



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, March 9, 2001**  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, February 2001**  
Employment declined slightly in February (-24,000), after no change in January. This follows steady growth over the last five months of 2000. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.9% in February.

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- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, fourth quarter 2000**  
Capacity use eased slightly for a second consecutive quarter. Industries operated at 85.4% of capacity in the fourth quarter, down 0.2 percentage points from the third quarter.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, December 2000 10
- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, January 2001 10

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## NEW PRODUCTS 11

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## RELEASE DATES: March 12 to 16 13

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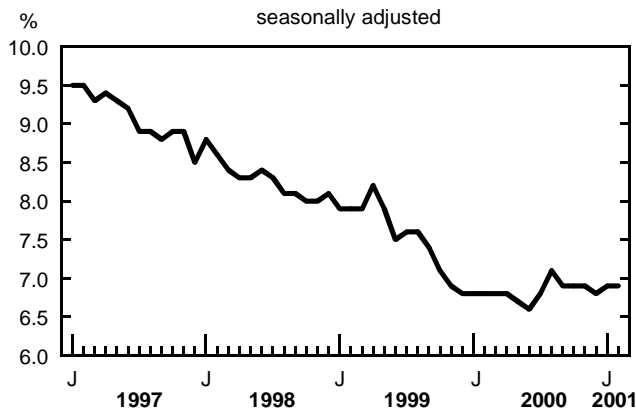
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

February 2001

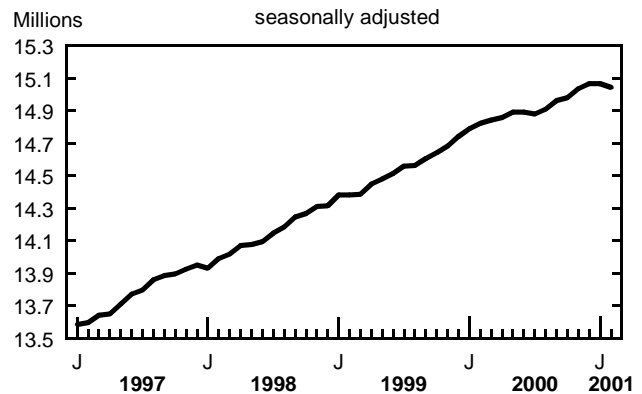
Employment declined slightly in February (-24,000), after no change in January. This follows steady growth over the last five months of 2000 (+187,000). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.9% in February.

**Unemployment rate**



*Each year, seasonally adjusted series are updated and revised according to the latest information on seasonal models and factors. Usually this change is implemented with the January estimates. However, because of technical difficulties it was impossible to apply the revision in January; instead the revision has been introduced for the February estimates. The series on class of worker (employees and self-employed) have been revised back to 1976 because of changes made to the non-seasonally adjusted series. All other seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised back three years, beginning with January 1998.*

**Employment**



### Youth employment down

In February, employment fell 31,000 among youths (those 15 to 24) while increasing 15,000 among adult men (those 25 and over). Employment was essentially unchanged for adult women.

Both the decline for youths and the gain for adult men were in part-time work. Overall, full-time employment changed little in February.

The decline of 31,000 in youth employment pushed their unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 12.9%. Prior to February's decline, youth employment had grown almost steadily since early 1998.

Among adult men, employment has shown a less pronounced upward trend over the last year compared with the previous three years, leaving employment up 51,000 since February 2000.

Adult women saw no change in employment in February, for the second consecutive month. This follows a gain of 85,000 over the last five months of 2000.

### Number of employees down slightly

After six consecutive months of growth totalling 281,000 jobs, the number of employees edged down 21,000 in February.

The number of self-employed workers was little changed in February. Self-employment has been on a downward trend since the beginning of 2000, with a decline estimated at 196,000 over that period.

### Employment down in trade and manufacturing

Following two consecutive months of growth (+36,000), employment in trade dropped 29,000.

Manufacturing employment fell 22,000 in February, bringing the losses over the first two months of 2001 to 32,000. This follows gains of 73,000 over the last five months of 2000.

Employment in agriculture continued to contract, declining 11,000 in February. The losses were concentrated primarily in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services increased 12,000 in February, continuing the long-term upward trend that accelerated over the last 12 months. This brings gains since February 2000 to 96,000.

After sustained growth throughout 2000, employment in information, culture and recreation was down 11,000 in February, after little change in January.

Construction employment was up 12,000 in February, bringing gains since last October to 29,000.

Employment in management, administrative and other support services grew by 26,000 in February, offsetting the January decrease (-28,000).

### **Employment decreases in Ontario**

In February, employment in Ontario declined by an estimated 38,000. This decrease comes after four years of sustained growth. More than half of the employment decline was among youths. A number of industries were affected, with the losses concentrated in manufacturing (-28,000), trade (-17,000) and information, culture and recreation (-13,000). In contrast, construction employment jumped by 21,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 6.1% in February.

Employment in Quebec edged upward in February (+11,000), bringing the total gain in the last four months to 41,000. The unemployment rate dipped 0.2 percentage points to 8.4%.

In Nova Scotia, employment rose by 6,000 in February, mostly offsetting the decline in January

(-9,000). The unemployment rate dropped a full percentage point to 8.8%.

Employment edged up by 900 in Prince Edward Island, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 11.7%.

Employment in New Brunswick fell by 8,000 in February, following seven months of almost steady growth. February's decline pushed the unemployment rate up 1.6 percentage points to 11.6%.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 6,000 in February to a level 13,000 below the peak reached in March 2000. As the employment decline was nearly matched by a decrease in labour force participation, the unemployment rate in February edged up just 0.1 percentage points to 5.7%.

Employment in the other provinces was little changed in February.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492, 3503 and table 00799999.**

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) on the *Daily news* page.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) for the week ending February 17, 2001, is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on April 6.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Martin Tabi (613-951-5269), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	January 2001	February 2001	January to February 2001 seasonally adjusted	January 2001	February 2001	January to February 2001
<b>Labour force</b>						
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,180.6</b>	<b>16,166.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland	246.8	246.9	0.0	56.1	56.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	73.7	74.6	1.2	66.9	67.8	0.9
Nova Scotia	461.4	463.6	0.5	61.5	61.7	0.2
New Brunswick	379.1	377.0	-0.6	62.7	62.3	-0.4
Quebec	3,782.4	3,787.9	0.1	63.4	63.5	0.1
Ontario	6,337.6	6,321.6	-0.3	67.6	67.4	-0.2
Manitoba	585.5	583.6	-0.3	68.0	67.8	-0.2
Saskatchewan	512.2	506.2	-1.2	67.1	66.4	-0.7
Alberta	1,704.9	1,703.2	-0.1	72.8	72.6	-0.2
British Columbia	2,097.1	2,102.3	0.2	64.4	64.5	0.1
<b>Employment</b>						
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,067.4</b>	<b>15,043.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland	206.6	206.4	-0.1	46.9	46.9	0.0
Prince Edward Island	65.1	66.0	1.4	59.1	59.9	0.8
Nova Scotia	416.4	422.8	1.5	55.5	56.3	0.8
New Brunswick	341.2	333.4	-2.3	56.4	55.1	-1.3
Quebec	3,457.3	3,468.0	0.3	58.0	58.1	0.1
Ontario	5,976.4	5,938.7	-0.6	63.8	63.3	-0.5
Manitoba	558.6	557.4	-0.2	64.9	64.7	-0.2
Saskatchewan	483.4	477.2	-1.3	63.4	62.6	-0.8
Alberta	1,619.9	1,624.6	0.3	69.1	69.2	0.1
British Columbia	1,942.5	1,949.4	0.4	59.6	59.8	0.2
<b>Unemployment</b>						
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,113.2</b>	<b>1,123.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	40.2	40.5	0.7	16.3	16.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	8.6	8.7	1.2	11.7	11.7	0.0
Nova Scotia	45.0	40.8	-9.3	9.8	8.8	-1.0
New Brunswick	37.8	43.6	15.3	10.0	11.6	1.6
Quebec	325.1	319.9	-1.6	8.6	8.4	-0.2
Ontario	361.1	382.9	6.0	5.7	6.1	0.4
Manitoba	26.9	26.1	-3.0	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Saskatchewan	28.8	29.0	0.7	5.6	5.7	0.1
Alberta	85.0	78.6	-7.5	5.0	4.6	-0.4
British Columbia	154.7	152.8	-1.2	7.4	7.3	-0.1

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	February 2000	February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001	February 2000	February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,643.5</b>	<b>15,909.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland	231.8	230.9	-0.4	52.7	52.5	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	68.7	70.3	2.3	63.1	63.9	0.8
Nova Scotia	447.7	450.7	0.7	60.1	60.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	348.4	360.5	3.5	57.9	59.6	1.7
Quebec	3,672.4	3,717.4	1.2	62.0	62.3	0.3
Ontario	6,076.8	6,243.0	2.7	66.0	66.5	0.5
Manitoba	572.5	574.4	0.3	66.9	66.7	-0.2
Saskatchewan	502.8	494.3	-1.7	65.8	64.8	-1.0
Alberta	1,641.9	1,680.5	2.4	71.5	71.6	0.1
British Columbia	2,080.5	2,087.5	0.3	64.6	64.0	-0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,507.1</b>	<b>14,726.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	188.8	191.1	1.2	42.9	43.4	0.5
Prince Edward Island	58.8	60.4	2.7	54.0	54.9	0.9
Nova Scotia	401.1	406.9	1.4	53.8	54.2	0.4
New Brunswick	310.9	313.2	0.7	51.6	51.8	0.2
Quebec	3,339.7	3,378.5	1.2	56.4	56.6	0.2
Ontario	5,705.2	5,836.8	2.3	62.0	62.2	0.2
Manitoba	540.0	546.9	1.3	63.1	63.5	0.4
Saskatchewan	477.1	463.9	-2.8	62.5	60.8	-1.7
Alberta	1,560.6	1,603.4	2.7	67.9	68.3	0.4
British Columbia	1,924.9	1,925.9	0.1	59.8	59.0	-0.8
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,136.4</b>	<b>1,182.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	43.1	39.9	-7.4	18.6	17.3	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.9	0.0	14.4	14.1	-0.3
Nova Scotia	46.6	43.8	-6.0	10.4	9.7	-0.7
New Brunswick	37.4	47.4	26.7	10.7	13.1	2.4
Quebec	332.6	338.9	1.9	9.1	9.1	0.0
Ontario	371.5	406.2	9.3	6.1	6.5	0.4
Manitoba	32.6	27.5	-15.6	5.7	4.8	-0.9
Saskatchewan	25.7	30.4	18.3	5.1	6.2	1.1
Alberta	81.3	77.1	-5.2	5.0	4.6	-0.4
British Columbia	155.6	161.7	3.9	7.5	7.7	0.2

**Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	January 2001	February 2001	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,067.4</b>	<b>15,043.9</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,891.9</b>	<b>3,871.9</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Agriculture	345.7	334.8	-10.9	-63.5	-3.2	-15.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	282.9	284.4	1.5	5.1	0.5	1.8
Utilities	122.4	122.5	0.1	5.7	0.1	4.9
Construction	821.6	833.3	11.7	13.2	1.4	1.6
Manufacturing	2,319.3	2,297.1	-22.2	34.3	-1.0	1.5
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,175.6</b>	<b>11,172.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Trade	2,375.0	2,346.1	-28.9	54.4	-1.2	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	788.1	782.5	-5.6	0.9	-0.7	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	869.6	879.7	10.1	18.5	1.2	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	994.1	1,006.5	12.4	95.7	1.2	10.5
Management, administrative and other support	530.8	557.0	26.2	38.7	4.9	7.5
Educational services	959.9	965.8	5.9	-27.8	0.6	-2.8
Health care and social assistance	1,544.4	1,535.3	-9.1	13.7	-0.6	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	700.0	689.4	-10.6	52.5	-1.5	8.2
Accommodation and food services	968.0	975.3	7.3	9.5	0.8	1.0
Other services	685.8	680.1	-5.7	-19.1	-0.8	-2.7
Public administration	760.0	754.5	-5.5	-10.1	-0.7	-1.3
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,846.0	2,838.9	-7.1	76.4	-0.2	2.8
Private sector	12,221.4	12,205.0	-16.4	144.9	-0.1	1.2
Employees	9,906.5	9,892.8	-13.7	351.2	-0.1	3.7
Self-employed	2,314.9	2,312.2	-2.7	-206.3	-0.1	-8.2

**Employment by type of work, age and sex**

	February 2001	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001	February 2001	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001	February 2001	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,043.9</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>8,113.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>6,930.4</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>138.3</b>
Full-time	12,335.2	-4.0	188.5	7,272.8	-2.8	48.3	5,062.4	-1.1	140.3
Part-time	2,708.8	-19.5	32.9	840.7	7.4	34.7	1,868.0	-27.0	-1.9
15-24	2,314.7	-30.6	56.7	1,197.0	-9.9	32.1	1,117.7	-20.7	24.6
25+	12,729.3	7.1	164.7	6,916.5	14.5	50.8	5,812.7	-7.5	113.8
25-54	11,171.5	7.2	143.1	5,983.5	1.4	47.4	5,188.0	5.9	95.7
55+	1,557.7	-0.2	21.5	933.1	13.2	3.5	624.7	-13.3	18.1

## Industrial capacity utilization rates

Fourth quarter 2000

Capacity use eased slightly for a second consecutive quarter. Industries operated at 85.4% of capacity in the fourth quarter, down 0.2 percentage points from the third. The majority of the industry groups making up the industrial aggregate posted declines: almost two-thirds of manufacturing, logging and forestry, and construction. (The rates of capacity use have been revised back to the first quarter of 1996 to incorporate revisions in source data.)

The rate of growth in industrial production, which slowed during the fourth quarter, was surpassed by the rate of growth in production capacity. This expansion in capacity was the result of spending on plant and equipment, which has been generally growing for about eight years and was especially strong in 2000. The latest Survey of Private and Public Investment reported that firms expect to continue to increase spending in 2001, although at a reduced pace. Rates of capacity use are still high, however; this was corroborated by the latest Index of Business Confidence released in February by the Conference Board of Canada. The Board stated that 10.5% of respondents, the highest percentage in the history of the survey, reported that their firms were operating above optimal capacity.

### Note to readers

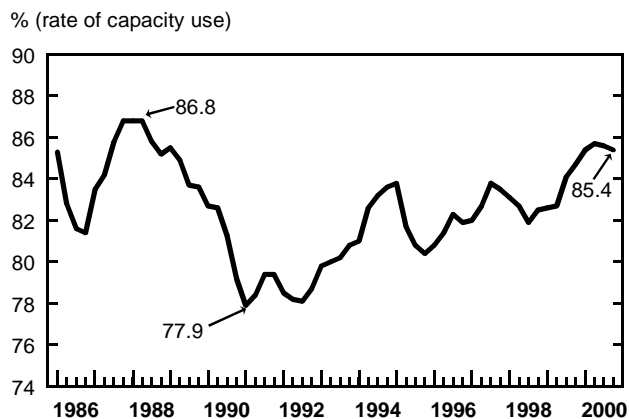
An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

IPPI, much of the 3.0% annual price increase facing consumers, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was the result of rising energy prices. The CPI excluding energy rose only 2.3% from January 2000.

### Declining exports cut rates in manufacturing

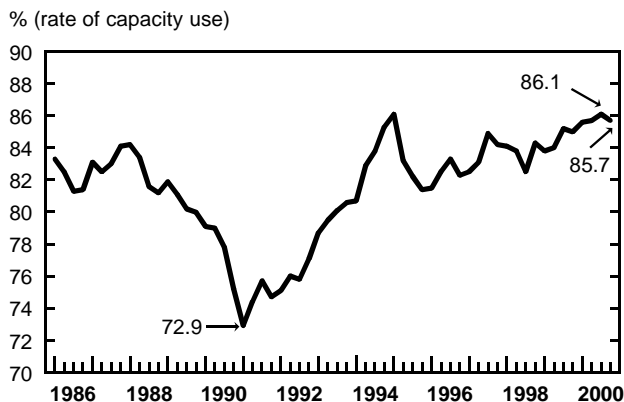
Manufacturers operated at 85.7% of capacity during the fourth quarter, down 0.4 percentage points from the third. The reductions were widespread, as 14 of the 22 industry groups making up manufacturing posted lower rates. Weaker U.S. demand was a major reason for cutbacks in production in several manufacturing industries.

Rate of capacity use slipped a little



Inflationary pressures remain in check. Increases in prices for mineral fuels continued to be a major influence in pushing up the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) in January, accounting for more than one-third of the 3.1% increase from January 2000. When petroleum and coal products are excluded, however, industrial product prices rose only 1.9%. Unit labour costs, another key component of producers' costs, have remained relatively stable for several years. As with the

Manufacturing's rate dropped



In the transportation equipment group, where capacity use fell 2.2 percentage points to 87.6%, producers of motor vehicles and parts were among those most affected by lower export demand.

Caught in the ripple effect of cutbacks in the motor vehicle-related industries, producers of primary steel also reduced production. In addition, output from iron foundries and producers of steel pipe and tube fell. As

a result, the rate of capacity use in the primary metals group declined 1.6 percentage points to 87.6%.

A decline in production by producers of rubber products was also attributed to the auto production cutbacks. The rate of capacity use fell 2.0 percentage points, bringing the level to 89.7%. This was the first time since the second quarter of 1999 that the rate for this group has slipped below 90%.

In the soaring electrical and electronic products group, production rose, as inventories accumulated over the quarter because of softening demand. Producers of office machines and equipment and telecommunications equipment also benefited from gains in exports. Hefty spending on plant and equipment by firms in this group of industries in recent years has led to increased production capacity. In the fourth quarter, this increase was more than enough to offset the growth in production. While this meant that the rate of capacity use fell 1.3 percentage points, the group was still effectively operating at full capacity (98.4%) in the fourth quarter.

One of the most notable increases in the use of capacity was recorded by the chemical products group (+4.2 percentage points to 83.0%). An increase in output in November by producers of pharmaceuticals was largely responsible for a rise in production in the fourth quarter.

#### **Mining and utilities up, forestry and construction down**

Capacity use in the mining industries moved up 0.7 percentage points, mainly on the strength of

mining and quarrying. A surge in drilling and rigging activity in October was largely behind increased production in those industries, where the rate of capacity use rose 2.0 percentage points to 92.3%. Meanwhile, the rate for producers of crude oil and natural gas remained almost unchanged, edging ahead a slight 0.1 percentage point to 68.7%.

Both electric power and gas distribution systems stepped up production in the fourth quarter, as colder-than-normal weather in November and December led to increased demand for heating. Demand for power from the United States, in the wake of power outages, also led to greater output by electric utilities. The rate of capacity use rose 1.2 percentage points in electric power and 3.2 percentage points in the gas distribution system.

Output in logging and forestry has been flagging for some time because of a glut in markets for wood products. In the fourth quarter, capacity use fell sharply, by 12.2%, bringing the rate of capacity use down 10.5 percentage points to 78.3%.

Capacity use in construction industries slipped 0.3 of a percentage point as a slight increase in production was more than offset by an increase in production capacity.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □



**Industrial capacity utilization rates**

	Third quarter 2000 <sup>f</sup>	Fourth quarter 2000	Third to fourth quarter 2000  percentage point change	1999 <sup>f</sup>	2000	1999 to 2000  percentage point change
<b>Total non-farm goods-producing industries</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Logging and forestry	88.8	78.3	-10.5	84.5	86.1	1.6
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	75.9	76.6	0.7	72.6	76.7	4.1
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	90.3	92.3	2.0	79.5	91.1	11.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas	68.6	68.7	0.1	68.8	69.3	0.5
Manufacturing	86.1	85.7	-0.4	84.5	85.8	1.3
Durable goods	88.5	87.1	-1.4	86.0	88.0	2.0
Wood	82.3	84.7	2.4	87.3	85.1	-2.2
Furniture and fixture	85.5	85.3	-0.2	83.8	84.5	0.7
Primary metal	89.2	87.6	-1.6	90.6	90.4	-0.2
Fabricated metal products	83.3	81.6	-1.7	83.0	84.0	1.0
Machinery	81.2	79.2	-2.0	76.5	81.7	5.2
Transportation equipment	89.8	87.6	-2.2	89.9	89.2	-0.7
Electrical and electronic products	99.7	98.4	-1.3	84.8	96.1	11.3
Non-metallic mineral products	81.5	79.3	-2.2	84.6	81.2	-3.4
Other manufacturing	80.2	78.5	-1.7	84.7	80.3	-4.4
Non-durable goods	82.6	83.7	1.1	82.5	82.7	0.2
Food	79.9	81.3	1.4	80.1	80.7	0.6
Beverage	83.2	81.8	-1.4	82.9	83.1	0.2
Tobacco products	82.8	79.1	-3.7	78.6	78.5	-0.1
Rubber products	91.7	89.7	-2.0	90.3	92.0	1.7
Plastic products	83.1	83.8	0.7	84.7	83.2	-1.5
Leather and allied products	69.3	70.0	0.7	74.1	70.0	-4.1
Primary textile	80.3	82.8	2.5	83.9	79.7	-4.2
Textile products	80.0	78.6	-1.4	80.2	80.3	0.1
Clothing	83.4	83.3	-0.1	84.5	83.7	-0.8
Paper and allied products	93.5	93.3	-0.2	91.5	92.7	1.2
Printing, publishing and allied	80.6	80.7	0.1	79.5	80.6	1.1
Refined petroleum and coal products	93.0	93.6	0.6	93.6	92.7	-0.9
Chemical and chemical products	78.8	83.0	4.2	79.0	78.7	-0.3
Construction	91.0	90.7	-0.3	89.3	91.4	2.1
Electric power and gas distribution systems	85.8	87.2	1.4	82.4	85.8	3.4
Electric power	86.6	87.8	1.2	83.5	86.7	3.2
Gas distribution	79.8	83.0	3.2	74.1	79.2	5.1

<sup>f</sup> Revised figures.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

December 2000

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14 218 102 cubic metres in December, up 6.2% from December 1999. Receipts for all of 2000 were 160 457 092 cubic metres, up 7.0% over those for 1999. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in December were 6 979 260 cubic metres, down 0.3% from December 1999. Receipts for all of 2000 grew 4.2% to 82 461 356 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil totalled 6 642 572 cubic metres, an increase of 3.2% from December 1999. Pipeline imports were 2 401 140 cubic metres, an increase of 16.7%. Exports for all of 2000 totalled 73 595 389 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 1999. Imports in 2000 were 26 517 078 cubic metres, a rise of 26.9% from 1999.

December deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 6 046 872 cubic metres, an increase of 3.8% from December 1999. December deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products were 522 159 cubic metres, down 15.4% from December 1999. Deliveries of crude oil to refineries over all of 2000 totalled 71 002 253 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 181 and 591-595.**

The December 2000 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products* (55-001-XIB, \$9/\$86) 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 Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; [hardele@statcan.ca](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

January 2001

Chemical firms produced 204 804 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, a 1.3% decrease from 207 605 tonnes in January 2000.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The January 2001 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-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 Josée Perreault (613-951-9836; [josee.perreault@statcan.ca](mailto:josee.perreault@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat — A weekly review**, March 9, 2001  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, March 9, 2001  
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins**,  
January 2001  
Catalogue number **46-002-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Aviation service bulletin**, Vol. 33, no. 2  
Catalogue number **51-004-XIB** (\$8/\$82).

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined  
petroleum products**, December 2000  
Catalogue number **55-001-XIB** (\$9/\$86).

**Exports by commodity**, December 2000  
Catalogue number **65-004-XMB** (\$37/\$361).

**Exports by commodity**, December 2000  
Catalogue number **65-004-XPB** (\$78/\$773).

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4  
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- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

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*The Daily*, March 9, 2001

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**RELEASE DATES: MARCH 12 TO 16**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	January 2001
13	<b>Population projections</b>	2000 to 2026
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	January 2001
15	<b>Survey of Financial Security</b>	1999
16	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	January 2001

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