

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 29, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, July 2000**
Gross domestic product advanced 0.3% in July, about the same rate as in June.

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- **National tourism indicators, second quarter 2000**
Canadian tourists and foreign visitors spent nearly \$13.0 billion on tourism in Canada in the second quarter, 7.4% more than in the second quarter of 1999, as foreign travellers continued to flow into Canada and fuel prices escalated.

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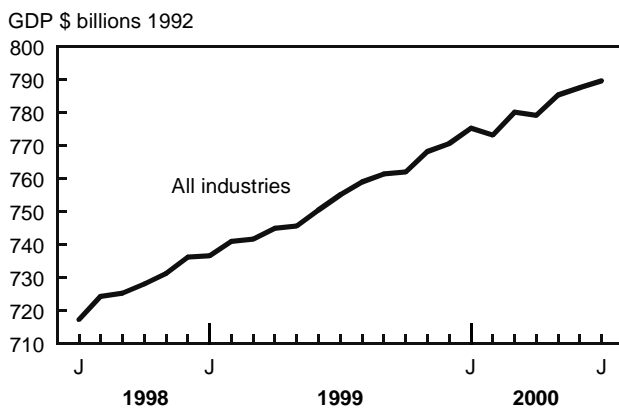
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

July 2000

Gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.3% in July, about the same rate as in June. Higher output of computer and telecommunications equipment and computer consulting services accounted for about one-third of the overall increase.

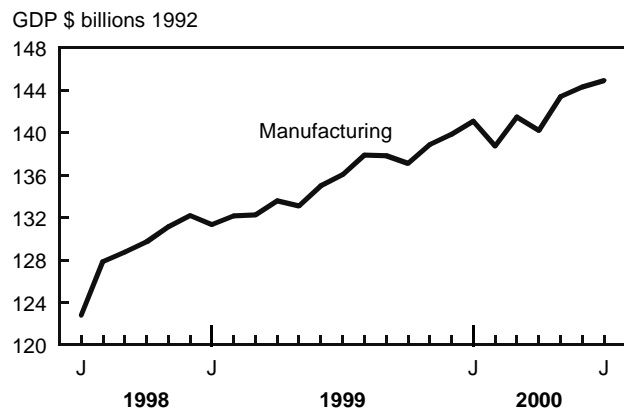
Economic growth steady in July



Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This release also includes data revisions extending back to the January 1994 reference period. For more information on revisions, please refer to Gross domestic product by industry (15-001-XIE; \$11/\$110). See How to order products.

Manufacturing output still on upswing



Total manufacturing output rose again in July, to a level 6.5% higher than in July 1999. Retail sales were significantly higher, and wholesaling activity advanced moderately. Construction activity was modestly higher, following the resolution in early June of a strike by cement truck drivers. These increases were partly offset by a broadly based drop in the mining sector, as well as by declines in the output of the electric power and logging industries, the latter because of the effects of a strike by forestry workers in British Columbia.

Manufacturing output edged forward

Factory output rose 0.4% in July, following a 0.6% gain in June, extending the upward momentum observed over the past year and a half. July saw higher output of electrical and electronic products, transportation equipment and furniture. These increases were partly offset by declines in the wood, primary metal and printing and publishing industries. Fifteen of the 22 major industry groups, accounting for almost two-thirds of total manufacturing production, advanced.

The exceptional expansion of the electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing industries continued in July with a 1.7% advance. Makers of computers and peripherals extended their heady growth, as did the communications wire and cable industry. Telecommunications equipment manufacturing rose 1.9%, partly making up for a June decline. These gains were partly offset by a sharp drop in the production of electrical equipment.

Output in the transportation equipment industries moved forward 0.7% in July. Sustained by the updraft generated by a record backlog of unfilled orders, the aircraft and aircraft parts industry continued to soar with a 2.8% jump in production, the eighth increase in as many months. Output of motor vehicles increased 1.9%, bringing production to the highest level since January, but still short of the peaks reached in the third quarter of 1999. Auto parts manufacturing backtracked, but remained near all-time highs. Lower engine production more than offset another significant gain by makers

of other automobile accessories, an industry whose foreign shipments have expanded sharply in recent months owing to strong demand from the United States. Auto sales in the United States — the destination for most Canadian automotive production — while relatively strong, have fallen back from the peaks scaled earlier in the year.

Furniture production rose 3.8% in July, erasing a decline of similar size in June. Makers of office and other business furniture continued to provide most of the upward movement, although manufacturers of household furniture eked out a modest gain as they continued to climb out of an early-year trough.

Output of wood products was cut 2.1% in July. Sawmills, with a fourth consecutive monthly drop, had the biggest decline. A strike by loggers and forestry workers in British Columbia forced several sawmills to shut down in late June and early July. Moreover, many of these mills extended their strike-induced shutdowns because of a glut in the market that has seen prices drop for the best part of a year. Producers of doors and windows also pared back their activities. These declines paralleled the slowdown of housing construction in both Canada and the United States.

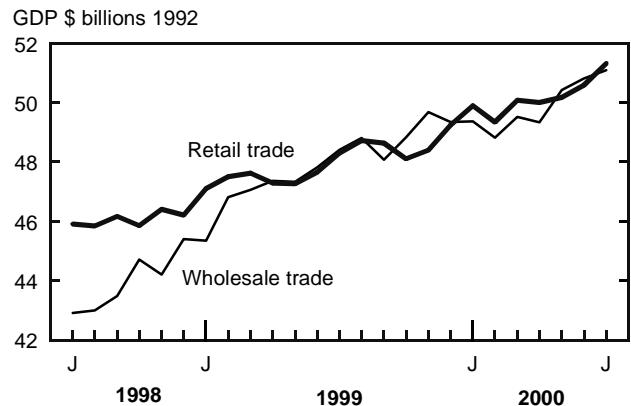
Output in the primary metal products industry dropped 1.9%, the fifth monthly decline so far this year. Steel mills were again largely responsible for the latest monthly decrease, as producers cut back production again in July, by 2.2%. Output of other steel products also fell in the latest month.

Production in the printing and publishing industry fell 1.5% in July, after four successive monthly increases. Lower publishing activity was mostly to blame, as output in this industry contracted sharply.

Retailing up strongly

Consumers flocked to stores in July, boosting retailing activity by 1.5%. Incentives kept auto dealerships busy; sales of cars outpaced those of trucks. Department store receipts continued to climb, extending a gradual recovery from an industry restructuring that adversely affected sales in the fall of 1999. July's broad-based retailing gain also included service stations, stores that specialize in automotive parts and furniture stores.

Wholesaling, retailing both rise



Wholesaling followed suit

Wholesaling activity rose 0.6% in July, building on the increases of the previous two months. The distribution of computers and software continued to expand but, in contrast to previous months' performances, accounted for a relatively small proportion of the total wholesaling advance. The rest of wholesaling, almost uniformly down in June, showed resilience in July, with higher wholesale sales of non-farm machinery, newsprint and food.

Computer consulting spurred business services

Business services advanced 1.2% in July, the strongest monthly increase in two and a half years. Almost 60% of the growth originated in computer services, which had its best month since December 1998. Output in this industry surged by 2.5% in July, continuing a steep ascent, and creating almost 30,000 new jobs in the last 12 months.

Construction output higher in wake of strike resolution

Activity on construction sites rose 0.7% in July, helping to offset a sharp drop in activity since March. It was the second consecutive increase after a strike by 600 cement truck drivers had stalled output in this industry in May and June. While work on non-residential building sites has since bounced back strongly, with gains in industrial, commercial and institutional projects, home-building has so far failed to return to pre-strike levels. Housing starts in the Toronto area were initially slow to take off after the strike; when they did, gains were focussed on lower-valued multiple units. Moreover,

home-building activity in Quebec and in British Columbia has not been strong in recent months.

The frantic drive by building contractors to find workers, made evident by sharp employment gains this past fall and winter, appears to have peaked; total construction employment declined in four of the five months previous to July.

Mining sector stumbled

Output in the mining sector fell 2.1% in July, after a strong showing in June. A large decline in non-metal mining was mostly the result of lower output of potash, more than erasing a June surge. Metal mines' output fell modestly, with lower production of most metals. Iron ore, however, was up sharply, rebounding from a June decline. Both crude oil and natural gas extraction were down in July, despite higher prices. However, drilling and rigging activity was up after two months of decline.

Other industries

Unseasonably cool temperatures reduced demand for electricity for air conditioning, leading to a 1.2% decline in electrical utilities' output. Lower output among securities dealers, caused by a marked drop in new issues, held back the finance industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The July 2000 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in October. A print-on-demand version will be available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

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

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

	Feb. 2000 ^r	March 2000 ^r	April 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^r	July 2000 ^p	June to July 2000	July 2000	July 1999 to July 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	1,970	789,572	4.6
Goods-producing industries	-0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	-57	259,076	4.8
Agriculture	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	3	13,147	-2.5
Fishing and trapping	-0.1	-2.7	-2.6	1.0	-4.2	-0.6	-4	679	-8.2
Logging and forestry	0.0	6.1	0.7	4.9	-1.3	-2.8	-141	4,824	-1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	-2.1	-579	27,117	6.1
Manufacturing	-1.7	2.0	-0.9	2.3	0.6	0.4	627	144,912	6.5
Construction	-0.7	1.4	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	0.7	313	42,390	4.1
Other utilities	1.3	-3.4	2.1	2.0	-1.3	-1.1	-276	26,007	1.3
Services-producing industries	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	2,027	530,496	4.4
Transportation and storage	-0.4	2.1	-1.8	2.1	0.1	0.3	103	36,819	5.5
Communications	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	145	30,287	9.9
Wholesale trade	-1.1	1.4	-0.4	2.2	0.8	0.6	280	51,092	5.5
Retail trade	-1.1	1.5	-0.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	748	51,323	6.3
Finance and insurance	1.6	1.3	-1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-84	42,984	4.9
Real estate and insurance agents	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	158	82,629	2.4
Business services	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.2	576	50,066	10.8
Government services	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	50	47,016	2.5
Education	0.0	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	15	40,855	0.5
Health and social services	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-9	46,499	1.2
Accommodation and food	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	40	21,047	4.8
Other services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	5	29,879	1.5
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-1.0	1.0	-0.2	2.0	0.3	-0.1	-228	198,036	5.7
Non-durable manufacturing	-2.3	1.0	-0.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	186	58,162	3.2
Durable manufacturing	-1.2	2.6	-1.2	2.8	0.6	0.5	441	86,750	8.9
Business sector	-0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	1,952	660,817	5.2
Non-business sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	18	128,755	1.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.



National tourism indicators

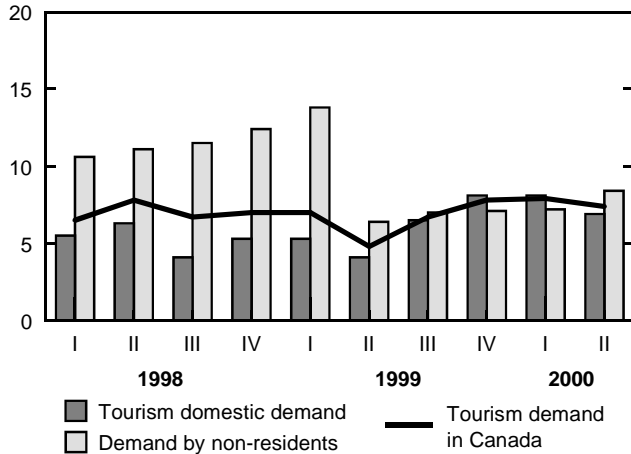
Second quarter 2000

Total tourism spending received another strong boost from April through June, as foreign travellers continued to flow into Canada and fuel prices escalated.

Canadian tourists and foreign visitors spent nearly \$13.0 billion on tourism in Canada during the second quarter, 7.4% more than in the second quarter of 1999.

Continued strong demand by Canadians and non-residents

year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



Tourism spending has increased at about the same year-over-year pace for three consecutive quarters. The second-quarter rise was stronger than the annual average in both 1999 (+6.5%) and 1998 (+7.0%).

Higher numbers of overnight travellers from countries other than the United States contributed to the growth in spending by non-residents.

Visitors spent \$23.3 billion on tourism during the first six months of 2000, a 7.6% increase from the first half of 1999.

Foreigners accounted for one-third of spending

Non-residents accounted for \$4.3 billion, or one-third of total tourism spending during the second quarter of 2000, 8.4% more than in the second quarter of 1999, and higher than the corresponding increase of 7.2% in the first quarter of 2000.

Canadians spent \$8.7 billion on tourism in their own country in the second quarter, up 6.9% from the second quarter of 1999. This increase was lower than the corresponding rise in the first quarter of 2000 (+8.1%).

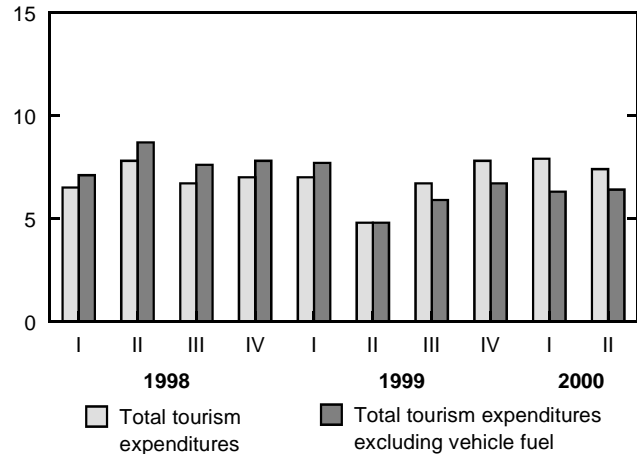
Note to readers

Data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed at current prices, unless noted otherwise.

Spending growth was led by transportation (+10.9%), driven by higher vehicle fuel costs, which rose by over 20% from the second quarter of 1999. Accommodation spending advanced 6.7%, and lower increases were recorded for food and beverage services and other tourism commodities.

Fuel spending and total tourism expenditures

year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



Seasonally adjusted spending also rose

Adjusted for seasonality and inflation, expenditures on tourism in Canada increased at an annualized rate of 1.7% in the second quarter of 2000 from the previous quarter.

Spending by Canadians in Canada during the second quarter of 2000 rose 1.1% at annual rates from the previous quarter; spending by non-residents grew 3.2%.

Using this measure, adjusted for seasonality and inflation, fuel consumption by tourists was flat in the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter.

Growth of travellers from overseas exceeded that of U.S. visitors

The number of overnight travellers from countries other than the United States rose 10.5% in the second quarter of 2000 compared with the second quarter

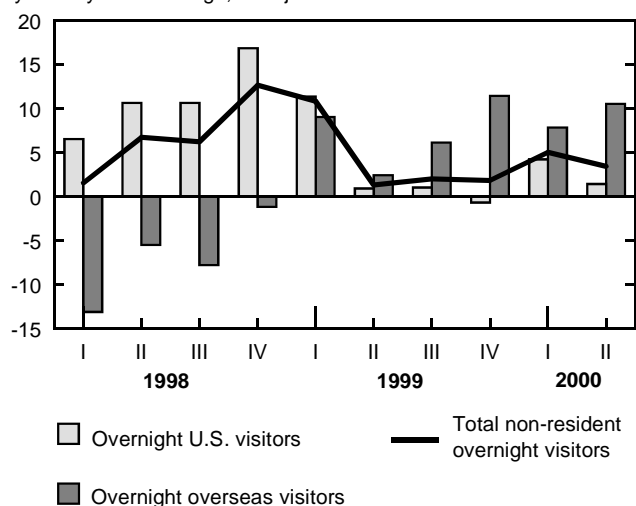
of 1999. These overseas travellers tend to stay longer and spend more than do those from the United States.

Higher increases in non-resident travellers from one year earlier were seen from the Americas excluding the United States (+20.1%), Africa (+19.2%), Hong Kong (+13.8%), Australia (+13.4%) and the United Kingdom (+13.3%)

In contrast, the number of travellers from the United States increased less in the second quarter (+1.4%) than in the first (+4.2%) on a year-over-year basis.

Growth of overseas visitors still faster than that of U.S. visitors

year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



Employment generated by tourism continues strong growth

Employment generated by tourism reached 554,300, both full-time and part-time, in the second quarter of 2000, up 4.4% from its level in the second quarter of 1999.

Increases were widespread across all industries. Employment in recreation and entertainment was up 9.1% from the second quarter of 1999, the highest growth rate among industries. Employment in accommodation was up 5.6%, and employment in transportation rose 4.1%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment growth declined 0.7% (at annual rates) from the first quarter of 2000, mostly as a result of transportation (-6.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1835-1854.

The second quarter 2000 issue of the *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB, free) is now available. To order, contact the Client Services Officer (613-951-3810; fax: 613-951-3618; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. The electronic version of the publication (13-009-XIB, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Tourism expenditures

	Second quarter 1999	Third quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Second quarter 1999 to second quarter 2000
	\$ millions current, unadjusted					% change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	12,088	18,441	10,019	10,319	12,983	7.4
Tourism exports	3,984	6,716	2,529	2,207	4,319	8.4
Tourism domestic demand	8,104	11,725	7,490	8,112	8,664	6.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,813	6,697	4,475	4,587	5,337	10.9
Tourism exports	1,024	1,765	622	553	1,139	11.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,789	4,932	3,853	4,034	4,198	10.8
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,802	2,858	1,252	1,233	1,923	6.7
Tourism exports	935	1,487	530	526	1,019	9.0
Tourism domestic demand	867	1,371	722	707	904	4.3
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,025	3,127	1,532	1,470	2,118	4.6
Tourism exports	906	1,501	633	524	968	6.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,119	1,626	899	946	1,150	2.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,203	1,829	883	1,227	1,270	5.6
Tourism exports	377	625	231	198	404	7.2
Tourism domestic demand	826	1,204	652	1,029	866	4.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,245	3,930	1,877	1,802	2,335	4.0
Tourism exports	742	1,338	513	406	789	6.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,503	2,592	1,364	1,396	1,546	2.9

Tourism expenditures

	1998	1999	1998 to 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	First quarter 2000 to second quarter 2000
	\$ millions current prices		% change	\$ millions current prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	47,049	50,112	6.5	13,179	13,333	4.8
Tourism exports	14,189	15,288	7.7	4,017	4,079	6.3
Tourism domestic demand	32,860	34,824	6.0	9,162	9,254	4.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,510	20,084	8.5	5,421	5,511	6.8
Tourism exports	3,613	3,919	8.5	1,044	1,077	13.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,897	16,165	8.5	4,377	4,434	5.3
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,720	7,060	5.1	1,842	1,848	1.3
Tourism exports	3,159	3,424	8.4	910	912	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	3,561	3,636	2.1	932	936	1.7
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,716	8,103	5.0	2,088	2,105	3.3
Tourism exports	3,290	3,541	7.6	912	921	4.0
Tourism domestic demand	4,426	4,562	3.1	1,176	1,184	2.7
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,800	5,073	5.7	1,309	1,321	3.7
Tourism exports	1,321	1,424	7.8	366	370	4.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,479	3,649	4.9	943	951	3.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,303	9,792	5.3	2,519	2,548	4.7
Tourism exports	2,806	2,980	6.2	785	799	7.3
Tourism domestic demand	6,497	6,812	4.8	1,734	1,749	3.5
	\$ millions 1992 prices		% change	\$ millions 1992 prices (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	41,626	42,969	3.2	10,973	11,020	1.7
Tourism exports	12,668	13,309	5.1	3,416	3,443	3.2
Tourism domestic demand	28,958	29,660	2.4	7,557	7,577	1.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,285	16,898	3.8	4,333	4,368	3.3
Tourism exports	3,362	3,570	6.2	917	936	8.5
Tourism domestic demand	12,923	13,328	3.1	3,416	3,432	1.9
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,681	5,706	0.4	1,444	1,438	-1.7
Tourism exports	2,660	2,757	3.6	708	704	-2.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,021	2,949	-2.4	736	734	-1.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,015	7,216	2.9	1,833	1,837	0.9
Tourism exports	2,981	3,142	5.4	797	800	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,034	4,074	1.0	1,036	1,037	0.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,157	4,277	2.9	1,088	1,087	-0.4
Tourism exports	1,121	1,168	4.2	294	295	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,036	3,109	2.4	794	792	-1.0
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,488	8,872	4.5	2,275	2,290	2.7
Tourism exports	2,544	2,672	5.0	700	708	4.7
Tourism domestic demand	5,944	6,200	4.3	1,575	1,582	1.8

OTHER RELEASES

Youth custody and community services

1998/99

The *Juristat* report, *Youth custody and community services in Canada*, available today, provides a statistical profile of young offenders aged 12 to 17 who were admitted to custody in a correctional institution or placed on probation in the fiscal year 1998/99.

During this period, just over 77,900 admissions to custody or probation took place. Of these admissions, probation accounted for 48%, admissions involving a remand into custody 31%, those involving open custody 11% and those involving secure custody 10%.

An admission to youth corrections takes place every time a young offender goes from one level of supervision to another within the same fiscal year. For example, a young offender may be held in remand, then sentenced to open custody and probation. This would count as three admissions into youth corrections.

Each province and territory is responsible for the administration of the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) and youth corrections. In 1998/99, the national rate of admissions to custody was 164 custody admissions for every 10,000 young people in the population.

Provincially, admission rates differ widely. This variation can depend on differences in police discretion with respect to young offenders, as well as the availability of alternative measures programs such as community service, educational sessions and written apologies. Excluding the territories, rates of admissions to custody ranged from a low of 70 admissions for every 10,000 youth in Prince Edward Island to a high of 239 in Manitoba.

Admission rates for youth custody

1998/99

	Remand	Secure custody	Open custody	Total custody
	rate per 10,000 youth			
Total¹	98	32	34	164
Newfoundland	43	39	40	122
Prince Edward Island	29	26	16	70
Nova Scotia	45	8	48	102
New Brunswick	47	45	31	123
Quebec	43	23	21	87
Ontario	150	39	42	232
Manitoba	168	24	46	239
Saskatchewan	..	34	46	...
Alberta	109	38	27	174
British Columbia	75	21	26	122
Yukon	309	173	86	568
Northwest Territories	192	161	142	495

¹ Excludes Saskatchewan remand admissions.

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Four out of every five admissions to sentenced custody involved young men. However, young women admitted to sentenced custody tended to be younger than men.

Property offences accounted for the greatest proportion (43%) of admissions to sentenced custody, both secure and open. Violent offences accounted for 22%, followed by other offences such as YOA offences, other *Criminal Code* offences, drug-related and other provincial/municipal/federal offences. In comparison, 52% of admissions to probation were for property offences, followed by 27% for violent offences.

In general, the majority of remands lasted less than one month. The time served varied from a median of 24 days in Prince Edward Island to only three days in Nova Scotia.

Aboriginal youth continue to be over-represented in the youth correctional system relative to their population. In the reporting jurisdictions where Aboriginal status was known, Aboriginal admissions accounted for 26% of the total admissions to custody and 18% of admissions to probation. However, in those jurisdictions Aboriginal youth made up only 5% of the total youth population.

The *Juristat*, *Youth custody and community services in Canada, 1998/99* (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/93) and the accompanying *Youth custody and community services data tables, 1998/99* (85-226-XIE, \$26) are now available.

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

Coal and coke statistics

July 2000

Lower demand for coal on domestic and foreign markets led to reduced production in July. Coal production totalled 5 798 kilotonnes, down 6.7% from July 1999. Year-to-date production was 41 411 kilotonnes, down 2.3%.

Weaker demand in the main Asian markets for Canadian coal led to a 14.4% decline in exports from July 1999 to 2 840 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, decreased 41.4% to 1 136 kilotonnes during the same period. Year-to-date figures show total exports of 19 310 kilotonnes, 4.5% below 1999's level.

Coke production in July decreased to 278 kilotonnes, down 1.7% from July 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

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

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

Electric power statistics

July 2000

Cooler temperatures east of Manitoba led to a reduction in electricity generation in July to 45 948 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.1% from July 1999. Exports increased 21.2% to 5 383 GWh, and imports decreased from 976 GWh to 739 GWh.

Generation of hydroelectricity decreased 1.7% to 26 814 GWh. Thermal conventional generation was down 4.8% to 12 407 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was up 18.1% to 6 726 GWh, mainly because stations in Quebec and New Brunswick underwent maintenance work in July 1999.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July totalled 339 853 GWh, up 5.7% from the same period in 1999. Year-to-date exports 30 230 GWh were up 38.4%, whereas year-to-date imports 7 141 GWh fell 27.5% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3985-3999.

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

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

Input-output tables and gross domestic product

1996 and 1997

Final input-output tables for 1996 and preliminary tables for 1997 at current and constant prices are now available. Current dollar inputs, outputs and final demand tables for the years 1996 to 1997 have been added in CANSIM.

In addition to the input-output tables, the 1996 and 1997 gross domestic product at factor cost derived from the input-output tables are also available and have been added in CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4763-4770, 6986-6999, 8930-8951, 9359-9380, 9391-9410, 9431-9435, 9493-9499 and 9596-9638.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Input-Output Division. ■

Pilot Survey of Information Technology Occupations

2000

Data from the Pilot Survey of Information Technology Occupations, 2000: Employer Survey are now available. Sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, this survey's results provide information on 21 information technology (IT) occupations for the computer design and related services industry across Canada, the architectural, engineering and related services industry in Quebec and the insurance carriers industry in Ontario. Estimates on the numbers of IT employees and contract workers are available, as well as information on job vacancies, hiring, recruitment and retention practices, and training.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, contact Cathy Connors (613-951-1634; cathy.connors@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

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Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Help-wanted Index	September 2000
5	Building permits	August 2000
6	Labour Force Survey	September 2000
6	Estimates of production of principal field crops	September 2000
11	New Housing Price Index	August 2000
12	Labour force update: Hirings and separations	1998–1999
13	New motor vehicle sales	August 2000
17	Health reports	Fall 2000
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2000
19	Wholesale trade	August 2000
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2000
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23	Retail trade	August 2000
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2000
25	Composite Index	September 2000
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26	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2000
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31	Pension plans in Canada	January 1, 1999
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	August 2000
