good health in 1994/95, reported a decline to fair or poor health four years later.

Some seniors reported improvements in functional status, that is, a decrease in the need for help from others with activities of daily living such as grocery shopping or meal preparation. By 1998/99, 13% of the 310,000 seniors who had reported activity dependence in 1994/95, reported that they were limited, but no longer dependent on others, and a further 19% reported no activity limitation at all.

Low-income individuals more likely to use doctors and hospitals

In 1998/99, 8 out of 10 individuals aged 12 or older reported that they had consulted a medical doctor in the previous year, a proportion that has remained unchanged since 1994/95.

On the other hand, the proportion of the population aged 15 or older who contacted a dentist increased slowly but steadily. Even so, far fewer individuals visit a dentist. In 1998/99, 6 out of 10 people aged 12 or older had consulted a dentist at least once in the previous year, an indication perhaps of the uneven distribution of dental insurance among the population, or of families' ability to afford this kind of care.

In 1998/99, about 5% of the population aged 12 or older spent three or more days in hospital in the previous year. Individuals with low incomes were more likely than those with higher incomes to go to hospital. In addition, the odds of going to hospital were higher for people with less than secondary education, compared with those with higher levels of attainment. Similarly, people who smoked, were overweight or were physically inactive had higher odds of hospitalization than did non-smokers, people of normal weight, and physically active people.

Income inequality and mortality among working-age people in Canada and the United States

In a combined analysis of the 335 U.S. and Canadian cities with populations greater than 50,000, a strong relationship was observed between income inequality and mortality. However, the results are quite different when each country is examined separately. Canadian provinces and metropolitan areas generally have less income inequality and lower mortality than do their U.S. counterparts. Within Canada, moreover, there was no association between income inequality and mortality at either the provincial or metropolitan-area levels. This finding runs counter to U.S. and international research to date.

The comparison of Canadian and U.S. data suggests that differences in social and material conditions may mute the relationship between inequality and mortality in Canada. Thus, there may be something about the character of Canadian urban environments, compared with those in the United States, that may be beneficial to health. One possible explanation is that, in Canada, health care and education are publicly funded and universally available. Another conjecture is that American cities tend to have much more concentrated areas of affluence and of poverty than do Canadian cities.

Detailed summaries for each of the eight chapters of *Health reports* are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under *In depth*.

The winter 1999 issue of *Health reports* (82-003-XPB, $35/$116; 82-003-XIE, $26/$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Larry Swain (613-951-8569; *swailar@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada or Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

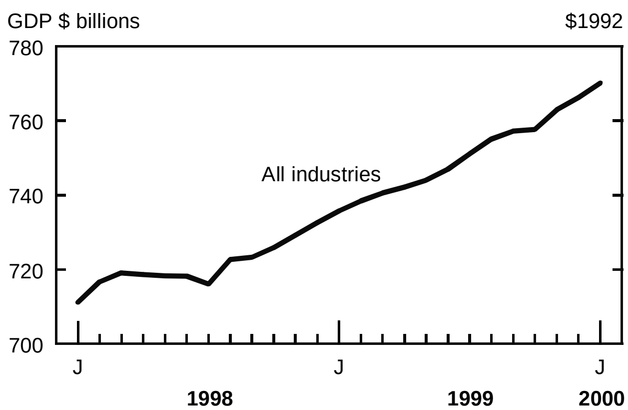
Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

January 2000

Gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.5% in January, as strong domestic and foreign demand translated into another month of robust growth for the Canadian economy. It was the 18th consecutive monthly increase, representing the longest unbroken string of gains since 1961, when measurement of monthly GDP first began.

January's advance was shared by nearly all sectors of the economy. The month saw booming construction activity and a surge in utilities' output, as well as increased activity by manufacturers, banks, retailers and mining companies. The largest declines were in the agriculture and forestry industries. There was a modest decline in the educational services industry.

New year began on strong note



The Y2K switchover had an impact on some industries in January, in particular slowing the momentum of the retailing and wholesaling industries. Weather conditions had mixed effects on production; a return to more-normal temperatures was largely responsible for increased demand for electricity and gas. However, this year's generally milder winter curbed demand for road salt.

Manufacturing output continued to advance

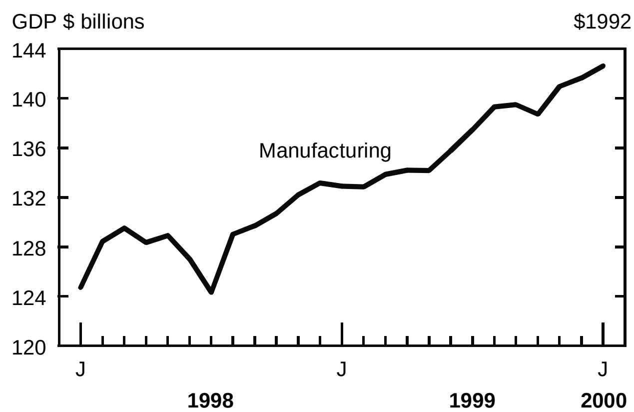
Total factory output rose 0.7% in January, as higher production of automotive products, fabricated metal, and wood products offset declines in the primary metal, electronic goods and food industries.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The gross domestic product 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.*

Overall, 14 of 22 major industry groups, accounting for 54.6% of total manufacturing production, advanced in January.

U.S. demand continued to spur production of motor vehicles and parts, which rose a further 2.0% in January on the back of solid gains in the previous two months. Exports of automotive products rose strongly. U.S. consumers' appetite for cars and trucks — unfazed by rising interest rates and soaring gasoline prices, and bolstered by special promotions — remained strong after reaching record sales levels in 1999.

Steady growth in manufacturing



Strong demand for machined parts, stamped and coated metal products and fabricated metal structures pushed up output in the fabricated metal products industry by 2.3% in January. The latest gain showed that the industry continued to be on a robust upward growth path after a strong performance in the latter part of 1999, especially by stamping and coating plants and makers of fabricated metal structures.

Production in the printing and publishing industry reversed course in January, rising 2.5% to recover some of the ground lost in the last three months. Publishers increased output the most, although the platemaking and combined publishing and printing industries also raised output significantly.

Output of wood products rose 2.4% in January. About one-third of the increase was attributable to sawmills, where output rose 1.7%, partly erasing four months of decline. Manufacturers of wooden doors, windows, kitchen cabinets and particleboard and waferboard accounted for the rest of the increase. Exports of most wood products fell, as a strengthening domestic construction industry gobbled up a larger share of the industry's output.

Primary metal output fell 1.3% in January, almost entirely due to a sharp decline in the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry. The decline was partly offset by increased production of primary steel and iron.

Food manufacturers curtailed production by 0.5% in January. Lower output of fish products (the sixth decline in seven months), flour and cereal, and miscellaneous food products was partly offset by increased production of fruit and vegetable and meat products.

Production in the high-flying electrical and electronic products industry eased back 0.5%. Producers of telecommunications equipment and computers and peripherals curtailed output, although this drop was partly offset by a fifth consecutive increase in electronic parts and components production and higher output of other electronic equipment. January's decline in telecommunications equipment manufacturing was only a partial retrenchment in the wake of a series of gains that saw production of these goods surge dramatically in the closing months of 1999.

Pulp and paper production edged down 1.3% to its lowest level seen since August 1999. Production at pulp, newsprint and other paper mills all declined, although exports of pulp and other paper increased for a third month.

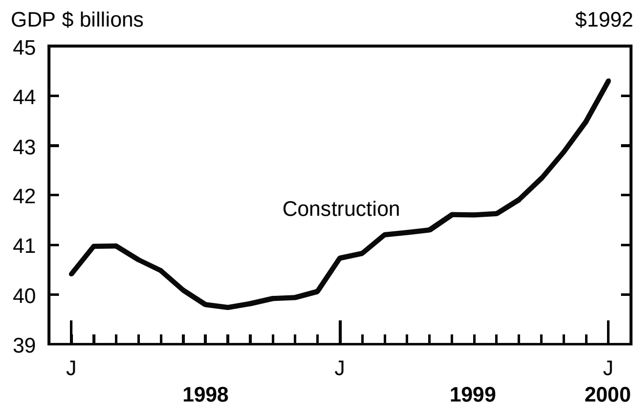
Construction industry expanded

Total construction activity surged 1.9% in January, as work on residential, non-residential and engineering projects continued to go up. Prospects for residential builders brightened further in January, as increasingly confident consumers disregarded climbing mortgage costs and pressed into the new housing market.

The strength in new housing was matched by equally solid growth in the non-residential building industry, attributed to a spike in activity on commercial projects. A string of gains in engineering construction extended into January, as oil-patch-related work in Alberta continued to shore up the industry.

The good times in the construction industry have led to significant job growth in the sector; total construction employment has risen by almost 8% since August 1999. The impact of the construction boom was also felt on many supplying industries in recent months, spurring the manufacturing of wood products, asphalt roofing, cement, ready-mix concrete and the wholesaling of lumber and other construction-related materials and equipment. These industries have all seen their output rise significantly above year-ago levels.

Construction industry on upswing



Return to more-normal temperatures boosted utilities

A drop in temperatures led to sharply increased demand for the output of electric power and gas utilities in January. Electricity production rose 2.9%, adding almost 0.1% to the economy's overall growth rate, while the gas distribution industry reported a 4.3% advance; most of the additional output was consumed by commercial and residential users.

Finance industries continued to advance

Activity in the finance industries continued to grow briskly in January, rising 0.8% after comparable gains in the previous two months. Booming stock market activity continued to be the deciding factor, injecting new life into the sector after growth had reached a plateau during the previous two years.

Retailing stronger despite post-Y2K damper

Consumer confidence seemed unshaken in the new year, as higher department store and auto sales led to a 0.7% increase in retailing activity. These gains were partly offset by an abrupt slump in the sale of groceries, liquor and other goods whose sales had previously benefited from pre-millenium purchases by either festive or jittery consumers in the closing months of 1999.

January's sharp rebound in department store sales came after restructuring and consolidation in the industry had caused them to sink to annual lows in the previous two months. Auto dealers' showrooms were also busier in January; sales rose further after robust gains in the previous two months. Moreover, high prices at the pump did not dissuade consumers from buying more gasoline; gas station sales rose for the fourth consecutive month, paralleling the upward trend in auto sales.

Lacklustre month for wholesalers

Wholesaling activity was little changed, edging up 0.1% in January. Food dealers fell back after a strong Y2K-induced performance in December, partly offsetting modest gains among automotive and furniture wholesalers. Computer and software distributors, in stark contrast to their recent performance, rose only slightly, remaining below November 1999 levels.

Decade-high oil prices continued to lift mining sector

Output in the mining sector increased 1.1% in January, the third increase in as many months. The highest oil prices since the Gulf War continued to stimulate exploration activity, spurring drilling and rigging firms to hit their highest level of activity in almost two years. However, crude petroleum output increased only slightly. January marked the beginning of natural gas production at the Sable Island facility in Eastern Canada, although this was not enough to propel natural gas output into positive territory.

Non-metal mine output increased in January, reflecting firming demand for potash and a jump in sodium sulphate production. Elsewhere, the milder winter was having an adverse effect on salt mines, as reduced snow-clearing activity curbed demand for road salt and left producers with large inventories.

Metal mine output fell sharply in January, a result of low output levels of uranium and nickel. Uranium production suffered from start-up problems at a new mine; nickel output continued to be affected by labour strife. These declines were partly offset by increased output from gold and iron mines.

Other industries

Demand for computer consulting services showed no signs of softening after crossing the Y2K threshold, rising 1.8% in January, the strongest monthly gain in eight months. Activity in the telephone carrier industry rose 2.6% in the new year, mostly because of greater long distance use. It was the industry's largest monthly gain in more than nine months. The output of education services fell 0.2% in January. The output of grain elevators rose sharply, as grain dealers responded to a jump in export demand. Air transport services fell 1.7% in January; it was the industry's third consecutive decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The January issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, $15/$145) will be available in April. See *How to order publications*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny at (1-800-887-IMAD; *IMAD@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145, *evanric@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

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

	Aug. 1999[r]	Sept. 1999[r]	Oct. 1999[r]	Nov. 1999[r]	Dec. 1999[r]	Jan. 2000[p]	Dec. 1999 to Jan. 2000	Jan. 2000	Jan. 1999 to Jan. 2000
	seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						$ change[1]	$ level[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**3,891**	**770,118**	**4.7**
Goods-producing industries	**0.8**	**0.7**	**-0.2**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**2,468**	**260,353**	**7.1**
Agriculture	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-193	13,590	3.6
Fishing and trapping	-7.4	-1.6	4.3	5.9	-7.6	7.8	57	790	1.3
Logging and forestry	1.6	1.4	-2.0	1.7	2.6	-3.8	-185	4,647	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.7	2.3	-0.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	297	28,101	5.3
Manufacturing	1.3	0.1	-0.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	975	142,606	7.3
Construction	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	812	44,300	8.8
Other utilities	-0.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.8	1.3	2.8	705	26,319	7.5
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1,423**	**509,765**	**3.5**
Transportation and storage	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.2	-0.5	0.0	-5	35,739	4.9
Communications	-0.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	398	27,801	10.1
Wholesale trade	0.4	-1.7	1.5	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	-44	46,702	5.6
Retail trade	0.9	0.0	-1.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	342	48,178	4.8
Finance and insurance	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	371	42,551	4.0
Real estate and insurance agents	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	199	80,154	2.5
Business services	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	163	45,317	8.1
Government services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-8	45,966	2.2
Education	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-78	40,494	0.0
Health and social services	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	112	47,129	-0.7
Accommodation and food	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	-1.0	-0.1	-27	19,733	-0.8
Other services	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0	30,001	2.4
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	1,977	197,026	7.0
Non-durable manufacturing	0.2	0.9	-0.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	130	59,556	4.3
Durable manufacturing	2.1	-0.4	-0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	845	83,050	9.5
Business sector	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	3,984	640,540	5.5
Non-business sector	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-93	129,578	0.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Millions of dollars at annual rate.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Adult criminal court statistics

1998/99

Adult criminal courts have heard fewer cases each year since the mid-1990s. However, the complexity of cases being heard has increased, and because of this, the demand on the resources of the judicial system is growing, according to new data from courts in seven provinces and the two territories.

In the 1998/99 fiscal year, adult criminal courts in all jurisdictions except British Columbia, New Brunswick and Manitoba handled 394,884 cases, down 11.5% from 1994/95. These cases involved 840,539 charges, down 4.3% during the same five-year period.

The data show that cases heard in adult criminal court have become more complex since 1994/95. In 1998/99, about 30% of cases took six or more appearances to resolve, compared with only 23% five years earlier. In 1998/99, cases with multiple charges accounted for 47% of all cases, compared with 44% five years earlier. Multiple-charge cases in 1998/99 required an average of 5.2 court appearances to resolve, compared with an average of 4.3 appearances in cases that involved a single charge. These changes with respect to case complexity suggest that although the number of cases processed by the courts has been falling since 1994/95, the demand on court resources has increased.

Crimes against property such as breaking and entering and theft accounted for 26% of all cases in 1998/99, while crimes against the person, such as robbery and sexual assault, accounted for 21%.

Individuals aged 18 to 24 accounted for the highest proportion of crimes against property, while those aged 25 to 34 accounted for the highest proportion of cases involving crimes against the person.

Courts imposed probation in 42% of convictions, a fine in 40% and a jail term in 35%.

Analysis of sentencing trends over the five-year period reveals that while the proportion of cases in which a jail term was imposed has increased slightly, the lengths of prison sentences have gone up substantially. The median length of prison sentences rose from 30 days in 1994/95 to 45 days in 1998/99. The greatest increases occurred for assault, sexual assault, sexual abuse and manslaughter.

Note: This edition of *Juristat* summarizes trends from provincial/territorial courts across Canada which provided data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS), for the 1998/99 fiscal year. At present, data are collected through the ACCS from seven provincial and two territorial departments of justice. This edition presents information on the characteristics of cases and accused persons, the number of appearances, conviction rates, sentencing trends and related issues. For the first time, statistics are presented for a five-year period, 1994/95 through 1998/99.

Available on CANSIM: 2230-2256.

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, 1998/99 (85-002-XPE, $10/$93; 85-002-XIE, $8/$70) is now available. *Adult criminal court data tables, 1998/99* (85F0032XIE, $30) is also available. See *How to order publications*.

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

Electric power statistics

January 2000

Favourable conditions for generation of electricity by hydro stations enabled net generation of electricity to increase to 56 979 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 7.7% from January 1999. Exports increased 75.8% to 3 813 GWh, and imports decreased from 1 550 GWh to 682 GWh.

Improved reservoir levels in Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba was the main reason for an increase of 11.3% of generation from hydro sources to 35 568 GWh. This is the ninth consecutive month that generation from hydro sources has gone up. The increased availability of cheaper electricity from hydro sources enabled a 1.9% decline in thermal conventional generation to 14 783 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was up 12.3% to 6 627 GWh due to greater capability in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.

The January 2000 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in early April. See *How to order publications*.

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

André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; *alefeba@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

January 2000

The need to build up port inventories led to an increase in coal production in January. Coal production totalled 6 091 kilotonnes, up 0.2% from January 1999. Production in British Columbia (mainly for export) increased 3.8% to 2 048 kilotonnes, while it dropped in other provinces (supplying mainly electric power generating stations) by 1.5% to 4 043 kilotonnes.

Exports in January decreased 15.1% from January 1999 to 2 381 kilotonnes. The main cause for this decline was the 55.4% decrease in exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal), which totalled 763 kilotonnes.

Coke production in January 2000 increased to 275 kilotonnes, up 6.4% from January 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in early April. See *How to order publications*.

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

For-hire motor carriers of freight (top carriers)

Fourth quarter 1999

The top 82 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canada-based trucking companies earning $25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues of $1.6 billion during the last three months of 1999. This fourth quarter total reflects the addition of eight top carriers over the same period in 1998 and a 4% increase in the average revenue per carrier.

Operating expenses for top carriers increased 4% over the fourth quarter of 1998 to $1.5 billion. In particular, payments for fuel (excluding owner-operators) increased 24% over the same period one year earlier. However, compared to the third quarter of 1998, the operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) for top for-hire carriers remained at 0.94 (any ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Irwin Bess (613-951-9605; fax: 613-951-0579; *bessirw@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Waste management industry: Government and business sectors

1998 (preliminary)

In 1998, governments and businesses disposed of 21 million tonnes of municipal and construction and demolition wastes. This total represents 690 kilograms of waste for each Canadian, unchanged from 1996.

Operating expenditures of municipalities and other government bodies providing waste management services totalled $1.3 billion in 1998, about 59% of which were payments to contracted waste management firms. Governments employed 7,225 people in waste management services.

Operating revenues of businesses in the waste management industry totalled $2.9 billion in 1998, while operating expenditures reached $2.5 billion. These firms invested over $321 million in capital expenditures. More than 20,000 people were employed by this industry across Canada.

These preliminary data come from two 1998 waste management industry surveys that covered both the government and business sectors.

The surveys collected information on the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators managed by governments and businesses. The data from the two surveys were combined to provide a full picture of municipal solid waste as well as construction and demolition waste.

Along with financial and employment data, both surveys collected information on the preparation of materials for recycling or re-use, the operation of disposal facilities such as landfills and incinerators, hazardous waste volumes and types. These items will be covered in a more detailed final report to be published in late spring.

Tables regarding waste management industry (business and government sectors) expenditure, revenue and employment characteristics are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. □

Disposal of waste by province and territory[1]
(preliminary estimates)

	1996	1998	1994	1996	1998
	Waste disposed		Waste disposed per capita		
	tonnes		tonnes per capita		
Canada	**20 673 903[r]**	**20,840,883**	**0.73**	**0.69**	**0.69**
Newfoundland	372,324	366,280	0.84	0.67	0.67
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	553,638	502,577	0.76	0.59	0.54
New Brunswick	505,957	468,571	0.76	0.67	0.62
Quebec[2]	5,491,000	5,537,465	0.71	0.75	0.75
Ontario	6,913,786	6,988,157	0.67	0.62	0.61
Manitoba	947,884	964,726	0.84	0.84	0.85
Saskatchewan	900,210	848,408	0.91	0.88	0.83
Alberta	2,435,884	2,527,817	0.86	0.88	0.87
British Columbia	2,413,528	2,458,484	0.76	0.62	0.61
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x

[r] *revised figures*
[1] *Total amount of waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities. Does not include wastes disposed in hazardous waste disposal facilities or wastes managed by the waste generator on site.*
[2] *Figures are derived from the results of complementary surveys conducted by the province.*
[x] *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

■

Service industries
1997

Data for service industries (NAICS) for 1997 are now available. To obtain data for a specific industry, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Service Industries Division resource person listed below.

Service industry contacts

	Resource person	Phone
Arts, entertainment and recreation (71)	Stephanie Lalonde	(613) 951-2133
Personal and laundry services (812)	Peter Baillie	(613) 951-0122
Automotive equipment rental and leasing (5321)	Randy Smadella	(613) 951-3472
Consumer goods rental (5322, 5323)	Randy Smadella	(613) 951-3472
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (5342)	Randy Smadella	(613) 951-3472
Accounting and bookkeeping (5412)	Randy Smadella	(613) 951-3472
Specialized design services (5414)	Nancy Preston	(613) 951-0392
Consulting services (5416)	Patrick Adams	(613) 951-3473
Advertising and related services (5418)	Patrick Adams	(613) 951-3473
Employment services (5613)	Randy Smadella	(613) 951-3472
Business support services (5614)	Nancy Preston	(613) 951-0392
Travel arrangement and reservation services (5615)	Adib Farhat	(613) 951-6306
Investigation and support services (5616)	Nancy Preston	(613) 951-0392
Services to buildings and dwellings (5617)	Nancy Preston	(613) 951-0392
Architectural services (54131)	Susan Horsley	(613) 951-0440
Engineering services (54133)	Susan Horsley	(613) 951-0440
Scientific and technical services (5413)	Susan Horsley	(613) 951-0440
Software publishers (511210)	Paul Nixon	(613) 951-3863
On-line information services (514191)	Paul Nixon	(613) 951-3863
Data processing services (514210)	Paul Nixon	(613) 951-3863
Computer systems design and related services (541510)	Paul Nixon	(613) 951-3863

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat — A weekly review, March 31, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: $3/$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, March 31, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: $4/$145; outside Canada: US$4/US$145).

Quarterly report on energy supply–demand in Canada, first quarter 1999
Catalogue number 57-003-XPB
(Canada: $43/$141; outside Canada: US$43/US$141).

Health reports, winter 1999
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE
(Canada: $26/$87).

Health reports, winter 1999
Catalogue number 82-003-XPB
(Canada: $35/$116; outside Canada: US$35/US$116).

Juristat, Adult criminal court statistics, 1998/99, vol. 20, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(Canada: $8/$70).

Juristat, Adult criminal court statistics, 1998/99, vol. 20, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: $10/$93; outside Canada: US$10/US$93).

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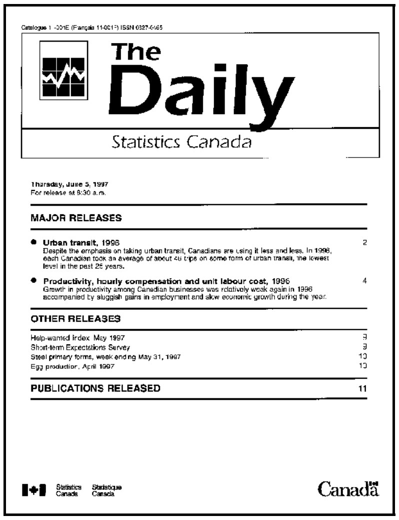
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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RELEASE DATES: APRIL 2000

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	**Film, video and audio-visual production**	1997/98
4	**Building permits**	February 2000
5	**Retail Commodity Survey**	Fourth quarter 1999
7	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2000
12	**Help-wanted Index**	March 2000
12	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2000
13	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 2000
17	**Composite Index**	March 2000
17	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2000
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2000
18	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2000
19	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2000
19	**Wholesale trade**	February 2000
20	**Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions**	2000
20	**Canadian economic observer**	April 2000
26	**Retail trade**	February 2000
26	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	February 2000
27	**Employment, earnings and hours**	February 2000
28	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	February 2000
28	**Employment insurance**	February 2000