

Tuesday, September 26, 2000 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

Mig Pro Ra Pu	igration, 1998/99 oduction and disposition of tobacco products, August 2000 ailway carloadings, seven-day period ending August 21, 2000 Ilpwood and wood residue statistics, July 2000	8 9 9 9
Mig Pro Ra	igration, 1998/99 oduction and disposition of tobacco products, August 2000 ailway carloadings, seven-day period ending August 21, 2000	8 9 9
Mig Pro	igration, 1998/99 oduction and disposition of tobacco products, August 2000	8 9
Mi	igration, 1998/99	8
		-
0	THER RELEASES	
•	Multifactor productivity, 1999 The business sector recorded a 1.5% gain in multifactor productivity in 1999, more than twice the annual average during the previous decade.	5
	Canada's population surpassed 30,750,000 as of July 1. This continued growth was mainly because of a significant increase in the number of immigrants. Between July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000, the population increased 0.8%, virtually the same rate as in the past two years.	2
•	Deputation actimates which 0000	





MAJOR RELEASES

Population estimates

July 1, 2000

Canada's population surpassed 30,750,000 as of July 1. This continued growth was mainly because of a significant increase in the number of immigrants.

Between July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000, the nation's population growth was estimated at 256,700, slightly more than the 245,500 during the previous 12-month period. The growth rate of 0.8% was virtually the same in both years.

The major factor in this growth was the influx of just over 205,000 immigrants in 1999/2000, up about 32,300 from the year before.

Natural increase, the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, has been declining steadily as a component of growth. In 1999/2000, there were 5,000 fewer births, while the number of deaths increased by 6,600. Natural increase represented 41% of Canada's population growth, compared with an annual average of 71% between 1971 and the early 1980s.

The population grew in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Yukon. These declines were mainly the result of net outflows due to migration to other provinces.

Ontario and Alberta each recorded growth rates of 1.3%, highest among the provinces. This left Alberta just 2,800 people short of the 3-million mark as of July 1, 2000.

Growth picked up in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick

Growth rates differed sharply in the Atlantic provinces between July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000. The population of Newfoundland declined by 0.4%, compared with a drop of 0.8% in 1998/99, reflecting a substantial slowdown in net outflows to other provinces.

Nova Scotia's rate of growth decelerated slightly from 0.3% to 0.2%, as the net inflow from other provinces declined marginally.

Prince Edward Island's rate of growth increased from 0.5% to 0.9%, and New Brunswick's went from 0.1% to 0.3%. In both cases, large increases in net inflows in migration from other provinces were responsible.

Note to readers

Preliminary population estimates are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories, as of July 1, 2000, as well as revised estimates for 1998 and 1999. Population estimates are revised when new statistics on the components of population growth become available.

Interprovincial migration data are derived from two sources. Preliminary migration estimates are based on changes of addresses recorded in the child tax benefit files from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, and are available shortly after the reference month.

Final migration estimates are based on addresses supplied on personal income tax returns, and are available a year and a half after the reference year. The latest data available from this source are for 1998/99. For 1999/2000, only child tax benefit data were used. Hence, this year's data are not entirely comparable with last year's.

Quebec's pace of growth eased

The pace of growth in Quebec decreased slightly to 0.3% in 1999/2000 from 0.4% in 1998/99. The population increased by 23,300 to 7,372,400, compared with an increase of 25,600 in the previous year.

While Quebec recorded an increase in its net outflow of people to other provinces, it attracted more immigrants.

The net outflow of 16,300 people, the result of migration to other provinces in 1999/2000, was up from 13,100 from the previous year. However, an estimated 30,200 immigrants settled in Quebec in 1999/2000, compared with 27,800 the year before. The natural increase was virtually unchanged.

Strong growth in immigration in Ontario

Ontario's population grew by 152,000 in 1999/2000 to 11,669,300, representing close to 38% of Canada's population.

The province's growth rate of 1.3% in 1999/2000 was a slight rise from 1.2% in 1998/99, and mainly the result of immigration. An estimated 116,700 immigrants settled in Ontario in 1999/2000, about 57% of all immigrants who arrived in Canada, compared with 91,800 in the previous year.

In addition, Ontario recorded strong net gains as a result of migration from other provinces. In 1999/2000, it

had a net inflow of 19,800, compared with 16,700 in the previous year.

Alberta still the fastest-growing western province

Alberta remained the fastest-growing western province, although its pace of growth decelerated sharply in 1999/2000 to 1.3% from 1.8% in the previous year.

The province recorded a net inflow of 11,800 people from interprovincial migration in 1999/2000, compared with 25,200 in the previous year. The number of people moving to Alberta increased marginally. However, the number of individuals leaving for other regions of the country rose from 45,700 to 60,900.

British Columbia's population was 4,063,800, up 0.9% from the previous year compared with a rise of 0.8% from 1997/98 to 1998/99. This was the result of a sharp decline in the net outflow of people who moved to other provinces. British Columbia recorded a net outflow of 7,200 people in 1999/2000, half that of the previous year.

Manitoba's growth rate also accelerated slightly from 0.4% to 0.5%, the result of a smaller net outflow of migrants to other provinces. In 1999/2000, Manitoba's net outflow to other provinces was 1,300, compared with 2,100 the previous year.

Saskatchewan's population growth has declined for three straight years. In 1999/2000, the population fell 0.2%, a result of a higher net outflow to other provinces. Saskatchewan saw a net outflow of more than 6,000 people in 1999/2000, up substantially from 4,300 the previous year.

Fastest growth rates were in the territories

The Northwest Territories and Nunavut had the highest population growth in Canada in 1999/2000. The population of the Northwest Territories increased 2.3% to 42,100, and Nunavut's rose 2.5% to 27,700. Both growth rates were almost three times the national average.

Although this strong growth is mainly driven by high fertility levels, net inflows from other provinces in 1999/2000 were also a factor. This was especially the case for the Northwest Territories, where the population had remained stable in 1998/1999.

Yukon's population declined 1.4% to 30,700, as a result of net outflows to other provinces.

Population growth rate

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
		%	
Canada	0.9	0.8	0.8
Newfoundland	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.5	0.9
Nova Scotia	0.2	0.3	0.2
New Brunswick	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Quebec	0.3	0.4	0.3
Ontario	1.2	1.1	1.3
Manitoba	0.1	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Alberta	2.4	1.8	1.3
British Columbia	1.0	0.8	0.9
Yukon	-2.2	-1.5	-1.4
Northwest Territories	-1.6	0.0	2.3
Nunavut	2.0	2.0	2.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1, 2, 4-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516, and 6981 and tables 10102, 20104 and 40102.

For more information on demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320). For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of the population estimates, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694) or François Nault (613-951-9582), Demography Division.

Population estimates as of July 1

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Canada	29,987,214	30,247,949	30,493,433	30,750,087
Newfoundland	554,076	545,362	540,775	538,823
Prince Edward Island	136,852	136,901	137,639	138,928
Nova Scotia	934,538	936,110	939,222	940,996
New Brunswick	754,237	753,421	754,348	756,598
Quebec	7,302,553	7,323,494	7,349,103	7,372,448
Ontario	11,249,490	11,386,133	11,517,304	11,669,344
Manitoba	1,136,584	1,137,943	1,142,562	1,147,880
Saskatchewan	1,022,020	1,024,908	1,025,720	1,023,636
Alberta	2,837,191	2,907,042	2,959,429	2,997,236
British Columbia	3,959,698	3,997,504	4,028,132	4,063,760
Yukon	32,240	31,547	31,084	30,663
Northwest Territories	41,788	41,114	41,113	42,083
Nunavut	25,947	26,470	27,002	27,692

Net interprovincial migration estimates¹

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
Newfoundland	-8,134	-9,490	-5,695	-2,510
Prince Edward Island	136	-416	193	979
Nova Scotia	-1,648	-2,569	201	665
New Brunswick	-1,263	-3,192	-1,244	524
Quebec	-17,436	-16,958	-13,065	-16,343
Ontario	1,977	9,231	16,706	19,818
Manitoba	-5,873	-5,276	-2,113	-1,290
Saskatchewan	-2,794	-1,940	-4,333	-6,298
Alberta	26,282	43,089	25,191	11,793
British Columbia	9,880	-10,029	-14,484	-7,153
Yukon	-54	-1,024	-747	-642
Northwest Territories	-696	-1,316	-555	351
Nunavut	-377	-110	-55	106

¹ The 1996/97 to 1998/99 migration data are derived from income tax returns; the 1999-2000 data are based on monthly address changes as recorded in child tax benefit files.

Multifactor productivity

1999

The business sector recorded a 1.5% gain in multifactor productivity in 1999, more than twice the annual average during the previous decade.

While the increase fell short of the growth rate of 2.8% in 1997, it was up sharply from 1998's anemic growth of 0.1%. Between 1988 and 1999, multifactor productivity grew at an annual average rate of 0.7%.

The 1999 gain occurred in a context of robust economic growth (+4.8%) and the most rapid increase in the labour input in the 1990s. That is, workers produced more, substantially increasing economic output, and they put in 3.5% more hours.

The 1999 growth in multifactor productivity was slightly greater than the 1.4% growth in labour productivity announced in *The Daily* on May 1.

Productivity growth — the efficiency with which the economy transforms inputs into output - is important because it largely determines the increase in real income. Productivity can be measured in different ways: Labour productivity measures the growth of output per hour worked; multifactor productivity, a broader indicator, measures the productive efficiency of labour input and capital input in combination. A measure of labour productivity reflects not only changes in efficiency of labour but also changes in the availability of capital per hour worked — a result of capital accumulation. In contrast, multifactor productivity growth represents the increase in output beyond that explained by the mere increases in inputs, and therefore more closely captures an increase in output attributable to technological and organizational advance.

Overall productivity growth in 1999 was due mainly to the performance of the goods-producing sector, which posted a 2.7% gain, compared with a decline of 0.6% in 1998. The services sector only mustered a modest 0.8% gain, compared with a 0.6% increase in 1998.

Productivity growth during 1990s best in 20 years

Productivity growth trends, a measure of technical progress, emerge more clearly over longer time periods. Changes from year to year often reflect the impact of unexpected random shocks. To assess the long-term productivity trend, the average annual growth rates from the peak of one business cycle to the next are generally used.

During the decade between 1988 and 1999, multifactor productivity in the business sector grew at an annual average rate of 0.7%. This performance was well below the 2.3% recorded during the business cycle from 1966 to 1973. Nevertheless, it was

Note to readers

In this release, multifactor productivity estimates are based on the concept of value added. These productivity estimates incorporate the revisions to the number of hours worked described in a release on labour productivity in The Daily of May 1, 2000. Output growth is derived from a chained Fisher index of the volume of goods and services produced by the industries and weighted by the output share of each industry. Both labour and capital inputs are derived from a chained Fisher index of hours and capital stock, respectively. The weights are defined in terms of the share of the labour and capital compensation accounted for by each industry.

Statistics Canada's estimates of productivity cover the business sector, which excludes all non-commercial production activities as well as the rents of owner-occupants. Corresponding exclusions are also made to the capital stock and the number of hours worked. In 1992, the output of this sector represented about 71% of the output of the Canadian economy.

Business sector goods industries include agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining activities, manufacturing, construction and public utilities. Business sector services industries comprise transportation and storage, communications, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, business services, private education services, private health services, accommodation, food and beverage services, and other services.

In this release, the productivity estimates for those sectors are available up to 1999. However for more industry detail, 1996 is the most recent year for which data are available.

Previous releases on multifactor productivity have compared Canadian estimates to their American counterparts. However, this is not currently feasible because the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, during the preparation of this release, was still implementing the results of the historical revision of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts in its multifactor productivity estimates. To learn more about these revisions, consult the study done by Brent R. Moulton, "Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts for 1929–99: Results of the Comprehensive Revision" on the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' Web site (www.bea.doc.gov).

Statistics Canada's most recent comparison of multifactor productivity estimates between Canada and the United States is available in The Daily of March 23, 1999.

better than the annual average growth of 0.6% between 1973 and 1979, and the annual average of 0.4% between 1979 and 1988.

The stronger performance between 1988 and 1999 was due to the goods-producing sector. Average annual productivity gains in this sector of 1.2% between 1988 and 1999 were roughly double those recorded during the two previous business cycles (1973 to 1979 and 1979 to 1988).

Manufacturing, a major component of the goods-producing sector, recorded an annual average growth of 1.6% in multifactor productivity between 1988 and 1999. This almost equalled its strong growth between 1973 and 1979. In contrast, other industries in the goods-producing sector, except for agriculture, performed much more modestly.

Productivity improved for both best-performing and worst-performing manufacturing industries

Between 1988 and 1996, multifactor productivity of the top-performing manufacturing industries grew at an annual average rate of 3.0%, compared with 0.7% for the bottom-performing industries. While both improved their performance compared with the 1979–1988 period, the bottom-performing industries gained most, 1.2 percentage points.



Multifactor productivity of manufacturing industries

The group of top-performing industries is generally dominated by manufacturing industries, such as refined petroleum and coal products and chemical and chemical products industries, that are intensive users of raw materials.

Despite an annual average multifactor productivity increase of 4.5% between 1988 and 1996, high-tech industries such as electrical and electronic products ranked only fourth among the best-performing industries. Between 1979 and 1988, they ranked fifth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9456-9458.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588; *baldjoh@statcan.ca*) or Tarek M. Harchaoui (613-951-9856; fax: 613-951-5403; *harctar@statcan.ca*), Micro-Economic Studies and Analysis Division.

Sources of economic growth

	1961	1961	1966	1973	1979	1988	1997 ^p	1998 ^p	1999 ^p
	to	to	to	to	to	to			
	1999	1966	1973	1979	1988	1999 ^p			
				average	e annual grov	wth rate (%)			
Business sector total									
Real gross domestic product	3.8	6.9	4.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	5.3	3.3	4.8
Capital	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.8	3.5	2.9
Labour	1.9	3.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.5
Combined inputs	2.6	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.3
Multifactor productivity	1.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.1	1.5
Services sector									
Real gross domestic product	4.3	6.2	5.6	4.7	3.7	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.9
Capital	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.5	4.6
Labour	2.9	4.2	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.9
Combined inputs	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.1
Multifactor productivity	0.9	1.9	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.8
Goods-producing sector									
Real gross domestic product	3.2	7.4	4.2	2.4	2.5	1.8	5.7	2.1	4.5
Capital	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.2	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.7
Labour	0.8	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.4	2.8	2.8
Combined inputs	1.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.6	2.2	2.7	1.8
Multifactor productivity	1.5	3.7	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	3.5	-0.6	2.7
Manufacturing sector									
Real gross domestic product	3.7	8.9	4.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	6.9	3.9	6.2
Capital	2.7	3.9	4.5	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.3
Labour	0.9	4.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.7	4.1	3.7
Combined inputs	1.5	4.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.9	3.3	2.6
Multifactor productivity	2.2	4.6	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	4.1	0.6	3.6
, ,									

^p Preliminary data.

Manufacturing industries in descending order of their productivity gain

		average annual growth rate (%)		
	1979 to 1988		1988 to 1996 ^p	
Refined petroleum and coal products	15.8	Refined petroleum and coal products	8.9	
Primary textile	5.7	Rubber products	8.1	
Wood	5.5	Primary metal	4.5	
Chemical and chemical products	4.4	Electrical and electronic products	4.5	
Electrical and electronic products	3.9	Furniture and fixtures	3.4	
Transportation equipment	2.3	Primary textiles	3.1	
Fabricated metal products	2.2	Chemicals and chemical products	2.5	
Non-metallic mineral products	1.9	Textile products	2.3	
Plastic products	1.8	Transportation equipment	2.2	
Tobacco products	1.5	Beverages	1.9	
Primary metal	1.5	Fabricated metal products	1.5	
Leather and allied products	1.3	Clothing	1.4	
Rubber products	0.7	Other manufacturing	1.2	
Paper and allied products	0.5	Tobacco products	1.1	
Clothing	0.1	Paper and allied products	1.1	
Beverages	-0.4	Food	1.0	
Food	-0.5	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	0.6	
Textile products	-0.9	Plastic products	0.5	
Printing, publishing and allied	-0.9	Non-metallic mineral products	-0.4	
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	-0.9	Leather and allied products	-1.5	
Other manufacturing	-1.0	Wood	-2.4	
Furniture and fixtures	-1.6	Printing, publishing and allied	-3.6	

^p Preliminary data.

OTHER RELEASES

Migration

1998/99

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 1999, including those who relocated within their own province, those who moved from one province to another, and those who moved into or out of the country.

More than 1.2 million individuals moved during this period. Of these, an estimated 277,000 changed provinces and about 900,000 moved from one Census Division to another within their province. (A Census Division is similar to a county or regional municipality.)

The Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Toronto recorded a net inflow of 56,600 individuals, the largest net inflow of any CMA. Vancouver recorded the second largest net inflow, 21,610.

Toronto's net inflow was the difference between the 151,380 people who moved into the CMA and the 94,770 who moved out. However, this level was a substantial decline from the net inflow of 71,210 in 1997/98.

Of those who moved into the Toronto CMA, 53% came from outside the country, and 30% came from elsewhere in Ontario. The remaining 17% came from all the other provinces combined. Of those who left Toronto, two-thirds went elsewhere in Ontario, and 15% left Canada. About 6% of the people who left Toronto went to British Columbia.

Relative to the size of the population of the CMA, Calgary had a net inflow of 19 people for every 1,000 people living there. This was again the highest rate among CMA's. The Windsor CMA was a distant second, with a net inflow of 13 migrants per 1,000, and Toronto's net inflow was 12 per 1,000. Those who moved into the Calgary CMA came from a wide range of locales. Of the 50,650 who moved to Calgary, 27% arrived from other areas of Alberta, 23% from British Columbia, 18% from outside the country and 11% from Ontario.

Among Census Divisions, the regional municipality of York, just north of Toronto, had the largest net inflow from migration at 26,176, or more than 39 people for every 1,000 already living there. Eighty-three percent came from the Toronto Census Division, and an additional 12% came from outside the country.

Note: These migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 1998 and 1999. They were adjusted to the June population estimates. They reflect intraprovincial moves between CMAs or Census Divisions (sub-provincial geographic areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international moves. Moves across town or across the street are excluded. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates are available for the provinces and territories, CMAs and Census Divisions. Four tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age and sex of migrants.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Census	Metropolitan	Area	migration
1998/99	-		-

	In	In Out		Net rate per 1,000 population	
				1998/99	1997/98
Calgary	50,650	33,812	16,838	18.6	28.0
Windsor	11,046	7,286	3,760	12.7	12.5
Toronto	151,377	94,770	56,607	12.3	15.8
Kitchener	19,019	14,368	4,651	11.4	11.2
Vancouver	74,298	52,686	21,612	10.8	13.3
Oshawa	14,864	11,780	3,084	10.7	13.4
Edmonton	38,345	30,182	8,163	8.9	12.7
Ottawa–Hull	38,714	29,890	8,824	8.4	7.8
Hamilton	24,852	19,783	5,069	7.7	9.4
Halifax	14,555	12,667	1,888	5.4	5.1
Montréal	78,791	64,385	14,406	4.2	3.1
London	16,947	15,519	1,428	3.4	5.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	10,198	9,213	985	2.5	5.5
Victoria	13,933	13,311	622	2.0	-0.3
Québec	17,452	16,858	594	0.9	-0.1
Saskatoon	10,868	10,700	168	0.7	3.7
Winnipeg	19,371	19,285	86	0.1	-3.0
Sherbrooke	6,393	6,438	-45	-0.3	3.1
Saint John	3,792	3,877	-85	-0.7	-6.5
Trois-Rivières	4,556	4,653	-97	-0.7	-2.5
Regina	7,911	8,068	-157	-0.8	-3.1
St. John's	5,762	5,947	-185	-1.1	-6.9
Chicoutimi–Jonguière	3,574	4,491	-917	-5.6	-3.4
Thunder Bay	3,861	4,635	-774	-6.1	-9.0
Sudbury	4,322	7,210	-2,888	-17.8	-13.5

Production and disposition of tobacco products August 2000

Both production and shipments of cigarettes by Canadian manufacturers advanced in August. Because sales expanded more than production, inventories were drawn down.

In August, 4.2 billion cigarettes were shipped, 19% more than in July and 2% more than in August 1999. Year-to-date shipments to the end of August were 30.3 billion cigarettes, 2% less than shipments for the same period in 1999.

During August, 3.5 billion cigarettes were manufactured 11% more than in July and 24% more than in August 1999. However, the year-to-date production, 30.0 billion cigarettes, was 5% less than in the same period of 1999.

Closing inventories were reduced and stayed relatively low. At the end of August, they were 3.5 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 8% from July and 16% lower than closing inventories at the same time in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 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 August 21, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending August 21 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, 9.7 % more than in the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 5.2%.

Intermodal traffic totalled 428 000 tonnes, a 7.6 % advance from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures are up 14.6 %.

Total traffic rose 9.5 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 171.1 million tonnes, an increase of 7.0 % from the the same period of 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

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

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics July 2000

Pulpwood receipts in July totalled 2 415 495 cubic metres, up 1.3% from 2 383 534 cubic metres in July

1999. Wood residue receipts fell 2.1%, from 6 732 411 cubic metres in July 1999 to 6 589 524 cubic metres in July 2000. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 341 878 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 9 936 077 cubic metres in July 1999.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 2.6% to 12 089 238 cubic metres, down from 12 414 564 cubic metres in July 1999.

The 1999 data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 2000 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; *sara.breen*@*statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

NEW PRODUCTS

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, July 2000 Catalogue number 25-001-XIB (\$6/\$55).

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

Broadcasting and telecommunications service bulletin, Vol. 30, no. 3 Catalogue number 56-001-XIB (\$10/\$32).

Wholesale trade, July 2000 Catalogue number 63-008-XIB (\$14/\$140).

Should the low income cutoffs be updated? A summary of feedback on Statistics Canada's discussion paper, September 2000 Catalogue number 75F0002MIE00011 (Free). National directory of courts, August 2000 Catalogue number 85-510-XIE (\$12).

National directory of courts, August 2000 Catalogue number 85-510-XPB (\$30).

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: From other countries call: To fax your order: Address changes or account inquiries:	1-800-267-6677 1-613-951-7277 1-877-287-4369 1-800-700-1033	
To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dis Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publica add 7% GST and applicable PST.	ssemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. ations. Canadian customers	
To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version Web site (www.statcan.ca), under the headings Products and services, Downloada	by accessing Statistics Canada's ble publications.	

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

Daily	7
Statistics Canada	
Thuraday, June 5, 1997 Formélese et 830 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
Urban transit, 1998 Despite the ortplastic on taking urban transit, Canadans are using it less and canadan toos a a versige of accur as type on some time of urban image text in the post 28 years. Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1999 Gindri in post-privation and unit labour cost, 1999 Gindri in post-pri post-privation and unit post-privation and unit Gindri post-p	less. In 1996, st, the lowest 5 4 in 1996 ing the year.
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted Index May 1997 Short-tem Expectations Servey Steel primary forms, week-ening May 31, 1967 Egg productor, April 1997	3 3 10 10
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
Statistics Statisticae	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.