Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, July 28, 2000**
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES



## OTHER RELEASES



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

# MAJOR RELEASES

## Income inequality in Canada and the United States

1974–1997

Income distribution patterns in Canada and the United States have diverged during the past 10 years despite free trade and increased economic integration between the two nations, according to a new study.

Average real incomes are higher and have been growing considerably faster in the United States. At the same time, Canada has not seen the substantial increase in income inequality that has occurred in the United States.

Inequality (the gap between rich and poor) and polarization (decline in the middle class) of family disposable incomes in Canada has remained roughly stable since the mid 1970s, while it has increased in the United States, more so since the mid 1980s.

The income gap between Canadian and American families has widened at the top of the income spectrum. At the bottom of the income spectrum, Canadian families are better off in terms of purchasing power than are their American counterparts.

The study, "Income inequality in North America: Does the 49th parallel still matter?," explores patterns of change between 1974 and 1997 in average earnings and income distribution in Canada and the United States. It also investigated these patterns on the basis of broad geographic regions within both countries.

The study rejected a theory that increasing economic integration has lead to greater similarity in patterns of income distribution in the two countries. Rather, the results suggested a widespread difference in overall income distribution in both Canada and the United States. If anything, the differences appeared to be widening, at least up to 1997.

### Income inequality in United States has risen more rapidly

While Canadian and American societies are similar in many respects, their levels and trends in income inequality have been quite different during the past two decades.

Real incomes are higher and have been growing faster in the United States on average. However, income inequality is higher in the United States, and it has been rising more rapidly.

In terms of comparative economic well-being, Canadian families in the bottom 25% of the income distribution were better off in absolute terms in 1997 than were their counterparts in the United States.

However, in the top one-fifth of the income distribution, American families had disposable incomes more than 20% higher than their Canadian counterparts. In the top one-tenth of the income distribution, disposable incomes among American families were about 25% higher.

In 1997, disposable incomes for American families in the top one-fifth of the income distribution averaged $61,400 compared with $50,800 for Canadian families.

Government transfer programs have had a substantially equalizing impact on family income distributions on both sides of the border. In fact, between 1974 and 1985, the American transfer system appeared more redistributive than Canada's. However, between 1985 and 1997, government transfer programs in Canada generally had larger impacts.

Individual income and payroll taxes have also had an equalizing impact on the distribution of family income on both sides of the border. This effect was somewhat larger in Canada than in the United States. However, in both countries, income taxes had considerably weaker equalizing impacts than did income transfers.

### Average earnings higher in the United States

In 1997, American workers averaged about $36,500 in earnings (expressed in 1995 Canadian dollars using purchasing power parities), 29.2% more than the Canadian average of $28,300. These workers included both men and women, employed both full-time and part-time, and employees as well as the self-employed.

These 1997 averages followed increases of 14.6% in the United States between 1985 and 1997 and 5.9% in Canada.

The differences in earnings between the two countries was largest for workers at the top of the earnings distribution. The difference at the median — the middle point at which half the population has higher earnings and half lower — was smaller (13.6%). The median earnings of American workers were $27,500 in 1997, compared with $24,200 in Canada.

Also, the rate of increase in median earnings was much closer than those for mean earnings. In the United States, median earnings increased 8.7% from 1985 to 1997, and in Canada 7.7%.

Between 1974 and 1985, earnings inequality and polarization increased in both countries. These changes were more pronounced in Canada than in the United States.

However, between 1985 and 1997, these trends were completely reversed in Canada, where the earnings gap narrowed and polarization declined. In the United States, earnings inequality continued to increase, but polarization declined, signaling a reversal of the "disappearing middle-class jobs" phenomenon first noted over a decade ago.

The feature article “Income inequality in North America: Does the 49th parallel still matter?” is now available as a PDF file on Statistics Canada’s Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). It will also be available in the August 2000 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Wolfson, (613-951-8216), Analysis and Development Group. ■

# OTHER RELEASES

## Alternative measures programs

1998/99

In 1998/99, there were 33,173 cases in which young offenders agreed to participate in alternative measures programs. This level was similar to that of 1997/98. In 22% of these cases, young people agreed to perform community service, such as helping a non-profit agency for a designated number of hours. In 17% of cases, they were required to apologize to their victim through written or personal contact. Social skills improvement programs accounted for 11%.

In adult cases, six provinces were able to provide data. In these provinces, 13,226 offenders agreed to participate in alternative measures programs in 1998/99. About 44% of these cases received supervision as one of their alternative measures. In 19% of cases, adult offenders were required to apologize to the victim, and 12% agreed to perform some kind of community service.

Alternative measures are formal programs in which individuals accused of less serious crimes, who would otherwise proceed to court, are dealt with through non-judicial community-based alternatives.

It is important to note that the use of alternative measures differs from province to province. For example, some offenders are diverted into alternative measures programs before they are charged, while others are diverted afterward. Consequently, caution should be used when comparing the number of accused individuals who agree to participate in an alternative measures program. This applies both to young offenders and adults.

Data are available nationally for alternative measures programs for young offenders (aged 12 to 17), and, for the first time, for adult programs in six provinces.

Alberta had the highest participation rate at 384 cases for every 10,000 young people aged 12 to 17 in the population, up from 359 people in 1997/98. This was considerably higher than the national rate of 135 for every 10,000 young people. British Columbia had the lowest youth participation rate in alternative measures (63 per 10,000).

About 63% of the participants were male and 37% female. Sixty percent of youth in alternative measures were aged 15 years or older; however, the ages of offenders differed according to sex. The involvement of male youth tended to increase with age, while female involvement peaked at the age of 15, and then decreased.

Theft under $5,000 accounted for the largest proportion of crimes committed by youth in alternative measures (57%), followed by mischief (11%) and level 1 assault (7%). Although classified as violent, level 1 assault is generally considered a lesser crime, as it can be defined as an attempt to cause, or a threat of, minor physical force to another person. Examples of level 1 assault are pushing, shoving, blocking a person, or threatening to harm another person.

Ninety-three percent of young people successfully completed all measures in their agreements in 1998/99, and a further 1% partially completed them. Among the provinces and territories, the proportion of youth that successfully completed alternative measures ranged from 85% in Yukon to 95% in Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

Although they comprised 4% of the youth population, Aboriginal youth accounted for 15% of those involved in alternative measures. Aboriginal participation was substantial in the Prairie provinces, which have the highest proportion of Aboriginal people. For example, in Saskatchewan, where Aboriginal youth represented 15% of the youth population, they accounted for 48% of alternative measures cases.

Six provinces were able to provide data for adult alternative measures — Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. These provinces represent 32% of the Canadian adult population. Again, because of differences in the use of alternative measures, caution should be used when comparing the number of accused individuals who agree to participate in alternative measures.

As with youth data, Alberta had the highest participation rate, 39 adults for every 10,000 in the population, just over twice the average of 17 for the six provinces providing data. New Brunswick had the lowest rate, four participants per 10,000 adults.

Males accounted for 61% of the adult participants. Forty-nine percent of the offenders who participated were aged 18 to 24. As with youth, cases involving theft under $5,000 accounted for the largest proportion of crimes (55%) committed by adults.

About 87% of adult cases were completed successfully. A further 6% were partially completed, and only 7% were unsuccessful.

*Juristat: Alternative measures in Canada, 1998-99* (85-002-XPE, $10/$93; 85-002-XIE, $8/$70) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

May 2000 (preliminary)

May sales by the group of large retailers reached $6.2 billion, up 1.8% from May 1999. Changes in 1999 to the composition of the group of large retailers affects year-over-year sales comparisons. This is especially true in the food sector, where several supermarket chains have been restructured. (Data in this release have not been adjusted for seasonality.)

In May, the three commodity categories with the largest year-over-year percentage increases for the group of large retailers were all other goods and services (+13.8%), home furnishings and electronics (+10.5%) and health and personal care products (+8.1%).

The all other goods and services category benefited from robust sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives (up 30.7% to $122.3 million) and tobacco products and supplies (up 11.7% to $184.6 million). Higher gasoline prices at the pump and strong consumer demand for tobacco products and supplies boosted sales of these commodity lines. An anticipated tax increase was reported to be the major contributing factor to the strong consumer demand for tobacco products in May.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics by the group of large retailers totalled $769.3 million, a 10.5% advance over May 1999. Within this category, sales of home electronics (+16.5%) by the group continued to do well in May, outpacing sales of household appliances (+12.2%), indoor furniture (+6.0%) and home furnishings (+3.5%). Home furnishings include floor coverings, bedding, artwork and window treatments.

Sales of health and personal care products by stores belonging to the group of large retailers were up 8.1% compared with May 1999. Prescription and over-the-counter drug sales posted a strong 17.3% increase, while sales of cosmetics, fragrances and other personal care products rose by only 1.1%. May is the second consecutive month since January 1998 (the first month for which this comparison is available) in which a single-digit increase in year-over-year sales was posted for health and personal care products.

In May, sales in the food and beverage category fell 4.0% and sales in clothing, footwear and accessories category declined 3.4%. Between May 1999 and May 2000, the share of food and beverages sold by the group of large retailers dropped from 35.2% to 33.2% and the share of clothing, footwear and accessories sold by the group decreased from 20.3% to 19.3%.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Catherine Draper (613-951-0669; *drapcat@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

**Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers**

| | April 1999 | April 2000[r] | April 1999 to April 2000 | May 1999 | May 2000[p] | May 1999 to May 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted | | | | | |
| | $ millions | | % change | $ millions | | % change |
| **Commodities** | | | | | | |
| Food and beverages | 2,077 | 2,159 | 3.9 | 2,151 | 2,065 | -4.0 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 1,129 | 1,094 | -3.1 | 1,243 | 1,201 | -3.4 |
| Home furnishings and electronics | 669 | 757 | 13.1 | 696 | 769 | 10.5 |
| Health and personal care products | 424 | 453 | 7.0 | 438 | 474 | 8.1 |
| Housewares | 259 | 262 | 1.2 | 265 | 276 | 4.3 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 249 | 271 | 8.7 | 270 | 277 | 2.5 |
| Hardware and lawn and garden products | 285 | 285 | -0.2 | 449 | 476 | 5.9 |
| All other goods and services | 578 | 612 | 5.9 | 598 | 681 | 13.8 |
| **Total** | **5,670** | **5,892** | **3.9** | **6,112** | **6,219** | **1.8** |

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

## Employment Insurance
May 2000

The estimated number of Canadians (unadjusted for seasonal trends) who received regular Employment Insurance benefits in May decreased 23.3%.

Regular benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal trends) increased 1.8% between April and May to $594.2 million, while claims received increased 5.9% to 215,380.

### Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

| | April 2000p | May 2000p | April to May 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted for seasonality | | |
| | | | % change |
| **Canada** | **564,780** | **433,430** | **-23.3** |
| Newfoundland | 42,130 | 32,980 | -21.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 11,230 | 6,020 | -46.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 33,210 | 25,280 | -23.9 |
| New Brunswick | 43,100 | 30,640 | -28.9 |
| Quebec | 198,740 | 148,790 | -25.1 |
| Ontario | 111,390 | 88,440 | -20.6 |
| Manitoba | 15,650 | 11,090 | -29.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 14,010 | 8,970 | -36.0 |
| Alberta | 32,300 | 26,620 | -17.6 |
| British Columbia | 60,330 | 52,390 | -13.2 |
| Yukon | 1,330 | 920 | -30.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 950 | 850 | -10.5 |
| Nunavut | 340 | 410 | 20.6 |

p *Preliminary figures.*

Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada have discovered an underestimation in the calculation of the number of beneficiaries of Employment Insurance. This affects the beneficiaries file from January 1997 to April 2000. Consequently, the departments have agreed to correct the underestimation and conduct a historical revision to correct the data series dating back to January 1997.

For the next few months, data on the number of beneficiaries in the monthly Employment Insurance release will be aggregated only at the provincial level and will be unadjusted for seasonal trends. These data series will not be available on CANSIM.

**Note:** The preliminary data on the number of beneficiaries, aggregated at the provincial level for April and May, were tabulated by Human Resources Development Canada and provided to Statistics Canada. These preliminary data are unadjusted for seasonal trends. Users are cautioned against making any analytical comparisons between this data and any monthly or historical data previously released in *The Daily* and on CANSIM.

### Employment Insurance statistics

| | May 1999 | April 2000 | May 2000 | April to May 2000 | May 1999 to May 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| Regular benefits paid ($ millions) | 666.4 | 583.9 | 594.2 | 1.8 | -10.8 |
| Claims received ('000) | 223.5 | 203.4 | 215.4 | 5.9 | -3.6 |
| | unadjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| All beneficiaries ('000) | .. | 746.0p | 596.3p | -20.1 | .. |
| Regular beneficiaries ('000) | .. | 564.8p | 433.4p | -23.3 | .. |
| Claims received ('000) | 163.7 | 159.1 | 164.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Payments ($ millions) | 1,001.4 | 1,247.7 | 906.4 | -27.4 | -9.5 |
| | year-to-date (Jan.–May) | | | | |
| | | | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 to 2000 |
| | | | | | % change |
| Claims received ('000) | | | 1,035.6 | 992.3 | -4.2 |
| Payments ($ millions) | | | 5,980.0 | 5,594.0 | -6.5 |

p *Preliminary figures.*
.. *Figures not available.*

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5700-5704, 5707.**

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; *labour@statcan.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## School board revenues and expenditures
1997

School board expenditures edged upward by 0.3% in 1997 (in actual dollars). This follows a 0.1% decline in school board expenditures in 1996, which was the first recorded decline. In comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 1.6% in 1997.

The $31.1 billion spent by school boards in 1997 represented 3.6 % of the gross domestic product (GDP). This continued a downward trend that started after 1992, when spending by school boards reached a peak of 4.3% of GDP.

From 1993 to 1997, expenditures per full-time equivalent student have remained relatively stable at more than $6,800. In 1997, expenditures per student increased or were little changed in most provinces and territories. The exceptions were: Quebec, where a slight decline in enrolment combined with and a relatively larger decrease in expenditures contributed to a 5% drop in expenditures per student; the Northwest Territories, where expenditures per student have been decreasing since 1995 as enrolment has steadily risen; and Newfoundland, where expenditures have been falling since 1994 but the school-aged population has been dropping even faster, pushing up expenditures per student over this period.

Expenditures by school boards account for about 85% of total elementary and secondary education expenditures. Other categories of elementary and secondary expenditures include private schools, federal schools, special education schools and departmental expenditures by ministries of education. About 96% of school board revenues come from provincial or territorial governments and local taxation.

Expenditures include both operating and capital spending. Operating expenditures are salaries and benefits, supplies and services, fees and contractual services, and other operating costs. These expenses can be further broken down by function (e.g., instruction, administration, transportation and school facilities).

Data from 1900 to 1997 are now available for school board revenues and expenditures.

**Note:** School board revenues and expenditures are reported on a calendar-year basis.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 00590301, 00590302 and 00590303.**

For requests and extractions from CANSIM, contact Sharon Gibbs (613-951-1503; *sharon-anne.gibbs@statcan.ca*), Centre for Education Statistics.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508; *claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca*), Centre for Education Statistics.

**Total school board expenditures**
1993–1997

| | Newfoundland | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | **Canada** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ millions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 562.8 | 123.1 | 770.8 | 589.9 | 6,728.3 | 13,142.4 | 1,162.2 | 926.2 | 2,884.8 | 3,360.6 | 60.8 | 148.3 | **30,460.2** |
| 1994 | 537.4 | 120.5 | 756.5 | 590.2 | 6,750.2 | 13,459.8 | 1,184.6 | 929.9 | 2,848.9 | 3,561.5 | 59.8 | 159.6 | **30,958.9** |
| 1995 | 533.3 | 112.8 | 734.5 | 580.6 | 6,758.2 | 13,506.8 | 1,193.0 | 937.5 | 2,782.4 | 3,695.3 | 64.0 | 164.9 | **31,063.3** |
| 1996 | 529.6 | 109.0 | 724.2 | 573.2 | 6,699.8 | 13,277.3 | 1,193.4 | 947.0 | 2,872.8 | 3,867.1 | 62.0 | 161.3 | **31,016.7** |
| 1997 | 512.4 | 115.2 | 743.7 | 577.7 | 6,595.5 | 13,243.9 | 1,209.0 | 976.0 | 2,982.1 | 3,922.2 | 63.6 | 159.8 | **31,101.1** |

**Expenditures[1] per full-time equivalent student**
1993–1997

| | Newfoundland | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | **Canada** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 5,102 | 5,181 | 5,260 | 5,668 | 7,164 | 7,306 | 6,481 | 5,490 | 6,158 | 6,650 | 10,961 | 12,291 | **6,815** |
| 1994 | 5,221 | 5,090 | 5,283 | 5,780 | 7,268 | 7,280 | 6,638 | 5,570 | 5,981 | 6,847 | 10,842 | 13,804 | **6,853** |
| 1995 | 5,272 | 4,824 | 5,180 | 5,773 | 7,370 | 7,213 | 6,764 | 5,670 | 5,836 | 6,941 | 11,587 | 13,746 | **6,853** |
| 1996 | 5,323 | 4,610 | 5,134 | 5,786 | 7,372 | 7,098 | 6,786 | 5,740 | 5,987 | 7,092 | 11,913 | 12,390 | **6,844** |
| 1997 | 5,337 | 4,843 | 5,133 | 5,902 | 7,000 | 7,236 | 6,923 | 5,871 | 6,157 | 7,054 | 12,365 | 11,784 | **6,852** |

1 *Expenditures include total school board expenditures less adult education expenses, plus spending by the departments of education on contributions to teachers' pension plans and services to school boards.*

■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products
June 2000

Shipments of cigarettes by manufacturers fell in June after strong sales in May. Production also declined, to a lesser extent, and inventories were kept low as shipments stayed ahead of production.

Shipments for June, at 4.2 billion cigarettes, dropped 10% from May and were 6% lower than those of June 1999. Total year-to-date shipments of 22.6 billion cigarettes remained 2% below shipments for the same period in 1999.

In June, 3.9 billion cigarettes were manufactured. This was slightly less than in May (-1%) and also 4% below June 1999 production. Year-to-date output of 23.3 billion cigarettes was 10% behind that of the same period of 1999.

Inventories were drawn down to a level significantly below that of 1999. At the end of June, they stood at 4.5 billion cigarettes, a 7% decrease from May and 33% lower than closing inventories at the same time in 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.**

The June 2000 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, $5/$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact: Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; *zylspet@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 30, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending June 30 increased 3.6 % to 6.1 million tonnes compared with the same period in 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 2.9 %.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 564 000 tonnes, an 11.9 % increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures were up 16.1 %.

Total traffic increased 4.2 % over the previous seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 134.5 million tonnes, an 7.0 % increase from 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, 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. ■

## Electric power statistics

May 2000

Colder temperatures in central Canada and the Atlantic provinces and increased capability of hydro and nuclear stations led to higher electric power generation in May. Net generation of electricity was 45 159 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 6.9% from May 1999. Exports increased 22.5% to 4 394 GWh, and imports increased from 1 006 GWh to 1 365 GWh.

Generation of hydro-electricity increased 4.8% to 27 576 GWh, due mainly to improved reservoir levels in central Canada. This is the 13th consecutive month that hydro generation has increased. This increased capability serviced higher domestic demand due to colder temperatures. Generation from nuclear sources was up 29.0% to 5 568 GWh, in part because stations in Quebec and New Brunswick underwent maintenance work in May 1999. Thermal conventional generation was up 3.4% to 12 015 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of May was 249 661 GWh, up 7.2% from the same period of 1999. Year-to-date exports (20 030 GWh) were up 42.6%, whereas year-to-date imports (4 894 GWh) fell 35.0% from the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.**

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; *grenser@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Coal and coke statistics

May 2000

Lower production capacity owing to mine closures led to lower coal production in May. Coal production totalled 5 868 kilotonnes, down 2.7% from May 1999. Production in British Columbia (directed mainly to export markets) increased 4.2% to 2 102 kilotonnes, while it dropped in other producing provinces (supplying mainly electric power generating stations) 6.2% to 3 766 kilotonnes. The year-to-date production figure stood at 29 841 kilotonnes, down 1.6% from the same period of 1999.

Exports in May increased 0.2% from May 1999 to 2 786 kilotonnes. Increased exports to all continents more than offset the 10.6% decrease in exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) to 925 kilotonnes during the same period. Year-to-date figures show exports of 14 111 kilotonnes, 3.4% above the level in 1999.

Coke production in May decreased to 276 kilotonnes, down 4.9% from May 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The May 2000 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566, *grenser@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

May 2000

Data from the May issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The June situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the May issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, $15/$149; 22-007-XIB, $11/$112), which will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

# NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — A weekly review**, July 28, 2000
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE** ($3/$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, July 28, 2000
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE** ($4/$145).

**Production and disposition of tobacco products**, June 2000
**Catalogue number 32-022-XIB** ($5/$47).

**Juristat: Alternative measures in Canada, 1998-99**, vol. 20, no. 6
**Catalogue number 85-002-XIE** ($8/$70).

**Juristat: Alternative measures in Canada, 1998-99**, vol. 20, no. 6
**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE** ($10/$93).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

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.

## How to order products

**Order products by phone:**

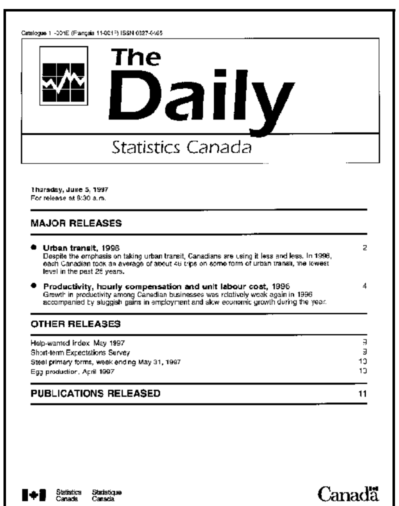
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Canada and the United States call: | **1-800-267-6677** |
| From other countries call: | **1-613-951-7277** |
| To fax your order: | **1-877-287-4369** |
| Address changes or account inquiries: | **1-800-700-1033** |

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to *order@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site *(www.statcan.ca),* under the headings *Products and services, Downloadable publications.*

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada Canada

***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.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, vradtom@statcan.ca)
Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), simamad@statcan.ca

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2000. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

## RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 2000

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries** | July 2000 |
| 1 | **Sentencing of young offenders in Canada** | 1998–1999 |
| 2 | **Help-wanted Index** | July 2000 |
| 4 | **Labour Force Survey** | July 2000 |
| 4 | **Building permits** | June 2000 |
| 11 | **New Housing Price Index** | June 2000 |
| 14 | **New motor vehicle sales** | June 2000 |
| 16 | **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** | June 2000 |
| 16 | **Composite Index** | July 2000 |
| 17 | **Consumer Price Index** | July 2000 |
| 18 | **Canadian international merchandise trade** | June 2000 |
| 18 | **Wholesale trade** | June 2000 |
| 21 | **Retail trade** | June 2000 |
| 23 | **Livestock statistics** | July 1, 2000 |
| 23 | **Employment Insurance** | June 2000 |
| 24 | **Canada's international transactions in securities** | June 2000 |
| 24 | **Employment, earnings and hours** | June 2000 |
| 25 | **Field crop reporting series: July 31 crop production estimates** | 2000 |
| 28 | **International travel account** | April–June 2000 |
| 28 | **University tuition fees** | 2000–2001 |
| 29 | **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes** | July 2000 |
| 30 | **Farm cash receipts** | April–June 2000 |
| 30 | **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises** | April–June 2000 |
| 31 | **National Economic and Financial Accounts** | April–June 2000 |
| 31 | **Balance of international payments** | April–June 2000 |
| 31 | **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry** | June 2000 |