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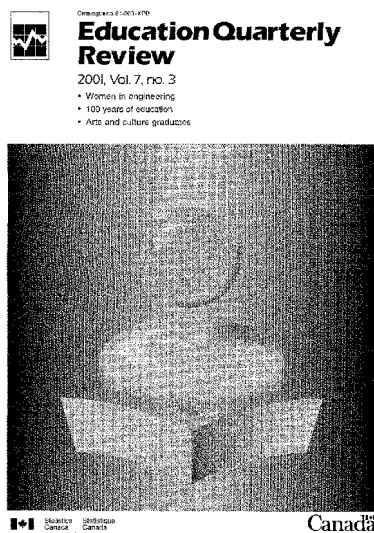
MAJOR RELEASES

● **Labour Force Survey, May 2001**

3

Employment changed little in May (+10,000) following gains in March and April. This leaves employment up 42,000 (+0.3%) over the first five months of 2001, slower than the pace of growth over the last five months of 2000 (+1.3%). In May, the unemployment rate was 7.0% for the third consecutive month.

(continued on page 2)



Education quarterly review

Volume 7, number 3

Education quarterly review, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyses current issues and trends in education. The May 2001 issue, available today, contains three reports: "Women in engineering : The missing link in the Canadian knowledge economy," "100 years of education," and "School-to-work transition: A focus on arts and culture graduates."

Engineering remains a much more popular choice for men than for women, although the proportion of female engineering graduates rose slightly in the mid-1990s. However, the increased share of female engineering graduates was principally due to a rise in the number of female graduates overall, not to any great shift of women toward engineering programs.

The May 2001 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) is now available. See *How to order products*. The study on women in engineering is available as a free preview article of this publication on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services page*, choose *In depth*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, April 2001	8
Annual Survey of Manufacturers, 1999	8
For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers, first quarter 2001	9
Electric power capability and load, 1999	9

NEW PRODUCTS

10

RELEASE DATES: June 11 to 15

12

MAJOR RELEASES

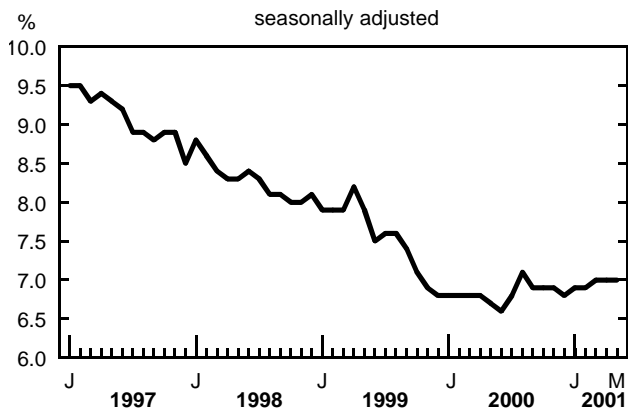
Labour Force Survey

May 2001

Employment changed little in May (+10,000) following gains in March and April. This leaves employment up 42,000 (+0.3%) over the first five months of 2001, slower than the pace of growth over the last five months of 2000 (+1.3%).

In May, the unemployment rate was 7.0% for the third consecutive month.

Unemployment rate



More part-time jobs

Part-time employment increased by 51,000, while full-time employment fell 41,000. The increase in part-time employment in May brings year-to-date gains to 65,000. The decline in full-time employment offsets gains in March and April, and leaves full-time employment down 23,000 since the start of 2001.

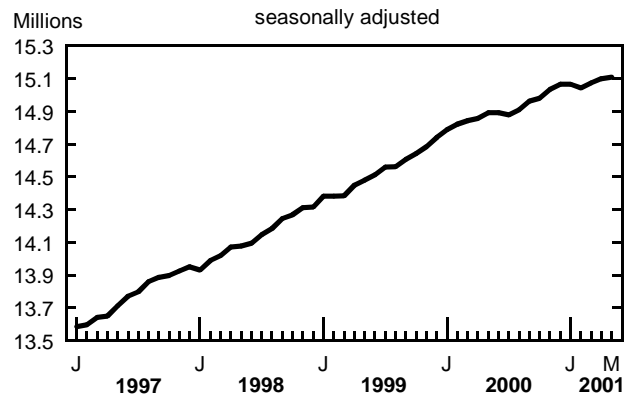
Youth part-time employment rose by 26,000 in May, while full-time employment fell by 23,000. However, full-time employment among youths has been increasing for four years. A decline in labour force participation pushed the youth unemployment rate down 0.6 percentage points to 12.1%.

Overall employment among men 25 and over was unchanged, as a decline in full-time employment (-17,000) was offset by an increase in part-time. Among adult women (25 and over), employment edged up slightly; all the gain was in part-time.

In the first five months of 2001, employment gains for adult men and women totalled 22,000 and 27,000, respectively. The increases have been in part-time jobs.

The average number of hours worked per worker has declined steadily in the first five months of 2001, from 34.5 in January to 33.9 in May.

Employment



Summer job market begins on a positive note

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey identifies young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. Survey results for May give an early indication of the summer job market for older students aged 20 to 24 while many students aged 15 to 19 are not yet out of school for the summer. Survey results for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Early indications show strength in the labour market for older youths. The proportion of students aged 20 to 24 who had jobs in May was 61.5%, up 3.5 percentage points from May 2000. However, a slightly greater proportion of employed students worked part-time, 50.1%, compared to 49.4% in May 2000.

The unemployment rate among this older group of students was 13.3%, down 2.4 percentage points from May 2000. A greater percentage of 20- to 24-year-olds were active in the labour market; their participation rate rose from 68.9% in May 2000 to 70.9% in May 2001.

More jobs in the private sector

The number of private sector employees increased by 42,000 in May, continuing a long-term upward trend.

After rising for most of 2000, employment in the public sector has changed little since January.

The number of self-employed fell by an estimated 28,000, continuing the downward trend that began early in 2000.

Industry focus

Employment in trade rose by 30,000 in May. This follows weakness in the preceding three months, and leaves employment up 21,000 since the beginning of the year.

Despite losses of 23,000 in professional, scientific and technical services, employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since 1994.

Employment in agriculture fell by an estimated 13,000, continuing a downward trend that began more than two years ago. Employment in agriculture is now down an estimated 55,000 (-14.5%) from May 2000.

Manufacturing employment edged down 12,000 in May, bringing losses so far this year to 42,000. This contrasts sharply with the last five months of 2000, when manufacturing employment grew steadily and gained a total of 73,000 jobs. The weakness in manufacturing employment is consistent with reduced manufacturing shipments observed recently. Year-to-date employment declines have been mainly in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products as well as wood products.

In May, there were job gains in natural resources (+8,000), mostly in mining, oil and gas extraction in Alberta. Since the beginning of 2001, overall employment gains in natural resources total 17,000.

Although construction employment was little changed in May, it has gained 44,000 jobs since last October, consistent with recent strength in housing starts and building permits.

Provincial focus

Employment in Ontario edged up slightly in May, bringing gains since the sharp drop in February to 46,000. Prior to the start of the year, employment in the province had shown an upward trend for about four years. In May, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.9%.

Employment in Quebec edged down slightly, as gains in part-time employment (+16,000) were more than offset by declines in full-time (-26,000). In the first five months of 2001, employment in the province has changed little, and is only slightly above its May 2000 level. The unemployment rate in May 2001 rose 0.3 percentage points to 9.0%.

In British Columbia, employment rose by 13,000, offsetting April's decline. Overall, employment in the province is little changed since the start of 2001. The unemployment rate edged down in May to 6.8% (-0.1 percentage points).

In Alberta, employment edged up 6,000, for a total gain of 19,000 over the first five months of 2001. In May, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 4.5%.

Employment rose by 4,000 in Newfoundland, bringing year-to-date gains to 11,000. In May, the unemployment rate fell 1.7 percentage points to 15.6%.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 5,000, continuing a downward trend that began in March 2000. The decline in May was all in full-time jobs and was observed in agriculture and trade. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 6.3.

There was little employment change in the other provinces in May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2790001-2790023 and matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492 and 3503.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest LFS*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending May 19 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, July 6.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). For analytical 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

	April 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001	April 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,237.7	16,246.1	0.1	66.1	66.1	0.0
Newfoundland	255.7	255.4	-0.1	58.1	58.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	75.4	74.7	-0.9	68.4	67.7	-0.7
Nova Scotia	466.5	464.6	-0.4	62.1	61.9	-0.2
New Brunswick	376.7	374.7	-0.5	62.3	61.9	-0.4
Quebec	3,801.4	3,803.6	0.1	63.6	63.6	0.0
Ontario	6,355.3	6,360.8	0.1	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Manitoba	584.7	584.0	-0.1	67.8	67.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	505.7	501.4	-0.9	66.3	65.8	-0.5
Alberta	1,709.7	1,709.5	0.0	72.6	72.4	-0.2
British Columbia	2,106.6	2,117.5	0.5	64.4	64.7	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,098.8	15,108.7	0.1	61.5	61.5	0.0
Newfoundland	211.4	215.6	2.0	48.1	49.1	1.0
Prince Edward Island	65.3	65.7	0.6	59.2	59.5	0.3
Nova Scotia	420.1	418.2	-0.5	56.0	55.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	334.8	332.9	-0.6	55.3	55.0	-0.3
Quebec	3,470.3	3,460.6	-0.3	58.1	57.9	-0.2
Ontario	5,978.0	5,984.5	0.1	63.5	63.4	-0.1
Manitoba	555.4	555.1	-0.1	64.4	64.4	0.0
Saskatchewan	475.4	470.0	-1.1	62.3	61.7	-0.6
Alberta	1,626.8	1,632.5	0.4	69.1	69.2	0.1
British Columbia	1,961.3	1,973.8	0.6	60.0	60.3	0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,138.9	1,137.4	-0.1	7.0	7.0	0.0
Newfoundland	44.3	39.8	-10.2	17.3	15.6	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	10.1	9.0	-10.9	13.4	12.0	-1.4
Nova Scotia	46.3	46.4	0.2	9.9	10.0	0.1
New Brunswick	41.9	41.8	-0.2	11.1	11.2	0.1
Quebec	331.1	343.0	3.6	8.7	9.0	0.3
Ontario	377.2	376.2	-0.3	5.9	5.9	0.0
Manitoba	29.3	28.9	-1.4	5.0	4.9	-0.1
Saskatchewan	30.4	31.4	3.3	6.0	6.3	0.3
Alberta	82.9	77.0	-7.1	4.8	4.5	-0.3
British Columbia	145.3	143.8	-1.0	6.9	6.8	-0.1

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2000	May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001	May 2000	May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,107.3	16,385.7	1.7	66.4	66.7	0.3
Newfoundland	250.7	261.5	4.3	57.0	59.5	2.5
Prince Edward Island	75.7	77.0	1.7	69.3	69.7	0.4
Nova Scotia	464.7	469.3	1.0	62.2	62.5	0.3
New Brunswick	377.9	383.0	1.3	62.7	63.3	0.6
Quebec	3,791.4	3,825.4	0.9	63.9	64.0	0.1
Ontario	6,245.7	6,418.9	2.8	67.5	68.0	0.5
Manitoba	585.9	588.3	0.4	68.3	68.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	523.4	507.3	-3.1	68.5	66.6	-1.9
Alberta	1,685.5	1,726.4	2.4	73.0	73.2	0.2
British Columbia	2,106.4	2,128.7	1.1	65.2	65.0	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,016.7	15,226.4	1.4	61.9	62.0	0.1
Newfoundland	205.7	216.3	5.2	46.8	49.2	2.4
Prince Edward Island	68.8	69.1	0.4	62.9	62.6	-0.3
Nova Scotia	424.3	421.8	-0.6	56.8	56.2	-0.6
New Brunswick	335.8	336.4	0.2	55.7	55.6	-0.1
Quebec	3,473.3	3,481.4	0.2	58.6	58.2	-0.4
Ontario	5,887.0	6,029.7	2.4	63.6	63.9	0.3
Manitoba	560.6	561.6	0.2	65.3	65.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	496.1	475.0	-4.3	65.0	62.3	-2.7
Alberta	1,603.6	1,648.6	2.8	69.4	69.9	0.5
British Columbia	1,961.6	1,986.4	1.3	60.7	60.7	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,090.6	1,159.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	0.3
Newfoundland	45.1	45.1	0.0	18.0	17.2	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	6.9	7.9	14.5	9.1	10.3	1.2
Nova Scotia	40.4	47.6	17.8	8.7	10.1	1.4
New Brunswick	42.1	46.5	10.5	11.1	12.1	1.0
Quebec	318.1	344.0	8.1	8.4	9.0	0.6
Ontario	358.7	389.2	8.5	5.7	6.1	0.4
Manitoba	25.3	26.7	5.5	4.3	4.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	27.3	32.3	18.3	5.2	6.4	1.2
Alberta	82.0	77.8	-5.1	4.9	4.5	-0.4
British Columbia	144.8	142.3	-1.7	6.9	6.7	-0.2

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

	April 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,098.8	15,108.7	9.9	216.2	0.1	1.5
Goods-producing sector	3,897.2	3,878.7	-18.5	-14.8	-0.5	-0.4
Agriculture	340.9	327.7	-13.2	-55.4	-3.9	-14.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	287.1	294.9	7.8	4.7	2.7	1.6
Utilities	120.2	121.4	1.2	4.6	1.0	3.9
Construction	849.9	847.9	-2.0	32.4	-0.2	4.0
Manufacturing	2,299.1	2,286.9	-12.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.0
Services-producing sector	11,201.6	11,230.0	28.4	231.0	0.3	2.1
Trade	2,345.7	2,375.5	29.8	67.9	1.3	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	783.2	786.4	3.2	-1.4	0.4	-0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	880.9	886.0	5.1	32.7	0.6	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,022.2	999.7	-22.5	63.7	-2.2	6.8
Management, administrative and other support	539.1	544.0	4.9	6.4	0.9	1.2
Educational services	966.0	959.1	-6.9	-7.3	-0.7	-0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,534.1	1,532.4	-1.7	-13.2	-0.1	-0.9
Information, culture and recreation	706.2	716.5	10.3	54.4	1.5	8.2
Accommodation and food services	975.5	979.5	4.0	8.9	0.4	0.9
Other services	681.3	677.9	-3.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Public administration	767.4	773.2	5.8	19.6	0.8	2.6
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,824.4	2,819.7	-4.7	64.2	-0.2	2.3
Private sector	12,274.5	12,289.0	14.5	152.0	0.1	1.3
Private employees	9,940.2	9,982.5	42.3	277.0	0.4	2.9
Self-employed	2,334.3	2,306.5	-27.8	-125.0	-1.2	-5.1

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	May 2001	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,108.7	9.9	216.2	8,119.8	-8.8	78.1	6,988.9	18.7	138.1
Full-time	12,334.7	-41.1	150.7	7,262.9	-26.0	49.9	5,071.8	-15.1	100.8
Part-time	2,774.0	51.0	65.4	856.9	17.2	28.2	1,917.1	33.8	37.3
15-24	2,338.0	2.3	54.8	1,195.9	-9.0	24.1	1,142.1	11.3	30.7
25+	12,770.7	7.6	161.3	6,923.8	0.1	53.8	5,846.9	7.5	107.5
25-54	11,187.6	6.9	130.9	5,973.3	0.2	43.4	5,214.3	6.7	87.5
55+	1,583.1	0.7	30.4	950.5	0.0	10.5	632.5	0.7	19.9

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

April 2001 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 011 600 cubic metres in April, up 2.8% from April 2000. Sales rose for six of the seven major product groups; the largest gains were for heavy fuel oil, (+90 600 cubic metres or +18.9%) and motor gasoline (+79 100 cubic metres or +2.7%). The advance in heavy fuel oil sales reflects higher use of the product by the industrial sector.

Sales of regular non-leaded motor gasoline increased by 3.3%, while mid-grade motor gasoline sales decreased by 6.5% over April 2000. Sales of premium motor gasoline were unchanged.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 2000 ^r	April 2001 ^p	April 2000 to April 2001
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	6 821.4	7 011.6	2.8
Motor gasoline	2 943.8	3 022.9	2.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 663.4	1 672.3	0.5
Light fuel oil	349.0	373.2	6.9
Heavy fuel oil	479.8	570.4	18.9
Aviation turbo fuels	445.3	460.5	3.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	349.9	382.3	9.2
All other refined products	590.2	530.1	-10.2
	Jan. to April 2000 ^r	Jan. to April 2001 ^p	Jan.—April 2000 to Jan.—April 2001
Total, all products	29 317.2	30 401.1	3.7
Motor gasoline	11 856.1	12 029.1	1.5
Diesel fuel oil	7 177.3	7 155.7	-0.3
Light fuel oil	2 286.1	2 478.1	8.4
Heavy fuel oil	2 106.0	2 708.0	28.6
Aviation turbo fuels	1 800.3	1 844.3	2.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1 466.7	1 513.0	3.2
All other refined products	2 624.9	2 672.9	1.8

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 1 083 900 cubic metres, or 3.7 %, compared with the first four months of 2000. Sales rose for six of

the seven major product groups; the largest advances were for heavy fuel oil (+602 000 cubic metres or +28.6%), light fuel oil (+192 000 cubic metres or +8.4%), and motor gasoline (+173 000 cubic metres or +1.5%).

Because of operational systems modifications, CANSIM matrices 628-642 and 644-647 will be unavailable for the next few months.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers

1999

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers provides information on more than 250 different industries. Data for the industries listed in the following table and matrices are now available for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 3010003 and matrices 11698, 11699, 11703, 11704, 11707, 11708, 11723, 11724, 11739, 11741, 11749, 11755, 11756, 11812, 11814, 11820, 11821, 11823-11826, 11836, 11893-11898, 11901-11904, 11907, 11908, 11916, 11917, 11919, 11920, 12010, 12011, 12041, 12042 and 12154-12161.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). Research papers on manufacturing are available on Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

To order data, for general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Value of shipments

Industry	North American Industry Classification System	1998	1999	1998 to 1999	Matrix
		\$ millions		% change	
Fibre, yarn and thread mills	313110	676.8	647.2	-4.4	11699
Schiffli narrow fabric mills and Schiffli machine embroidery	313220	185.0	168.8	-8.8	11704
Knit fabric mills	313240	649.2	719.6	10.9	11708
All other textile product mills	314990	370.8	398.1	7.4	11724
Other men's and boys' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315229	356.6	386.7	8.5	11739
Women's and girls' cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing	315231	438.2	422.0	-3.7	11741
All other cut and sew clothing manufacturing	315299	31.0	27.7	-10.7	11749
Leather and hide tanning and finishing	316110	183.6	157.9	-14.0	11756
Quick printing	323114	95.3	93.9	-1.5	11812
Manifold business forms printing	323116	910.1	893.5	-1.8	11814
Petroleum refineries	324110	14,449.1	18,506.7	28.1	11821
Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	324121	408.0	453.8	11.2	11823
Asphalt shingle and coating material manufacturing	324122	566.3	593.5	4.8	11824
Other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324190	901.1	954.5	5.9	11826
Alkali and chlorine manufacturing	325181	587.0	431.8	-26.4	11836
Tire manufacturing	326210	1,904.8	2,004.0	5.2	11894
Rubber and plastic hose and belting manufacturing	326220	533.8	567.9	6.4	11896
Other rubber product manufacturing	326290	2,102.3	2,283.6	8.6	11898
Pottery, ceramics and plumbing fixture manufacturing	327110	140.8	75.0	-46.7	11902
Clay building material and refractory manufacturing	327120	416.7	436.9	4.8	11904
Glass manufacturing	327214	871.7	752.6	-13.7	11907
Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass	327215	1,024.6	1,014.1	-1.0	11908
Other concrete product manufacturing	327390	717.8	759.5	5.8	11917
Lime manufacturing	327410	233.5	210.7	-9.8	11920
Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing	333210	584.9	526.6	-10.0	12011
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	334110	5,214.3	5,100.8	-2.2	12042
Jewellery and silverware manufacturing	339910	995.1	1,090.2	9.6	12155
Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	339920	1,053.8	855.0	-18.9	12157
Doll, toy and game manufacturing	339930	343.0	272.3	-20.6	12159
Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	339940	143.2	113.6	-20.7	12161

For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

First quarter 2001

The top 82 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canada-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues of \$1.76 billion during the first quarter. Average revenue per carrier was \$21.4 million, up 6.5% from the first quarter of 2000. This was the first growth rate under 10% since the last quarter of 1999. Average per-carrier expenses climbed 6% to \$20.3 million, but again the increase was less than those posted in the four preceding quarters.

The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) for all top for-hire carriers was 0.95, unchanged from the first quarter of 2000. A ratio of greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gauthier (613-951-0188; fax: 613-951-0579; gautyve@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Electric power capability and load 1999

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OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2001
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2001
13	Government revenues and expenditures	2000/2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	April 2001
15	Consumer Price Index	May 2001
15	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2001
