



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 24, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, June 2000** 2
 Foreigners invested heavily in Canadian equities in June, while reducing their holdings of Canadian debt instruments for a second straight month. In the meantime, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a more moderate \$1.8 billion after their record investment in May.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours, June 2000	4
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, June 2000	6
Unionization — an update, first half 2000	8
Steel primary forms, week ending August 19, 2000	8
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, June 2000	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, July 2000	9
Asphalt roofing, July 2000	9
Production and value of ranch-raised pelts, 1999	9

NEW PRODUCTS 10



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

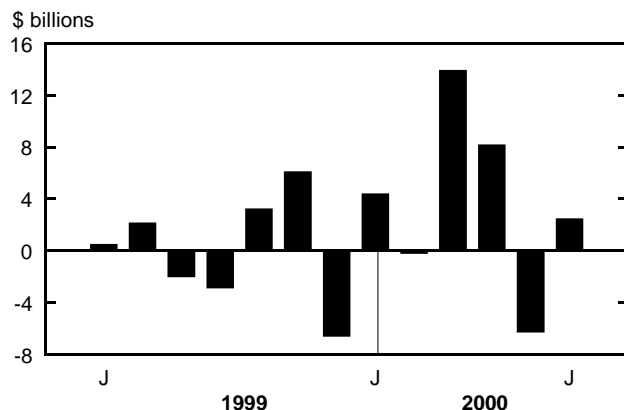
Canada's international transactions in securities

June 2000

Foreigners invested heavily in Canadian equities in June, while reducing their holdings of Canadian debt instruments for a second straight month. Although strong foreign investment continued in existing shares, most of the \$10-billion increase in Canadian equities came from new treasury shares issued by Canadian firms that acquired foreign companies. This was the reverse of events in May, when foreign holdings of Canadian portfolio equities were reduced owing to the acquisition of Canadian businesses through share exchanges.

In the meantime, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a more moderate \$1.8 billion after their record investment in May. In June, their continued substantial investment in foreign stocks was partly offset by reducing holdings of foreign bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreigners resume substantial investment in Canadian equities but reduce holdings of debt instruments

Foreigners directed their investment to Canadian equities while reducing their holdings of both Canadian bonds and money market instruments. Foreigners increased their holdings of Canadian equities

Related market information

Interest rates

The short-term interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. government paper jumped to 33 basis points early in June, after narrowing to its smallest margin since September 1999 (14 basis points in May). This difference, which favours investment in the United States, narrowed to about 25 basis points by end of June. The differential for long-term government bond rates, which favours investment in the United States, narrowed to less than 5 basis points in April, then widened to the 30-to-40-basis-point range in May, where it remained in June.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices continued to outperform their American counterparts by a wide margin in June, 10.2% versus 2.4%. For the first half of 2000, Canadian prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) have climbed 21% compared with virtually no gain in U.S. prices (Standard & Poor's 500 Index) over the same period.

Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar regained in June most of what it lost against the U.S. dollar in May. The almost three-quarter-cent run-up against the American dollar brought the dollar back to a June closing of 67.54 U.S. cents, identical to that of April 2000.

by \$10 billion in June, second only to the record of \$13.9 billion in March. The level of foreign investment in Canadian stocks in June was greatly influenced by the issuance of new treasury shares of Canadian companies exchanged in the acquisition of foreign companies. In addition, one-third of June's foreign investment went to existing Canadian shares as American investors in particular continued to buy Canadian technology shares. Canadian stock prices continued to outperform their American counterparts by a wide margin in June, 10.2% versus 2.4%.

Foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$5.7 billion in June, the largest monthly reduction so far this year. The driving force behind this divestment was the \$4.3 billion retirement of foreign-held Canadian bonds combined with the near-complete absence of any new Canadian issues in foreign markets. In the secondary market, the main activity involved foreigners selling off federal bonds but purchasing a smaller amount of corporate bonds. The differential for long-term government bond rates, which favours investment in the United States, was largely unchanged in the 30- to 40-basis-point range in June.

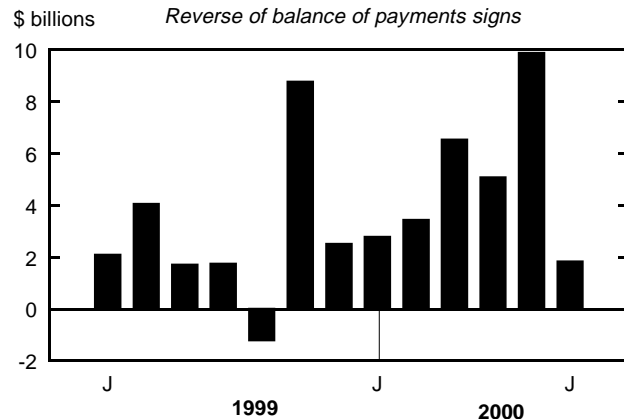
After accumulating just over \$4 billion worth of Canadian money market paper in March and April, foreign investors reduced their holdings by almost \$3 billion over May and June. June's \$1.9-billion reduction was concentrated in corporate paper and, to a lesser extent, federal treasury bills; American and European investors divested some of their holdings. After narrowing to its smallest margin since September 1999, 14 basis points in May, the short-term interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. government paper climbed to the 25-basis-point range by June's end, still favouring investment in the United States.

Canadian investors continue to buy foreign stocks but sell bonds

Canadian investors continued to add to their holdings of foreign stocks in June, while selling off a significant amount of foreign bonds for the first time this year. Canadian residents acquired a further \$3.1 billion of foreign stocks, which was roughly split between U.S. and overseas equities; this trend has generally been the case for the first half of 2000. Each new monthly addition to their equity holdings establishes a new annual record, now \$28 billion for the first six months of 2000. This by far surpasses the previous record of \$20.5 billion set for all of 1999.

Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$1.2 billion in June, their first significant reduction of the year. The bulk of the reduction was of U.S. treasuries, a security heavily purchased over the three previous months.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.

The June 2000 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176; 67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Th  berge (613-951-1860), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	March 2000	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	Jan. to June 1999	Jan. to June 2000
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	13,854	8,119	-6,225	2,419	5,274	22,359
Bonds (net)	-3,038	3,057	-2,131	-5,733	6,634	-12,085
Outstanding	1,652	3,662	-221	-329	3,264	816
New issues	2,631	2,381	510	68	18,358	10,137
Retirements	-7,070	-3,244	-3,067	-4,263	-14,973	-22,882
Change in interest payable ¹	-252	258	648	-1,209	-15	-157
Money market paper (net)	2,960	1,243	-1,061	-1,883	-7,852	1,588
Government of Canada	2,163	889	-557	-922	-1,749	789
Other paper	798	354	-504	-961	-6,103	799
Stocks (net)	13,932	3,820	-3,033	10,035	6,493	32,856
Outstanding (including retirements)	5,063	1,897	-3,166	3,453	4,457	10,901
New issues	8,868	1,923	133	6,582	2,036	21,955
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-6,533	-5,076	-9,875	-1,829	-5,318	-29,537
Bonds (net)	-2,049	-191	-677	1,247	1,466	-1,517
Stocks (net)	-4,485	-4,884	-9,198	-3,076	-6,784	-28,020

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, i.e., a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

June 2000 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees edged up \$0.71 in June compared with May. Average earnings were estimated at \$626.29 per week, an increase of \$16.70 (+2.7%) from June 1999. Year-to-year growth in average weekly earnings was just short of the 2.9% growth in the Consumer Price Index over the same period.

All major industry groups in the goods-producing sector recorded substantial growth in average weekly earnings from June 1999 to June 2000. In the services-producing sector, business services had the most substantial earnings growth over the same period.

Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were 31.4, down 0.2 hours from May. A decline in overtime accounted for part of the drop in average hours.

Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees (\$15.65) were unchanged from May, but were up 2.6% from June 1999.

In June, payroll employment increased slightly (+21,100). By industry, employment gains in finance and insurance and business services were partially offset by losses in construction. Employment gains were concentrated in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

Note: In May 1998 Statistics Canada finished incorporating administrative records into the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates (this was the third phase of the redesign). As a result of this change in methodology, estimates derived from

administrative records may show a different pattern than the previous data. This may affect the historical comparability of employment and earnings series.

Beginning with the January 2001 data, estimates from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. At the same time, the historical series will be revised to reflect the new phase-three levels of employment and earnings derived from administrative records on a NAICS basis. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on NAICS, consult Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), or for more information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in September through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

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

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	June 1999	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^p	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	609.59	625.58	626.29	0.1	2.7
Logging and forestry	765.29	834.64	834.81	0.0	9.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,115.62	1,150.44	1,168.77	1.6	4.8
Manufacturing	755.64	781.80	776.47	-0.7	2.8
Construction	689.97	718.01	719.37	0.2	4.3
Transportation and storage	745.62	749.18	748.32	-0.1	0.4
Communication and other utilities	818.06	822.19	821.93	0.0	0.5
Wholesale trade	666.08	665.59	669.13	0.5	0.5
Retail trade	370.17	372.94	374.70	0.5	1.2
Finance and insurance	811.68	837.23	829.13	-1.0	2.1
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	643.78	631.73	646.02	2.3	0.3
Business services	699.56	723.65	727.21	0.5	4.0
Education-related services	658.17	671.21	674.02	0.4	2.4
Health and social services	524.98	538.36	542.44	0.8	3.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	233.07	242.88	242.65	-0.1	4.1
Public administration	741.69	761.21	762.91	0.2	2.9
Miscellaneous services	408.72	423.10	423.30	0.0	3.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	551.79	557.30	556.73	-0.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	481.93	489.02	491.67	0.5	2.0
Nova Scotia	526.41	527.48	533.94	1.2	1.4
New Brunswick	529.75	550.18	554.38	0.8	4.6
Quebec	572.24	581.76	584.94	0.5	2.2
Ontario	649.04	667.22	668.14	0.1	2.9
Manitoba	544.12	564.41	566.55	0.4	4.1
Saskatchewan	542.87	556.61	559.15	0.5	3.0
Alberta	619.31	643.33	644.22	0.1	4.0
British Columbia	623.23	639.19	636.24	-0.5	2.1
Yukon	668.62	697.20	701.00	0.5	4.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	774.98	824.73	817.15	-0.9	5.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	April 2000	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^p	April to May 2000	May to June 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,109	12,130	12,152	0.2	0.2
Logging and forestry	69	69	69	0.0	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	143	141	140	-1.4	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,996	2,001	2,004	0.3	0.1
Construction	565	562	553	-0.5	-1.6
Transportation and storage	517	517	517	0.0	0.0
Communication and other utilities	391	390	389	-0.3	-0.3
Wholesale trade	796	802	804	0.8	0.2
Retail trade	1,465	1,463	1,461	-0.1	-0.1
Finance and insurance	528	529	534	0.2	0.9
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	195	194	195	-0.5	0.5
Business services	938	943	954	0.5	1.2
Education-related services	930	932	932	0.2	0.0
Health and social services	1,225	1,226	1,227	0.1	0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	877	876	877	-0.1	0.1
Public administration	680	681	680	0.1	-0.1
Miscellaneous services	723	723	724	0.0	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	156	157	157	0.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	54	53	52	-1.9	-1.9
Nova Scotia	339	337	334	-0.6	-0.9
New Brunswick	270	269	266	-0.4	-1.1
Quebec	2,871	2,876	2,882	0.2	0.2
Ontario	4,767	4,756	4,764	-0.2	0.2
Manitoba	473	475	474	0.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	360	360	360	0.0	0.0
Alberta	1,268	1,274	1,276	0.5	0.2
British Columbia	1,518	1,530	1,536	0.8	0.4
Yukon	16	16	15	0.0	-6.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	28	28	28	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

June 2000 (preliminary)

Sales by the group of large retailers reached \$6.3 billion in June, up 7.1% from June 1999. Several retailers that were included in the 1999 estimates have now left the group; these changes in the composition of the group of large retailers affect year-over-year sales comparisons. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

All major product categories sold by the group of large retailers posted sales increases. The largest year-over-year sales increases were recorded in the health and personal care products category, the all other goods and services category (which includes products such as gasoline, tobacco, automotive parts and accessories and pet food) and the home furnishings and electronics category. Clothing, footwear and accessories posted the smallest year-over-year gain, up 1.6%.

June sales of health and personal care products recorded a 14.9% gain over June 1999. Within this

category, sales of prescription and over-the-counter drugs advanced 23.2%, while sales of personal care products rose 8.4%.

Higher gasoline prices continued to fuel gains in the sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, up 43.1% from June 1999. The rise in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives was the major contributor to the 14.4% increase in sales of the all other goods and services category.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics by the group of large retailers were up 10.0%. The largest year-over-year gains within this category were posted for sales of nursery furniture and equipment (+24.9%), still cameras and related photographic equipment (+20.1%), and telephone and home office equipment (+17.8%).

June sales of hardware and lawn and garden products by the group reached \$396.0 million, a 9.2% gain over June 1999. Robust sales of nursery stock, flowers and potted plants (+27.6%), lawn and garden furniture (+12.8%) and hand and power tools (+12.0%)

pushed up sales in this category. A cooler and wetter spring in parts of the country may have caused consumers to delay some purchases of lawn and garden related items into June.

For the first two quarters of 2000, total sales by the group of large retailers increased 4.9% compared with the same period in 1999. The largest gains in the first half of 2000 were reported in the home furnishings and electronics category, the all other goods and services category and the health and personal care products category. Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories, the second largest commodity group in this survey, recorded a marginal increase (+0.3%). All other major product categories posted positive gains in the first six months of the year compared with the same period of 1999.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics were strong in the first six months of 2000, advancing 11.9% over the same period in 1999. Of the \$4.5 billion in sales of home furnishings and electronics posted by the group during this period, \$1.8 billion was recorded for sales of home electronics, computers and cameras, \$960.1 million was for home furnishings (e.g., bedding, linens and floor coverings), \$902.2 million was for household appliances and \$885.1 million was for indoor furniture.

Sales of the all other goods and services category have also been strong for the group of large retailers throughout 2000. For the first two quarters of the year, sales of all other goods and services rose 11.8%, or \$382.9 million, over the same period in 1999. Tobacco products and supplies, automotive fuels, oils and additives and automotive parts and accessories account for approximately 65.0% of the all other goods and services category sold by the group of large retailers. Petroleum prices, which have been spiralling

upward since early 1999, continue to boost gasoline sales for the group in 2000.

Sales of health and personal care products, which have advanced each month since the beginning of the survey, continued to push ahead in the first six months of 2000, rising 10.9% over the same period in 1999.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	Jan. to June 1999	Jan. to June 2000	Jan.-June 1999 to Jan.- June 2000
unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Commodities			
Food and beverages	12,175	12,363	1.5
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,115	6,131	0.3
Home furnishings and electronics	4,050	4,534	11.9
Health and personal care products	2,474	2,743	10.9
Housewares	1,495	1,576	5.4
Sporting and leisure goods	1,364	1,456	6.8
Hardware and lawn and garden products	1,540	1,630	5.9
All other goods and services	3,258	3,641	11.8
Total	32,471	34,074	4.9

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 and 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

	May 1999	May 2000 ^r	May 1999 to May 2000	June 1999	June 2000 ^p	June 1999 to June 2000
unadjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Commodities						
Food and beverages	2,151	2,065	-4.0	2,040	2,151	5.4
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,243	1,197	-3.7	1,182	1,200	1.6
Home furnishings and electronics	696	771	10.7	740	814	10.0
Health and personal care products	438	480	9.7	424	487	14.9
Housewares	265	277	4.3	261	278	6.5
Sporting and leisure goods	270	277	2.5	282	297	5.4
Hardware and lawn and garden products	449	476	5.9	362	396	9.2
All other goods and services	598	674	12.6	598	685	14.4
Total	6,112	6,217	1.7	5,890	6,309	7.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Unionization — an update

First half 2000

Union membership in Canada grew proportionately more than paid employment (employees) during the first half of 2000, compared with the same period of 1999. This resulted in a rise in the union rate.

According to data from the Labour Force Survey, about 3.7 million paid workers belonged to a union during the first half of 2000, up from 3.6 million during the same period in 1999.

All of the increase occurred in the private sector, where the unionization rate rose from 18.2% to 18.7%. The rate in the public sector fell from 70.5% to 69.9%.

Rates rose in 11 of the 16 major industry groups, but fell in 5.

Among the 10 major occupational groups, union membership rates rose in 6. The remaining 4 saw declines.

Rates rose in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The Prairie provinces and Nova Scotia witnessed declines. Newfoundland remained the most unionized province, with 39.2% of all paid employees being union members. Alberta had the lowest rate at 21.1%.

For 1999 as a whole, average hourly earnings of unionized workers were higher than those of non-unionized workers: \$19.43 an hour compared with \$15.99 for full-time workers, and \$16.66 compared with \$9.94 for part-time workers. However, not all of this difference was a reflection of unionization. Industry, occupation, age and educational attainment, among many other factors, also determine wage rates. These should be considered when interpreting the relative wages of unionized and non-unionized workers.

On average, full-time female unionized workers earned 90% of the hourly wages of their male counterparts. Unionized women who worked part time earned 9% more than their male counterparts.

Although contract settlements in 1999 surpassed inflation, for the first four months of 2000 wage settlements averaged 2.3%, a shade below the inflation rate (2.5%).

Major wage settlements in the public sector during the first four months of 2000 averaged 2.3%, compared with 2.8% in the private sector. During the first quarter of 2000, the proportion of working time lost to strikes and lockouts dropped (to 0.05%). The average for all of 1999 was 0.08%.

In 1999, union membership in Canada totalled 3.6 million. An additional 287,000 employees

who were not union members occupied jobs that were covered by collective agreements, and thus were entitled to union-negotiated settlements.

In 1999, for those whose jobs were covered by union-negotiated settlements, the chances of not belonging to a union were higher for young employees, workers with short job tenure, those with more education, and workers in managerial, professional and scientific positions. The likelihood was almost non-existent among nurses and teachers.

The practice was also more common in Quebec and Alberta. Indeed, over 40% of all coverage-only employees in Canada resided in Quebec in 1999. It was least common in the Atlantic provinces.

Note: The first detailed socio-demographic and economic profile of union members, using data from the Labour Force Survey, was released in 1997 in *Perspectives on labour and income* and updated in 1998 and 1999. As with the 1999 report, this year's update includes the provinces and provides unionization rates according to the new North American Industry Classification System and the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification. In addition, the profile provides data on earnings, wage settlements, inflation, and strikes and lockouts.

This release, timed to coincide with Labour Day, is based on an article titled "Non-unionized but covered by collective agreement," which includes an appendix titled "Unionization — an update." It will appear in September in the Autumn 2000 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58). This article is available immediately by fax or as a PDF file on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624; akyeern@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 19, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 19 totalled 325 024 tonnes, up 1.1% from 321 422 tonnes a week earlier and up 2.3% from 317 651 tonnes a year earlier. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 10 805 432 tonnes, a 6.0% increase compared with 10 195 725 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

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

release, contact Julie Mayer (613-951-4924; mayerjul@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

June 2000

Oriented strandboard production in June totalled 648 257 cubic metres, up 2.3% from 633 716 cubic metres in June 1999. Particleboard production reached 220 758 cubic metres, an increase of 7.1% from 206 179 cubic metres in June 1999. Fibreboard production totalled 96 427 cubic metres, up 1.8% from 94 711 cubic metres in June 1999.

For January to June 2000, year-to-date oriented strandboard production totalled 3 891 851 cubic metres, a 2.1% increase from 3 812 010 cubic metres for the same period in 1999. Year-to-date particleboard production reached 1 243 897 cubic metres, up 3.7% from 1 199 609 cubic metres compared with the same period in 1999. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 547 034 cubic metres, up 13.2% from 483 432 cubic metres during the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 5) and 122 (series 8).

The June 2000 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard* (36-003-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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 2000

Manufacturers shipped 2 167 250 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July, up 0.4% from 2 157 984 square metres in June and up 20.8% from 1 794 005 square metres in July 1999.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July totalled 14 728 382 square metres, a 15.4% decrease from the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-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 Bob Traversy (613-951-3531; travrob@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

July 2000

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 2 945 661 metric bundles in July, a 23.6% decrease from 3 853 140 metric bundles produced in July 1999.

Year-to-date production amounted to 25 740 468 metric bundles, a 1.4% increase from 25 372 838 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1999.

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

The July 2000 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts

1999 (preliminary)

Data for 1999 on the production and value of fox and mink pelts are now available. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400, 3402-3414.

Data will be available in *Livestock statistics — Update* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard,
June 2000
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
July 2000
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Asphalt roofing, July 2000
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
June 2000
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$14/\$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
June 2000
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB (\$19/\$188).

Imports by country, January–June 2000
Catalogue number 65-006-XPB (\$124/\$412).

Imports by country, January–June 2000
Catalogue number 65-006-XMB (\$62/\$206).

Imports by commodity, June 2000
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$78/\$773).

Imports by commodity, June 2000
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$37/\$361).

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; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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 (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbour Index May 1997 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term Expectations Survey 	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, steel and May 31, 1997 	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg production, April 1997 	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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.