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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building permits, September 2001**

The value of building permits issued by municipalities declined for a second consecutive month in September, as construction intentions in the commercial sector hit their lowest level in almost four years. Builders took out \$3.2 billion worth of permits, down 1.2% from August.

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- **Family income, 1999**

For the second consecutive year, average family income reached a new high in 1999, as the income of Canadians continued to rebound from the recession of the early 1990s. Average after-tax family income reached an estimated \$51,473, up 1.9% from 1998.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

September 2001

The value of building permits issued by municipalities declined for a second consecutive month in September, as construction intentions in the commercial sector hit their lowest point in almost four years. Builders took out \$3.2 billion worth of permits, down 1.2% from August.

Despite the decline, this was 4.4% above the monthly average recorded in 2000.

The value of non-residential permits fell 3.0% to \$1.4 billion in September, after dropping 12.2% in August. Marked advances in industrial and institutional permits failed to offset a 17.6% loss in the commercial sector.

The value of housing permits rose a marginal 0.2% to \$1.8 billion; only multi-family dwellings contributed to the gain. This was the fourth monthly increase in five months in the residential sector.

In the first nine months of 2001, municipalities issued a total of \$30.0 billion in permits, up 9.2% from the same period in 2000. Both the residential and non-residential sectors contributed to this strong showing. The cumulative value of building permits has not surpassed the \$30-billion mark as early as September since 1989.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,500 municipalities representing 94% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 6% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

Eighteen of the 26 census metropolitan areas showed advances on a year-to-date basis. The largest growth (in dollars) was in the Montréal area, where office building projects provided most of the advance. The value of permits in the Vancouver area also rose substantially, powered by strong construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

Single- and multi-family permits move in opposite directions

Permits for multi-family dwellings rose 4.6% to \$493 million, but single-family dwelling construction intentions declined 1.4% to \$1.3 billion.

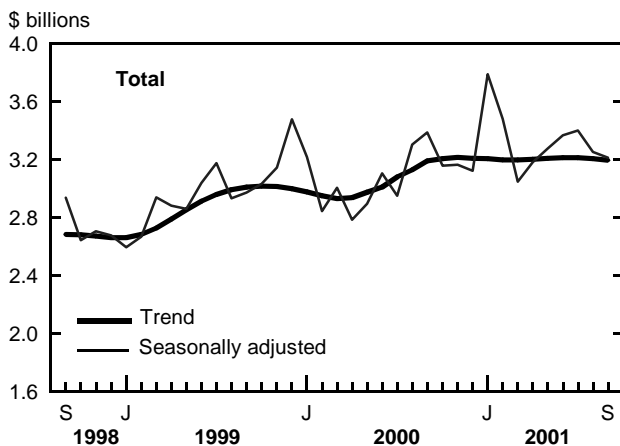
A continuing decline in mortgage rates and a low stock of vacant dwellings had positive repercussions on the housing market. However, declining consumer confidence, as recorded by the Conference Board of Canada in the third quarter, has introduced an element of uncertainty.

Among the provinces, Western Canada accounted for September's rise in housing permits; all provinces east of Saskatchewan posted declines. British Columbia (+9.1% to \$223 million) recorded the largest increase (in dollars), owing to a considerable rise in multi-family permits.

For the January-to-September period, the value of residential building permits totalled \$16.4 billion, up 7.4% from the same period of 2000. Gains in both single- and multi-family permits led to this increase.

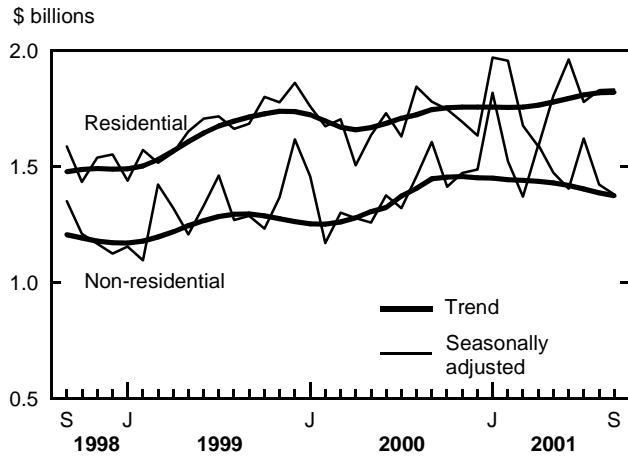
At the provincial level, the largest growth (in dollars) on a year-to-date basis occurred in Ontario (+4.9% to \$8.0 billion) and Quebec (+12.7% to \$2.7 billion).

Total value of permits declines for a second consecutive month



Nova Scotia posted the largest retreat (-14.1% to \$340 million).

Value of non-residential permits declines



Commercial component pushes down non-residential sector

September's reduction in the value of non-residential permits came solely from declines in projects valued at less than \$1 million.

Permits worth more than \$1 million, which generally result from decisions made several months before, remained stable. Thus, any possible impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States on non-residential building permits may not yet be fully seen.

The value of commercial intentions plunged in September for a second consecutive month. Municipalities issued commercial building permits worth \$581 million, down 17.6% from August and the lowest value since January 1998. Reductions in the value of projects in the trade and service category, and in the office buildings group, were responsible for this drop.

However, permits in the industrial component rose 12.7% to \$332 million in the wake of a strong gain in the transportation building category.

Following a sharp decline in August, the institutional component rebounded with a 10.4% gain to \$468 million due to projects in the medical and hospital category. This increase was the sixth in the last seven months.

The largest decline in non-residential permits (in dollars) occurred in Ontario (-11.3% to \$514 million), driven mainly by retreats in institutional and commercial permits in the Toronto area. In contrast, the

largest increase was in British Columbia (+43.3% to \$215 million), largely because of projects in the medical and hospital category.

The downward trend in non-residential permits is consistent with certain signals in the economy. Vacancy rates for office buildings climbed, industries lowered their use of production capacity and the Conference Board's business confidence index plunged in the third quarter. However, falling interest rates could have a positive impact on non-residential intentions.

Year-to-date momentum strong in the non-residential sector

The total value of non-residential building permits to the end of September was \$13.6 billion, up 11.3% from the same period of 2000 and the best performance for any first-nine-month period since 1989. Most of the advance was related to a hefty 38.3% increase in the institutional component. The commercial component also contributed to the overall gain with an 8.6% advance; however, the industrial component was down 6.2% from the same period of 2000.

Value of building permits

Census metropolitan area	Aug. 2001 ^r		Sept. 2001 ^p		Aug. to Sept. 2001		Jan. to Sept. 2001		Jan. to Sept. 2000	
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
St. John's	22.7	11.2	-50.7	130.3	138.8	6.5				
Halifax	23.6	22.9	-3.0	396.6	256.5	-35.3				
Saint John	11.4	4.9	-56.7	72.4	61.1	-15.7				
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	14.1	26.3	86.4	103.5	147.2	42.2				
Québec	62.6	55.0	-12.1	421.2	511.9	21.5				
Sherbrooke	7.4	16.4	123.5	98.1	108.7	10.8				
Trois-Rivières	10.6	7.8	-26.3	89.7	86.2	-3.9				
Montréal	307.6	272.4	-11.4	2,336.9	3,183.2	36.2				
Hull	29.7	27.9	-6.2	196.0	292.1	49.0				
Ottawa	108.3	92.5	-14.6	1,063.1	1,084.4	2.0				
Oshawa	50.0	34.2	-31.7	522.6	410.3	-21.5				
Toronto	669.3	627.6	-6.2	6,208.0	6,373.5	2.7				
Hamilton	96.1	57.3	-40.3	539.6	649.1	20.3				
St. Catharines-Niagara	34.0	61.4	80.7	362.2	317.0	-12.5				
Kitchener	77.4	98.1	26.7	561.1	725.5	29.3				
London	32.9	45.2	37.3	347.9	525.5	51.0				
Windsor	63.8	47.7	-25.2	406.9	419.8	3.2				
Sudbury	9.2	7.2	-22.3	55.6	56.9	2.3				
Thunder Bay	15.7	4.9	-68.5	78.4	79.7	1.6				
Winnipeg	31.6	19.8	-37.3	409.4	319.8	-21.9				
Regina	9.0	24.5	172.0	112.3	173.3	54.3				
Saskatoon	21.6	21.5	-0.6	205.4	197.0	-4.1				
Calgary	198.9	145.1	-27.1	1,694.4	1,639.9	-3.2				
Edmonton	129.9	185.2	42.5	916.2	1,040.9	13.6				
Vancouver	196.6	208.5	6.0	2,109.3	2,338.3	10.9				
Victoria	21.2	50.1	135.9	217.3	275.0	26.6				

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Among the provinces, the tremendous increase in commercial permits in the Montréal area led Quebec to the largest advance (in dollars) in non-residential

permits (+33.1% to \$3.0 billion). Ontario came second (+6.1% to \$5.5 billion), solely due to the growth in the institutional component. Manitoba posted the largest decline (-26.4% to \$297 million), as the three non-residential components dropped.

Available on CANSIM: tables 260001-260008, 260010 and 260011.

The September 2001 issue of *Building permits* (64-001-XIE, \$14/\$145) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

The October 2001 building permit estimate will be released on December 6.

To obtain data, contact Vere Clarke (613-951-6556; clarver@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; saineti@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

	August 2001 ^r	September 2001 ^p	August to September 2001	January to September 2000	January to September 2001	January–September 2000 to January–September 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	3,253.6	3,214.1	-1.2	27,500.0	30,019.9	9.2
Residential	1,829.9	1,832.8	0.2	15,267.9	16,402.9	7.4
Non-residential	1,423.7	1,381.3	-3.0	12,232.1	13,617.0	11.3
Newfoundland	33.2	22.7	-31.5	193.9	230.1	18.7
Residential	14.7	13.0	-12.0	128.5	127.8	-0.5
Non-residential	18.5	9.8	-47.1	65.4	102.3	56.5
Prince Edward Island	33.6	26.3	-21.9	75.6	166.5	120.1
Residential	6.5	4.8	-26.2	41.2	44.9	8.9
Non-residential	27.2	21.5	-20.9	34.4	121.6	253.4
Nova Scotia	62.0	58.6	-5.4	689.6	545.4	-20.9
Residential	39.1	38.6	-1.3	396.2	340.1	-14.1
Non-residential	22.8	20.0	-12.4	293.4	205.2	-30.1
New Brunswick	53.7	49.8	-7.3	366.1	405.3	10.7
Residential	29.9	27.3	-8.8	197.5	206.3	4.5
Non-residential	23.8	22.5	-5.4	168.6	199.0	18.0
Quebec	582.5	580.5	-0.3	4,644.0	5,700.2	22.7
Residential	298.1	297.4	-0.2	2,360.6	2,661.3	12.7
Non-residential	284.4	283.1	-0.4	2,283.4	3,038.9	33.1
Ontario	1,448.5	1,374.9	-5.1	12,829.4	13,524.4	5.4
Residential	868.5	860.4	-0.9	7,659.0	8,037.0	4.9
Non-residential	580.1	514.4	-11.3	5,170.4	5,487.4	6.1
Manitoba	59.5	49.0	-17.7	672.1	548.1	-18.5
Residential	30.8	22.9	-25.6	268.0	250.7	-6.5
Non-residential	28.7	26.1	-9.3	404.2	297.4	-26.4
Saskatchewan	46.5	65.8	41.6	497.0	564.5	13.6
Residential	23.3	24.4	4.5	197.0	175.5	-10.9
Non-residential	23.1	41.4	79.0	300.0	389.0	29.7
Alberta	565.5	533.2	-5.7	3,935.7	4,314.4	9.6
Residential	306.4	312.7	2.1	2,148.9	2,439.4	13.5
Non-residential	259.1	220.6	-14.9	1,786.8	1,875.0	4.9
British Columbia	354.4	438.1	23.6	3,487.8	3,911.8	12.2
Residential	204.2	222.8	9.1	1,825.8	2,075.7	13.7
Non-residential	150.2	215.3	43.3	1,662.0	1,836.1	10.5
Yukon	2.7	2.8	1.7	43.2	46.2	6.8
Residential	1.4	1.4	1.8	11.5	15.7	36.2
Non-residential	1.3	1.3	1.7	31.7	30.5	-3.9
Northwest Territories	6.0	11.1	85.6	18.6	44.7	140.0
Residential	2.8	5.9	107.3	9.7	16.0	64.8
Non-residential	3.1	5.2	65.9	8.9	28.7	221.7
Nunavut	5.4	1.3	-76.8	46.9	18.3	-61.0
Residential	4.1	1.2	-70.8	23.9	12.6	-47.5
Non-residential	1.3	0.1	-95.8	23.0	5.8	-75.0

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Family income

1999

For the second consecutive year, average family income reached a new high in 1999, as Canadians continued to rebound from the recession of the early 1990s.

Average after-tax family income reached an estimated \$51,473 in 1999, up 1.9% from 1998. The source of this growth was an increase in market income resulting from improved labour market conditions. (All figures have been adjusted for inflation.)

Market income—earnings from employment, private retirement pensions and investments—increased 1.4%, while government transfers to families declined 3.3%.

Unattached individuals—people who do not live in families—also made gains. Their average after-tax income was \$22,064 in 1999, up 2.7% from 1998. Couples with children under 18 earned an average after-tax income of \$57,665, also up 2.7%.

Families on average paid 2.8% less income tax, resulting in an average increase of about \$1,000 more income in 1999 in real terms than in 1998. Unattached individuals ended up with almost \$600 more in their pockets.

After remaining stable throughout the early 1990s, inequality of after-tax income was higher at the end of the decade. Ranking families by their income, the top 20% received \$5.20 for every \$1 that went to the bottom 20% in 1999, up from \$4.80 for every \$1 in 1994 (the year with the lowest ratio during the 1990s).

In 1999 an estimated 723,000 families, or 8.6% of all families, were in low income, down from 737,000 in 1998. This was the lowest after-tax low-income rate since 1990 (8.5%). About 1,280,000 unattached individuals, or 29.9%, were in low income in 1999. This was the first time since 1990 that the proportion was below 30%.

Sixth year of sustained growth in market income

Average market income for families of two or more people was estimated at \$56,998 in 1999, up 1.4% from 1998. This marked the sixth year of sustained growth, albeit at a slower rate than in the two previous years. Average market income has increased 13.6% for families of two or more people from the low of \$50,192 in 1993.

Average market income for unattached individuals rose 4.3% to \$22,038—the second consecutive year in which this growth rate exceeded 4%. The average market income of unattached individuals fell rapidly at the beginning of the decade, and stayed at about the same level (around \$20,200) from 1993 to 1997. Mainly because of the increases in 1998 and 1999, the average

Note to readers

This release is based on a new report, Income in Canada, which examines family income and low income in 1999. Data come from two household surveys: the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

This is the second issue of this annual report, which replaces a series of publications traditionally produced by the SCF team. It contains the key tables from the previous series, with many additions. Historical data prior to 1996 are drawn from the SCF, and data since 1996 are taken from SLID.

To factor in inflation when comparing income levels across time, all income estimates are expressed in 1999 constant dollars.

Low income

Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs (LICOs) convey the income level at which a family may be in "strained circumstances" because it has to spend significantly more of its income on the basics (food, shelter and clothing), than does the average family. The LICOs depend on family and community size.

For many years, low-income cutoffs have been calculated using both total income (that is, income after transfers but before taxes) and after-tax income. Although Statistics Canada publishes low-income rates based on both total and after-tax income, the after-tax rates have not been featured because they were only available several months later than the total-income rates. With the introduction of this publication last year, the two sets are available simultaneously. Although Statistics Canada will continue to publish both sets of low-income rates, the analysis in this release features the after-tax low-income information.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such. For further information, consult Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Statistical methods page, choose Discussion papers, then the Feature article on poverty and low income.

market income of unattached individuals finished the decade at basically the same level as 10 years earlier.

Growth in market income was driven mainly by labour market conditions. In 1999, Canada saw strong economic growth for the third consecutive year as well as accelerated employment growth. Employment rose 2.8% in 1999, its best performance of the decade, while the number of Canadians working full-time rose 3.3%.

Downward trend in government transfers

The overall transfer rate (the proportion of total income received as transfers from governments) for families has continued on a downward trend since 1993, when transfers reached a peak of 12.9% of average family income.

In 1999, families of two or more people received an average \$6,821 in government transfers, down 3.3%

from 1998. Transfers accounted for 10.7% of their income in 1999, down slightly from 11.2% the year before.

Unattached individuals received an average \$5,020 in transfers, a 2.9% decline. Their transfer rate went from 19.7% to 18.6%.

Lone-parent mothers without earnings received \$13,351 from government sources, which represented 89.0% of their total income. This was 5.1% higher than what they received in 1998, and resulted largely from a 16.5% gain in the average amount of child tax benefits these families were given.

Government transfers typically make up a large proportion of seniors' income. In 1999, 42.5% of the income received by families headed by a senior (someone 65 or over) came from government transfers, down from 44.6% in 1998. This group had a sizeable increase in market income in 1999. Seniors who lived alone received 54.2% of their total income from government transfers, virtually unchanged.

Senior women who lived alone received \$11,909 in government transfers in 1999, accounting for 57.3% of their average income. However, unattached senior men received \$12,672 in transfers, representing 47.6% of their total income. Older women have had a lower level of participation in the labour market, and were less likely to receive income from private pensions, investments or employment earnings. As a result, they generally had lower market income than did men.

Decline in income taxes for families

On average, families paid \$12,346 in income taxes, down \$362 or 2.8% from 1998. Income taxes of unattached individuals averaged \$4,994 in 1999, up 4.0% from 1998. The contrasting direction of average income tax for families and unattached individuals can be partly explained by differential changes in their market incomes.

Families paid 19.3% of their total income in taxes in 1999, down from 20.1% in 1998. Unattached individuals paid, on average, 18.5% of their total income in taxes, up slightly from 18.3% in 1998.

In 1999, the 20% of families with the highest incomes paid an average \$31,966 in income taxes, which made up 51.8% of all income taxes paid by families. In contrast, the 20% of families with the lowest incomes paid an average \$1,148, or 1.9% of the total income tax bill of families.

After-tax income rises for the fourth year in a row

After-tax income is total income (market income plus government transfers) minus income taxes. It reflects the impact of both taxes and transfers.

In 1999, the average after-tax income of families was \$51,473, up 1.9% or \$934 from 1998. Average after-tax income of unattached individuals was \$22,064 in 1999, up 2.7% from 1998.

Families in which the main income earner was under 65 received \$781 more in after-tax income in 1999 than in 1998, a 1.5% increase. Since average after-tax income hit its decade low in 1993, average after-tax income of these non-elderly families recorded an increase of 11.5% to reach \$53,507 in 1999.

In 1999, after-tax income of elderly families was \$38,846, a 5.8% increase from 1998. For elderly families, the low point for after-tax income during the 1990s occurred in 1996. Since then, average after-tax income of families headed by a senior has increased 7.3%.

The after-tax income of two-parent families with one earner, as well as female lone-parent families, changed little in 1999 after rising sharply in 1998.

The combination of personal income taxes and government transfers is designed to reduce the differences in income among the various types of families. Average market income for two-parent families was more than three times that of female lone-parent families. On an after-tax basis, two-parent families received a little over twice the amount held by female lone-parent families. The gap in after-tax income between these two family types was stable throughout the 1990s.

Gap between two ends of the income scale widens slightly

Market income for families has become more polarized in the 1990s. In 1990, the top 20% of families received 42.2% of total market income. By 1999, their share was 44.4%. Market income shares of the other four quintiles dropped slightly over this period. The biggest losses were in the second and third quintiles, which each saw drops of almost one percentage point in their respective shares of market income.

Families in the top 20% received \$11.80 in market income for every dollar earned by families in the lowest 20% in 1990. During the recession years at the beginning of the decade, inequality in market income rose considerably so that, in 1994, families in the top quintile received \$13.90 for every dollar received by families in the bottom quintile. By 1999, this had dropped back down to \$12.70.

The net effect of taxes and transfers during the 1990s counterbalanced these shifts, so that the equivalent ratio of after-tax income between the top and bottom quintiles remained stable around 5 to 1 throughout the decade.

Financial situation of low-income families shows improvement

The financial situation of low-income families showed some improvement. In 1999, families in low income would have needed, on average, an additional \$6,262 in after-tax dollars to exit low income. This compares with \$6,690 in 1998.

In 1999, an estimated 723,000 families, or 8.6% of the total, were in low income, down from 737,000, or 8.9%, in 1998. This was the lowest rate since 1990 (8.5%).

Of the 570,000 lone-parent families headed by a woman, 41.3% were in low income in 1999, up from 40.4% in 1998. Three out of four lone-parent families headed by women had earnings in 1999. Of those without earnings, 90.9% were in low income.

Among unattached individuals, about 1,280,000, or 29.9%, were in low income in 1999, virtually the same as in 1998. On average, unattached individuals in low income would have needed an additional \$5,047 to rise above the cutoff in 1999.

In 1999, a family of four in a city of 500,000 or more would be counted as living in low income if its after-tax income was below \$28,392. For the same family living in a rural area, the cutoff was \$18,615. Low-income cutoffs are lower for smaller families and higher for larger ones, reflecting greater expenditures on necessities. They also vary by community size.

Low income rate for individuals also falls

The total number of people in low income also declined. In 1999, 11.8% of all Canadians, about 3.6 million people, were in low income based on after-tax income. After climbing throughout the early 1990s, the rate peaked in 1996, at 14.0%, and has been declining since.

In 1999, an estimated 962,000 children under age 18 were living in low income, down from 978,000 in 1998. The low-income rate for children dropped from a peak of 16.8% in 1996 to 13.7% in 1999.

Many families "cross the line"

Major changes in family circumstances, such as a job loss or a job gain, a marital separation or the birth of a child, can cause a family to "cross the line"—to move into or out of low income. Of all people in low income in 1998, about one-third were no longer below the line in 1999,

while the remaining two-thirds stayed in low income both years.

Despite the overall reduction in low income in 1999, there was significant flux. Of all people in low income in 1999, 30% had not been in low income the year before.

There is significant flux in the low-income population from one year to the next. At least for some, low income is not a persistent state. However, this level of change also means that, over a longer period, the number of people experiencing low income is much higher than one might conclude based on annual low-income rates.

Almost one-quarter (24.1%) of Canadians experienced low income for at least one year between 1993 and 1998. Of the total population, 8.0% were in low income for one of the six years and 4.8% experienced exactly two years. An estimated 3.3% of the population were in low income throughout the full six years.

Average income

	Economic families		Unattached individuals	
	Market income	After-tax income	Market income	After-tax income
	\$			
1990	54,178	48,603	22,223	21,957
1991	52,155	47,415	20,558	20,978
1992	51,450	47,465	20,773	21,327
1993	50,192	46,528	20,175	20,930
1994	51,328	47,110	20,152	21,033
1995	51,527	46,967	20,449	20,965
1996	52,204	47,750	20,211	20,845
1997	53,689	48,744	20,209	20,966
1998	56,190	50,539	21,121	21,488
1999	56,998	51,473	22,038	22,064

The electronic version of the report *Income in Canada, 1999* (75-202-XIE, \$45) is now available. See *How to order products*. The paper version (75-202-XPE, \$45) will be available in December.

Data on market income, total income, government transfers, income tax, income after tax and persons in low income are also available, free at Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, see the subheading *The people*, then choose *Families, households and housing*, then *Income*. As well, data on earnings are available; from the *Canadian statistics* page, see *The People*, then choose *Labour, employment and unemployment*, then *Earnings*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613 951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. □

Low-income rates

Family type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Low income rates									
	%									
Elderly families	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.2
Non-elderly married couples without children	5.6	6.5	5.5	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.1
Two-parent families with children	6.8	7.8	7.2	8.8	8.4	9.8	9.7	9.2	7.4	7.3
Lone-parent families	42.7	45.3	41.1	41.3	42.2	42.4	45.2	42.1	36.7	36.9
Unattached individuals	28.2	30.8	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.5	32.6	31.9	30.1	29.9

Government transfers

Family type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$									
Elderly families	17,740	17,739	18,405	17,999	18,943	18,554	18,679	19,094	19,249	19,206
Non-elderly married couples without children	2,999	3,450	3,797	3,840	3,691	3,519	3,668	3,704	3,745	3,336
Two-parent families with children	4,479	5,190	5,331	5,461	5,137	4,815	5,100	4,696	4,402	4,242
Lone-parent families	7,274	7,745	7,976	8,746	8,464	7,820	8,458	7,900	7,894	7,707
Unattached individuals	4,758	5,046	5,170	5,336	5,575	5,185	5,203	5,223	5,168	5,020

OTHER RELEASES

Farm product prices

September 2001

Farm product prices are prices that farmers receive when they sell their products. The prices cover all grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

The Alberta slaughter steer price in September was \$93.08 per hundredweight, 4% below the August price and down 20% from the record of \$116.84 in March. The September barley price in Ontario was \$134.86 per metric tonne, up 6% from August, but down 8% from May's peak.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) Agriculture Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

June 2001

The freight loaded by railways in Canada during June totalled 20.1 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), down 6.3% from June 2000. The intermodal tonnage, made up of containers on flatcars and trailers on flatcars, was 1.9 million metric tonnes, up 5.5% from June 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 4040002.

The June 2001 issue of *Railway carloadings monthly*, Vol. 78, no. 6 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) 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 Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Coal and coke statistics, August 2001
Catalogue number **45-002-XIB** (\$9/\$85).

Monthly railway carloadings, June 2001, Vol. 78,
no. 6
Catalogue number **52-001-XIE** (\$8/\$77).

Electric power statistics, August 2001, Vol. 69, no. 8
Catalogue number **57-001-XIB** (\$9/\$85).

Exports by commodity, August 2001
Catalogue number **65-004-XMB** (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, August 2001
Catalogue number **65-004-XPB** (\$78/\$773).

Employment, earnings and hours, August 2001
Catalogue number **72-002-XIB** (\$24/\$240).

Income in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number **75-202-XIE** (\$45).

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

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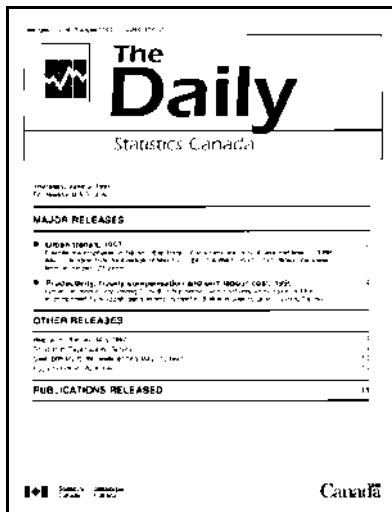
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