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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, June 2001** 2
 Labour market conditions changed little in June. The unemployment rate held at 7.0% for the fourth consecutive month, and employment remained virtually unchanged (-13,000).
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OTHER RELEASES

- Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, first quarter 2001 7
 - Cement, May 2001 8
 - Egg production, May 2001 9
-

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: July 9 to 13 11



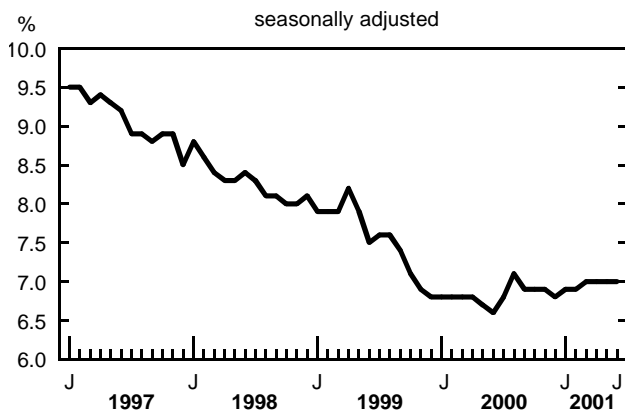
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

June 2001

Labour market conditions changed little in June. The unemployment rate held at 7.0% for the fourth consecutive month, and employment remained virtually unchanged (-13,000). In the first half of 2001, employment growth was 0.2%, much slower than the 1.2% pace recorded in the last six months of 2000.

Unemployment rate



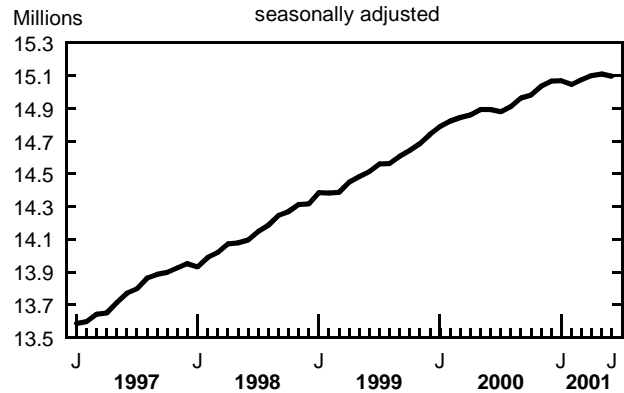
Part-time employment has grown in 2001

Employment among men 25 and over rose by 19,000 in June, whereas for adult women it was little changed. So far in 2001, employment has continued to increase among adults. However, all of the gains for adults have been in part-time jobs; in contrast, during the second half of 2000 the employment gains were in full-time jobs.

In June, the average number of hours worked per week held steady at 33.9, down from 34.5 at the start of the year. The decline is consistent with the rise in part-time employment so far in 2001.

Employment among youths (15 to 24) fell by 26,000, mostly in part-time. Before the start of the year, employment among youths had shown an upward trend for about three years, mostly in full-time jobs. While youth employment has declined slightly so far in 2001, their employment level remains 46,000 above that of the same period in 2000.

Employment



Summer job market for older students stronger than last year

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 full-time in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, so comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

While youth employment has seen some recent weakness, the summer job market in 2001 seems better than that of 2000. The proportion of summer students with a job in June was 48.4%, up 0.5 percentage points from June 2000. Over the same period, the unemployment rate edged up to 13.3% (+0.1 percentage point) as a result of higher labour force participation.

In June, most of the strength in the summer job market was among older students aged 20 to 24. Their employment rate jumped from 64.1% in June 2000 to 68.6% in June 2001. Over the same period, their unemployment rate dropped 3.6 percentage points to 8.3%.

While the summer job market improved considerably for students in their twenties, teenagers fared less well. The proportion of students 15 to 19 who were employed in June was 41.2%, down from 41.8% in June 2000. Over the same period, the teenage unemployment rate for summer students rose by 2.2 percentage points to 16.1%.

The number of employees declines

Despite a slight decline in June (-20,000), the number of employees is up 80,000 from the start of the year. The increase over this period has all been in the private sector (+105,000); public sector employment fell by 25,000.

Although the number of self-employed was little changed in June, it has been on a downward trend since early 2000.

Industry focus

Employment in construction edged up 8,000, bringing gains since October 2000, when the recent strength began, to 52,000. The upward employment trend in construction is in line with this year's strength in the value of building permits.

Employment also edged up in professional, scientific and technical services (+10,000), partly offsetting May's decline. Employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since 1994.

Employment in manufacturing edged down 11,000, continuing a downward trend that began at the start of 2001. So far this year, employment is down 53,000 (-2.3%). This contrasts sharply with the second half of 2000, when manufacturing employment grew by 55,000. In the first half of 2001, employment declines have been mostly in computer and electronic parts, transportation equipment, wood products and clothing.

Employment fell by 6,000 in natural resources in June, offsetting May's increase. However, employment in natural resources remains up 11,000 (+4.0%) in the first six months of 2001, mostly in mining and oil and gas extraction.

Provincial focus

In Alberta, employment rose by 8,000, bringing total gains over the first half of 2001 to 28,000 (+1.7%). In June, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 4.6%, as more people were participating in the labour force.

In British Columbia, the estimated level of employment fell by 16,000 following a rise of 13,000 in May. Job losses in June were all part-time. Since the start of the year, employment in the province is down slightly (-15,000, or -0.8%).

Higher part-time employment (+18,000) in Quebec offset the decline in full-time. Over the first six months of 2001, overall employment in the province has changed little. Despite no change in employment in June, the unemployment rate edged down 0.2 percentage points to 8.8%, the result of a slight decline in labour force participation.

In Ontario, employment was little changed in June (-8,000). This leaves overall gains in the first half of 2001 at only 16,000, well below the 109,000 jobs gained in the last six months of 2000. In June, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage point to 6.0%.

Although employment in June was little changed in Newfoundland, gains so far in 2001 total 12,000 (+5.7%). This strong employment growth in the first six months of the year pushed the unemployment rate to 15.2% in June, down 2.5 percentage points from the start of the year.

In Saskatchewan, a decline in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate down to 5.6% (-0.7 percentage points) in June. Although employment was little changed, it has declined by 9,000 since the start of the year, continuing a downward trend that began in March 2000.

There was little change in the other provinces in June.

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 June 16 (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, August 10.

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 Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Martin Tabi (613-951-5269), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2001	June 2001	May to June 2001	May 2001	June 2001	May to June 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,246.1	16,227.8	-0.1	66.1	66.0	-0.1
Newfoundland	255.4	255.3	0.0	58.1	58.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	74.7	73.3	-1.9	67.7	66.3	-1.4
Nova Scotia	464.6	466.5	0.4	61.9	62.1	0.2
New Brunswick	374.7	372.9	-0.5	61.9	61.6	-0.3
Quebec	3,803.6	3,795.1	-0.2	63.6	63.4	-0.2
Ontario	6,360.8	6,355.8	-0.1	67.4	67.3	-0.1
Manitoba	584.0	585.8	0.3	67.7	67.9	0.2
Saskatchewan	501.4	498.3	-0.6	65.8	65.4	-0.4
Alberta	1,709.5	1,719.7	0.6	72.4	72.8	0.4
British Columbia	2,117.5	2,105.1	-0.6	64.7	64.2	-0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,108.7	15,095.7	-0.1	61.5	61.4	-0.1
Newfoundland	215.6	216.4	0.4	49.1	49.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	65.7	65.9	0.3	59.5	59.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	418.2	419.6	0.3	55.7	55.9	0.2
New Brunswick	332.9	333.6	0.2	55.0	55.1	0.1
Quebec	3,460.6	3,461.1	0.0	57.9	57.8	-0.1
Ontario	5,984.5	5,976.2	-0.1	63.4	63.2	-0.2
Manitoba	555.1	554.3	-0.1	64.4	64.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	470.0	470.3	0.1	61.7	61.7	0.0
Alberta	1,632.5	1,640.9	0.5	69.2	69.4	0.2
British Columbia	1,973.8	1,957.4	-0.8	60.3	59.7	-0.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,137.4	1,132.1	-0.5	7.0	7.0	0.0
Newfoundland	39.8	38.9	-2.3	15.6	15.2	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	9.0	7.3	-18.9	12.0	10.0	-2.0
Nova Scotia	46.4	46.9	1.1	10.0	10.1	0.1
New Brunswick	41.8	39.3	-6.0	11.2	10.5	-0.7
Quebec	343.0	334.0	-2.6	9.0	8.8	-0.2
Ontario	376.2	379.6	0.9	5.9	6.0	0.1
Manitoba	28.9	31.5	9.0	4.9	5.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	31.4	28.0	-10.8	6.3	5.6	-0.7
Alberta	77.0	78.8	2.3	4.5	4.6	0.1
British Columbia	143.8	147.7	2.7	6.8	7.0	0.2

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 2000	June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	June 2000	June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,233.2	16,496.7	1.6	66.9	67.0	0.1
Newfoundland	254.7	267.3	4.9	57.9	60.9	3.0
Prince Edward Island	76.4	77.8	1.8	69.8	70.4	0.6
Nova Scotia	470.1	478.0	1.7	62.9	63.6	0.7
New Brunswick	386.5	388.2	0.4	64.1	64.1	0.0
Quebec	3,845.5	3,875.6	0.8	64.8	64.8	0.0
Ontario	6,276.5	6,435.3	2.5	67.7	68.1	0.4
Manitoba	590.1	594.6	0.8	68.7	68.9	0.2
Saskatchewan	524.6	508.6	-3.0	68.7	66.8	-1.9
Alberta	1,686.7	1,740.9	3.2	72.9	73.6	0.7
British Columbia	2,122.2	2,130.3	0.4	65.6	65.0	-0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,205.1	15,391.1	1.2	62.6	62.6	0.0
Newfoundland	215.1	226.5	5.3	48.9	51.6	2.7
Prince Edward Island	70.4	72.6	3.1	64.4	65.7	1.3
Nova Scotia	433.2	433.4	0.0	58.0	57.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	349.5	350.2	0.2	57.9	57.9	0.0
Quebec	3,537.9	3,547.0	0.3	59.6	59.3	-0.3
Ontario	5,942.0	6,059.4	2.0	64.1	64.1	0.0
Manitoba	566.8	565.7	-0.2	66.0	65.6	-0.4
Saskatchewan	497.3	481.5	-3.2	65.1	63.2	-1.9
Alberta	1,611.0	1,670.3	3.7	69.6	70.7	1.1
British Columbia	1,981.8	1,984.8	0.2	61.3	60.5	-0.8
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,028.2	1,105.5	7.5	6.3	6.7	0.4
Newfoundland	39.6	40.8	3.0	15.5	15.3	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	6.0	5.2	-13.3	7.9	6.7	-1.2
Nova Scotia	36.9	44.7	21.1	7.8	9.4	1.6
New Brunswick	37.0	38.0	2.7	9.6	9.8	0.2
Quebec	307.6	328.7	6.9	8.0	8.5	0.5
Ontario	334.5	375.9	12.4	5.3	5.8	0.5
Manitoba	23.3	29.0	24.5	3.9	4.9	1.0
Saskatchewan	27.3	27.1	-0.7	5.2	5.3	0.1
Alberta	75.7	70.7	-6.6	4.5	4.1	-0.4
British Columbia	140.4	145.5	3.6	6.6	6.8	0.2

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

	May 2001	June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,108.7	15,095.7	-13.0	204.1	-0.1	1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,878.7	3,873.7	-5.0	14.5	-0.1	0.4
Agriculture	327.7	327.3	-0.4	-47.1	-0.1	-12.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	294.9	289.0	-5.9	2.9	-2.0	1.0
Utilities	121.4	125.8	4.4	9.0	3.6	7.7
Construction	847.9	856.1	8.2	47.8	1.0	5.9
Manufacturing	2,286.9	2,275.5	-11.4	2.0	-0.5	0.1
Services-producing sector	11,230.0	11,222.0	-8.0	189.5	-0.1	1.7
Trade	2,375.5	2,379.5	4.0	70.0	0.2	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	786.4	779.7	-6.7	1.4	-0.9	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	886.0	885.1	-0.9	20.7	-0.1	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	999.7	1,010.1	10.4	73.0	1.0	7.8
Management, administrative and other support	544.0	541.5	-2.5	-8.6	-0.5	-1.6
Educational services	959.1	960.6	1.5	-19.6	0.2	-2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,532.4	1,530.1	-2.3	-8.9	-0.2	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	716.5	706.9	-9.6	41.4	-1.3	6.2
Accommodation and food services	979.5	976.3	-3.2	4.4	-0.3	0.5
Other services	677.9	682.3	4.4	-9.2	0.6	-1.3
Public administration	773.2	769.8	-3.4	24.8	-0.4	3.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,819.7	2,810.2	-9.5	26.4	-0.3	0.9
Private sector	12,289.0	12,285.5	-3.5	177.7	0.0	1.5
Private employees	9,982.5	9,972.1	-10.4	282.1	-0.1	2.9
Self-employed	2,306.5	2,313.4	6.9	-104.4	0.3	-4.3

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	June 2001	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,095.7	-13.0	204.0	8,127.9	8.1	112.0	6,967.8	-21.1	92.1
Full-time	12,336.4	1.7	161.9	7,251.3	-11.6	61.2	5,085.1	13.3	100.8
Part-time	2,759.3	-14.7	42.1	876.6	19.7	50.8	1,882.7	-34.4	-8.7
15-24	2,312.4	-25.6	46.0	1,185.5	-10.4	33.0	1,126.9	-15.2	13.0
25+	12,783.3	12.6	158.1	6,942.4	18.6	79.0	5,840.9	-6.0	79.1
25-54	11,185.2	-2.4	107.3	5,982.2	8.9	53.1	5,203.0	-11.3	54.2
55+	1,598.1	15.0	50.7	960.2	9.7	25.9	638.0	5.5	24.9

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2001

Consumers purchased \$61.8 billion worth of goods and services from retail stores in the first quarter, up 4.1% over the first quarter of 2000. Sales were up in all of the major commodity groups. These categories saw healthy year-over-year increases: automotive fuels, oils and additives; health and personal care products; and home furnishings and electronics. Motor vehicles, parts and services posted the smallest sales rise.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

Commodity	First quarter 2000 ^r	Fourth quarter 2000 ^r	First quarter 2001 ^p	First quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food and beverages	13,947	16,434	14,431	3.5
Health and personal care products	4,458	5,330	4,860	9.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	4,742	8,682	4,948	4.3
Home furnishings and electronics	4,355	6,873	4,744	8.9
Motor vehicles, parts and services	17,735	18,573	17,871	0.8
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	4,793	5,884	5,271	10.0
All other goods and services	9,346	13,042	9,666	3.4
Total	59,376	74,818	61,790	4.1

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

In the first quarter, drivers spent \$5.3 billion on automotive fuels, oils and additives, 10.0% more than in the first quarter of 2000. Higher prices for gasoline at the pump were a contributing factor to the increase.

Shoppers spent \$4.9 billion on health and personal care products in the first quarter, up 9.0% from the first quarter of 2000. The largest sales gains were for eyewear and drugs. Consumers spent 19.8% more on prescription and non-prescription eyewear. Sales of prescription drugs were up 10.7%, accompanied by a 7.4% rise in over-the-counter drugs, vitamins and health supplements.

Consumers still buy most of their health and personal care products from drug stores. However, these stores recorded the smallest sales increase for these items, up 6.4% over the first quarter of 2000. General merchandise stores, however, increased their sales of these items by 14.8%, and food stores did so

by 11.0%. In the past year, the market share held by food stores for over-the-counter drugs, vitamins and health supplements has grown considerably at the expense of drug stores. In the first quarter, food stores sold 32.7% of all over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and health supplements, compared with 29.1% in the first quarter of 2000.

Demand for home furnishings and electronics also posted a healthy year-over-year increase of 8.9% in the first quarter, on sales of \$4.7 billion. The largest sales gains were for: telephones and home office electronics (excluding computers), up 25.0%; mattresses and foundations, up 16.9%; and computers, related equipment and software, up 15.1%. (For historical reasons, stores specializing in selling computers are classified as wholesalers and are excluded from these estimates.)

Spending on clothing, footwear and accessories grew 4.3% to \$4.9 billion in the first quarter. However, the sales increase in this category varied by type of store. For example, general merchandise stores, which sold 29.3% of all clothing, footwear and accessories in the first quarter, saw the smallest increase, just 1.2% over the first quarter of 2000. Specialty stores (men's, women's and family clothing stores and shoe stores) posted sales growth of 4.5%, and sold 54.4% of all clothing, footwear and accessories.

Sales of food and beverages (\$14.4 billion) rose 3.5% in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 2000. Within this category, sales of fresh fish and other seafood had the largest sales advance, increasing 13.7%. This was followed by alcoholic beverages, up 6.6% and candy, confectionery and snack foods, up 5.4%.

For the second consecutive quarter, sales of motor vehicles, parts and services reported a marginal year-over-year increase. In the first quarter, drivers spent \$17.9 billion on these items, only 0.8% more than in the first quarter of 2000. Weak sales of new cars (-0.8%) and used vehicles (-0.2%) contributed to the small increase. In contrast, labour receipts for servicing vehicles were up 3.4%, parts and accessories rose 1.7%, and sales of new trucks, vans and sports utility vehicles advanced 1.2%.

Available on CANSIM: table 800010 and matrix 2396.

Data for 1999 and 2000 have been revised and are now available. For more information, contact the Client Services Unit of Distributive Trades Division (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca. For analytical information, or to enquire about the

concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Distributive Trades Division.

Commodity share of sales within store types
First quarter 2001

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
%							
Commodities							
Food and beverages	77.5	5.1	0.1	0.0	11.3	6.2	23.4
Health and personal care products	6.4	83.0	0.9	0.0	7.5	1.3	7.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.3	0.5	91.4	0.0	14.8	2.7	8.0
Home furnishings and electronics	0.4	3.4	2.0	87.2	13.0	1.0	7.7
Motor vehicles, parts and services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.8	55.3	28.9
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	17.6	8.5
All other goods and services	13.4	8.0	5.6	12.3	25.0	15.9	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Commodity share of sales across store types
First quarter 2001

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
%							
Commodities							
Food and beverages	79.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	11.8	100.0
Health and personal care products	19.4	57.5	0.5	0.0	15.1	7.3	100.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1.0	0.4	54.4	0.0	29.3	14.8	100.0
Home furnishings and electronics	1.2	2.4	1.2	62.5	27.0	5.7	100.0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7	85.1	100.0
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	91.7	100.0
All other goods and services	20.5	2.8	1.7	4.3	25.4	45.3	100.0
Total	23.9	5.5	4.8	5.5	15.9	44.5	100.0

Cement
May 2001

Manufacturers shipped 1 328 398 metric tonnes of cement in May, up 43.9% from 923 098 tonnes in April and up 8.0% from 1 229 456 tonnes (revised) in May 2000.

From January to May 2001, shipments totalled 4 122 844 tonnes, up 1.9% from 4 044 947 (revised) during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030001 and matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 2001 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518 sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Egg production

May 2001 (preliminary)

Egg production for May is estimated at 47.8 million dozen, up 2.7% from May 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30022, 30038 and 30039 and matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB, \$110), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505), (sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), (robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, July 6, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, July 6, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Egg production, May 2001
Catalogue number 23-003-XPB (\$110).

Cement, May 2001, Vol. 53, no. 5
Catalogue number 44-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
 March 2001
Catalogue number 67-002-XIB (\$14/\$132).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in attitudes on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, wash ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New Housing Price Index	May 2001
