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 Overall labour market conditions were little changed in July. Employment was almost unchanged (-14,000), while a slight drop in labour force participation held the unemployment rate at 7.0% for a fifth consecutive month.

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MAJOR RELEASES

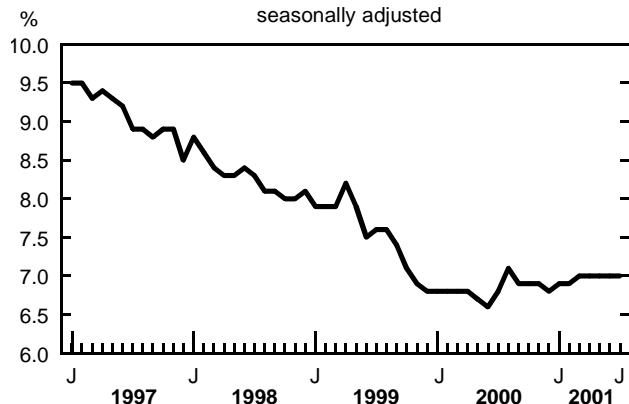
Labour Force Survey

July 2001

Overall labour market conditions were little changed in July. Employment was almost unchanged (-14,000), while a slight drop in labour force participation held the unemployment rate at 7.0% for a fifth consecutive month. So far this year, employment has grown only 0.1% — much slower than the 0.9% increase recorded over the first seven months of 2000.

Unemployment rate

seasonally adjusted



Employment drops among adult women

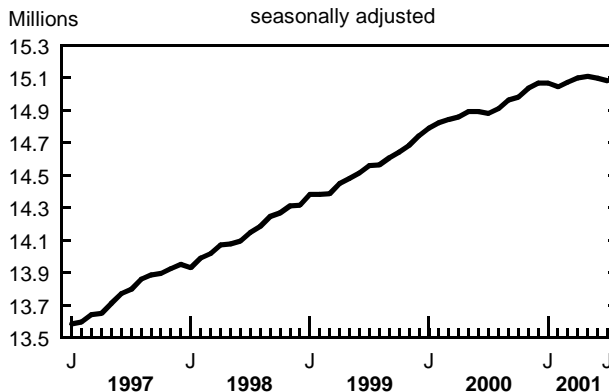
Employment among adult women dropped by 19,000 in July, with a large decline of 46,000 in full-time jobs and a gain of 27,000 more part-time jobs. The drop in employment among adult women pushed their unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 6.0%.

Among adult men, full-time employment rose by 27,000. However, this was accompanied by a similar drop in part-time — leaving overall employment for adult

men virtually unchanged from June. With a small decline in labour market participation, their unemployment rate dropped to 6.0% in July (-0.2 percentage points).

Employment

seasonally adjusted

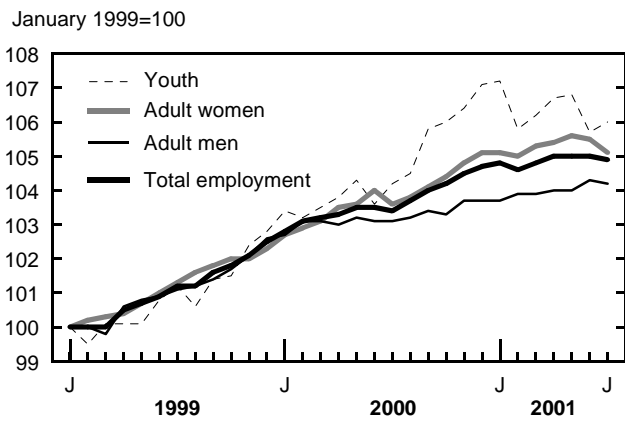


Youth employment increased slightly (+8,000). This gain coincided with an increase in the number looking for work, pushing the youth unemployment rate up 0.4% to 12.4%.

In the first seven months of this year, full-time employment has fallen by 33,000 — a sharp contrast to the full-time increase of 98,000 during the same period in 2000. Part-time employment, meanwhile, has increased by 48,000 so far in 2001, similar to the 40,000 increase from January to July 2000.

From January to July this year, weakened labour market conditions appear to have affected youths and adult women more than adult men. As employment among adult men has increased so far in 2001 (+38,000 or +0.5%), the number of employed adult women rests very close to where it began the year. Youth employment, meanwhile, dropped by 24,000 in the first seven months of the year.

Index of employment growth by age and sex



Even though labour market conditions have worsened recently for adult women and youths, employment among these groups was up in July by 1.5% and 1.8% respectively compared with last July, due to strength at the end of 2000. For adult men, employment was 1.1% higher.

July 2001 job market for students similar to year before

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey identifies young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and intending to return to school full time in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Summer job opportunities for students in July were just as favourable as they were a year earlier. The proportion of students with a job was 57.3% in July, 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier. Similarly, the unemployment rate for summer students in July, at 15.2%, was very similar to last year's rate of 15.3%. While labour market opportunities appear to have improved slightly for teenagers, older youths (aged 20 to 24) saw a small drop in their employment rate.

Large drop in professional, scientific and technical services

Employment fell by 36,000 in professional, scientific and technical services. One of the key sources of strength in the 2000 labour market, employment in this industry has fallen sharply in two of the last three months, leaving it down 15,000 from the beginning of

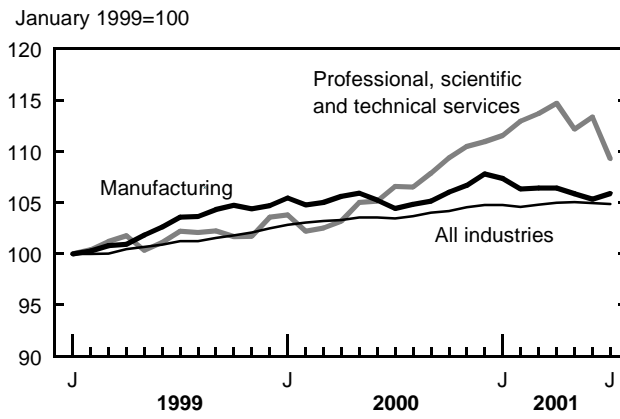
the year. Most of the drop so far this year in this industry can be attributed to fewer people at work in advertising services.

Also falling in July was employment in public administration (-17,000). After peaking in 1993, employment in this industry has been on a downward trend. Much of the drop in July was concentrated in the federal government, due partly to a decline in temporary census workers.

Construction employment fell by 17,000 in July, the first major decline so far this year. Despite this loss, employment in this industry has increased by 21,000 since the start of the year, consistent with continued strength in housing starts.

Manufacturing employment edged up in July (+12,000). As makers of automotive and aircraft equipment added staff in July, so too did employers in the related plastics and fabricated metal products sectors. On the downside, employment shrank in computer and electronic products manufacturing. From January to July in 2001, manufacturing jobs have fallen by 41,000 — more than any other industry.

Index of employment growth by industry



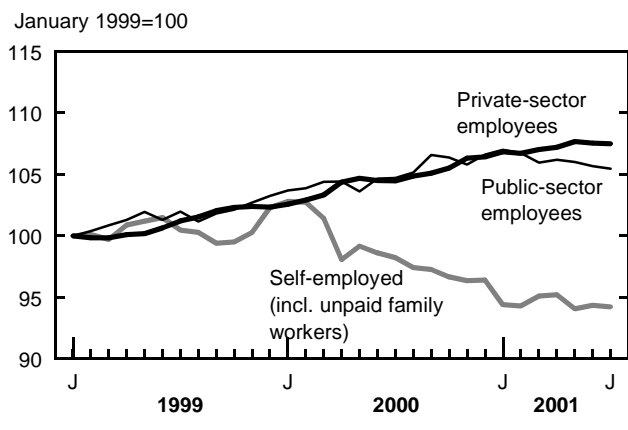
Employment in the management of companies, administrative and other support services industry also rose in July (+19,000), mostly due to the security and building services components of the industry. After showing strength in 2000, employment growth in this industry has been weak this year.

In the information, culture and recreation industry, employment rose by 15,000 in July, with most of the strength coming from the amusement, gambling and recreation portion of the industry. Year-to-date to July, employment in information, culture and recreation has continued on its long-term upward trend, rising by 21,000.

Number of employees and the number of self-employed remain unchanged

In July, the number of employees and the number of self-employed were unchanged from June. From January to July 2001, self-employment has continued to fall, albeit at a much reduced pace from 2000, whereas the number of private-sector employees has remained on an upward trend. However, a new trend in public-sector employment has emerged. During the first seven months of this year, the number of public-sector employees has fallen by 31,000. That contrasts with a gain of 39,000 during the first seven months of last year.

Index of employment growth by sector



Provincial summary

In Newfoundland, employment fell by 6,000 in July. Despite this sharp decline, employment in the province is up by 6,000 since the start of this year. In July, falling employment pushed the unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 15.6%.

Employment in Nova Scotia rose by 5,000, mostly due to added part-time work, lowering the unemployment rate by 0.4 points to 9.7%. After a large drop in January, employment in Nova Scotia has almost recovered to where it ended 2000.

Although employment in Ontario was little changed in July, a slight increase in labour market participation lifted the unemployment rate from 6.0% to 6.3%. Year-to-date to July, employment increased by only 9,000 in Ontario — 100,000 less than during the same period last year.

For Quebec, a drop in part-time work in July offset an increase in full-time employment. With a drop in labour force participation, the unemployment rate in Quebec fell 0.6 percentage points to 8.2%. After strong gains in 1999, employment growth slowed in Quebec in 2000 and has continued on a similar pace into this year.

In Alberta, a drop in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 4.4% — a level not seen since 1981. Year-to-date to July 2001, employment in Alberta has increased by 22,000 — more than any other province. Most of the increase this year can be attributed to added employment in the oil and gas sector.

There was little change in overall employment and unemployment conditions in the other provinces in July.

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

The latest LFS findings are made available at 7:00 a.m. 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 July 21, 2001* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; 71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the *Labour Force Survey* will occur Friday, September 7.

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (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

	June 2001	July 2001	June to July 2001	June 2001	July 2001	June to July 2001
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,227.8	16,222.4	0.0	66.0	65.8	-0.2
Newfoundland	255.3	249.1	-2.4	58.1	56.8	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	73.3	74.4	1.5	66.3	67.3	1.0
Nova Scotia	466.5	470.0	0.8	62.1	62.5	0.4
New Brunswick	372.9	376.0	0.8	61.6	62.1	0.5
Quebec	3,795.1	3,773.4	-0.6	63.4	63.0	-0.4
Ontario	6,355.8	6,373.7	0.3	67.3	67.3	0.0
Manitoba	585.8	585.3	-0.1	67.9	67.8	-0.1
Saskatchewan	498.3	502.3	0.8	65.4	66.0	0.6
Alberta	1,719.7	1,710.7	-0.5	72.8	72.2	-0.6
British Columbia	2,105.1	2,107.7	0.1	64.2	64.2	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,095.7	15,081.7	-0.1	61.4	61.2	-0.2
Newfoundland	216.4	210.3	-2.8	49.3	47.9	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	65.9	65.8	-0.2	59.6	59.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	419.6	424.5	1.2	55.9	56.5	0.6
New Brunswick	333.6	331.3	-0.7	55.1	54.7	-0.4
Quebec	3,461.1	3,463.2	0.1	57.8	57.8	0.0
Ontario	5,976.2	5,969.0	-0.1	63.2	63.1	-0.1
Manitoba	554.3	554.1	0.0	64.3	64.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	470.3	473.0	0.6	61.7	62.1	0.4
Alberta	1,640.9	1,635.1	-0.4	69.4	69.0	-0.4
British Columbia	1,957.4	1,955.3	-0.1	59.7	59.6	-0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,132.1	1,140.7	0.8	7.0	7.0	0.0
Newfoundland	38.9	38.8	-0.3	15.2	15.6	0.4
Prince Edward Island	7.3	8.6	17.8	10.0	11.6	1.6
Nova Scotia	46.9	45.4	-3.2	10.1	9.7	-0.4
New Brunswick	39.3	44.6	13.5	10.5	11.9	1.4
Quebec	334.0	310.2	-7.1	8.8	8.2	-0.6
Ontario	379.6	404.7	6.6	6.0	6.3	0.3
Manitoba	31.5	31.2	-1.0	5.4	5.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	28.0	29.2	4.3	5.6	5.8	0.2
Alberta	78.8	75.6	-4.1	4.6	4.4	-0.2
British Columbia	147.7	152.4	3.2	7.0	7.2	0.2

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001	July 2000	July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,419.1	16,661.2	1.5	67.6	67.6	0.0
Newfoundland	266.4	274.7	3.1	60.6	62.6	2.0
Prince Edward Island	78.6	79.8	1.5	71.6	72.2	0.6
Nova Scotia	483.5	491.3	1.6	64.6	65.4	0.8
New Brunswick	393.2	394.3	0.3	65.1	65.1	0.0
Quebec	3,899.0	3,897.7	0.0	65.7	65.1	-0.6
Ontario	6,357.8	6,519.1	2.5	68.5	68.9	0.4
Manitoba	595.2	596.6	0.2	69.3	69.1	-0.2
Saskatchewan	529.1	519.4	-1.8	69.3	68.2	-1.1
Alberta	1,700.1	1,745.3	2.7	73.4	73.7	0.3
British Columbia	2,116.0	2,143.0	1.3	65.3	65.3	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,269.5	15,455.8	1.2	62.8	62.7	-0.1
Newfoundland	224.4	233.2	3.9	51.0	53.1	2.1
Prince Edward Island	70.5	72.2	2.4	64.3	65.3	1.0
Nova Scotia	439.5	444.9	1.2	58.8	59.2	0.4
New Brunswick	357.0	353.0	-1.1	59.1	58.3	-0.8
Quebec	3,565.2	3,588.9	0.7	60.0	59.9	-0.1
Ontario	5,993.6	6,072.9	1.3	64.6	64.1	-0.5
Manitoba	563.9	562.7	-0.2	65.6	65.2	-0.4
Saskatchewan	498.6	487.1	-2.3	65.3	64.0	-1.3
Alberta	1,599.4	1,659.6	3.8	69.0	70.1	1.1
British Columbia	1,957.4	1,981.3	1.2	60.4	60.4	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,149.6	1,205.4	4.9	7.0	7.2	0.2
Newfoundland	42.0	41.5	-1.2	15.8	15.1	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	8.1	7.6	-6.2	10.3	9.5	-0.8
Nova Scotia	44.0	46.4	5.5	9.1	9.4	0.3
New Brunswick	36.2	41.3	14.1	9.2	10.5	1.3
Quebec	333.8	308.8	-7.5	8.6	7.9	-0.7
Ontario	364.2	446.2	22.5	5.7	6.8	1.1
Manitoba	31.3	33.9	8.3	5.3	5.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	30.5	32.3	5.9	5.8	6.2	0.4
Alberta	100.7	85.7	-14.9	5.9	4.9	-1.0
British Columbia	158.6	161.7	2.0	7.5	7.5	0.0

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

	June 2001	July 2001	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,095.7	15,081.7	-14.0	202.1	-0.1	1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,873.7	3,879.8	6.1	29.8	0.2	0.8
Agriculture	327.3	332.6	5.3	-34.6	1.6	-9.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	289.0	295.0	6.0	10.4	2.1	3.7
Utilities	125.8	125.3	-0.5	9.4	-0.4	8.1
Construction	856.1	839.3	-16.8	12.8	-2.0	1.5
Manufacturing	2,275.5	2,287.5	12.0	31.7	0.5	1.4
Services-producing sector	11,222.0	11,201.9	-20.1	172.4	-0.2	1.6
Trade	2,379.5	2,390.7	11.2	73.8	0.5	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	779.7	775.9	-3.8	1.9	-0.5	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	885.1	874.7	-10.4	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,010.1	973.9	-36.2	24.1	-3.6	2.5
Management, administrative and other support	541.5	560.9	19.4	9.1	3.6	1.6
Educational services	960.6	970.0	9.4	7.2	1.0	0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,530.1	1,524.5	-5.6	6.3	-0.4	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	706.9	721.8	14.9	53.6	2.1	8.0
Accommodation and food services	976.3	983.9	7.6	16.6	0.8	1.7
Other services	682.3	672.8	-9.5	-27.7	-1.4	-4.0
Public administration	769.8	752.8	-17.0	8.8	-2.2	1.2
Class of worker						
Public-sector employees	2,810.2	2,804.8	-5.4	19.8	-0.2	0.7
Private sector	12,285.5	12,276.9	-8.6	182.3	-0.1	1.5
Private employees	9,972.1	9,966.7	-5.4	280.3	-0.1	2.9
Self-employed	2,313.4	2,310.2	-3.2	-98.0	-0.1	-4.1

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	July 2001	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001	July 2001	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001	July 2001	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,081.7	-14.0	202.1	8,121.1	-6.8	93.5	6,960.6	-7.2	108.7
Full-time	12,324.1	-12.3	139.3	7,276.4	25.1	74.4	5,047.7	-37.4	64.9
Part-time	2,757.6	-1.7	62.9	844.7	-31.9	19.1	1,912.9	30.2	43.8
15-24	2,320.2	7.8	40.3	1,181.4	-4.1	17.8	1,138.8	11.9	22.5
25+	12,761.5	-21.8	161.9	6,939.7	-2.7	75.7	5,821.8	-19.1	86.2
25-54	11,154.7	-30.5	99.3	5,964.7	-17.5	29.4	5,190.0	-13.0	69.9
55+	1,606.8	8.7	62.6	975.0	14.8	46.3	631.8	-6.2	16.3

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

June 2001

The New Housing Price Index rose 0.3% from May to June. On an annual basis, this index of contractors' selling prices increased 2.9%.

In Québec, increased labour rates for construction trades contributed to the 1.3% increase from May. Notable monthly advances were also seen in the census metropolitan areas of Calgary (+0.9%) and Kitchener–Waterloo (+0.8%).

Slight decreases occurred in Saint John's (-0.4%) and the combined centres of Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton (-0.3%). Five urban centres registered no change from May to June.

New Housing Price Indexes

(1992=100)

	June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	May to June 2001
	% change		
Canada, total	106.0	2.9	0.3
House only	108.8	3.8	0.5
Land only	103.7	1.1	0.1
St. John's	99.3	0.6	-0.4
Halifax	117.9	2.3	-
Charlottetown	107.1	1.8	-
Saint John–Moncton– Fredericton	93.7	0.1	-0.3
Québec	105.8	3.3	1.3
Montréal	114.1	5.8	0.4
Ottawa–Hull	120.0	14.6	0.1
Toronto	109.3	2.5	0.4
Hamilton	107.9	1.8	0.5
St. Catharines– Niagara	109.2	2.2	0.2
Kitchener–Waterloo	109.4	3.3	0.8
London	104.1	2.6	0.1
Windsor	106.5	-	0.1
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	97.1	-1.3	0.2
Winnipeg	119.3	1.3	-
Regina	135.8	3.0	-
Saskatoon	120.0	3.3	0.3
Calgary	135.3	2.7	0.9
Edmonton	113.6	1.1	0.4
Vancouver	83.6	0.4	0.1
Victoria	72.4	0.4	-

- Nil or zero.

In June, once again, Ottawa–Hull led the way with the largest annual rise (+14.6%). Montréal, Québec, Kitchener–Waterloo and Saskatoon followed. The only annual decline was registered in Sudbury–Thunder Bay (-1.3%).

Available on CANSIM: table 3270005 and matrix 9921.

The second quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Suzie Boyd (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; [morrus@statcan.ca](mailto:morrisus@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

Family income

1999

In 1999, the median income of families rose for a third year in a row.

The median total family income of census, or nuclear, families was \$48,600, up 1% over 1998, after adjusting for inflation. This continues a trend of steady modest increases since 1996.

Median total income for husband–wife families rose from \$53,400 in 1998 to \$54,100. For lone-parent families, median total income increased to \$23,400, compared with \$23,100 in 1998. (Median income is determined by ranking all the declared incomes for an area, and then selecting the middle figure at which half the incomes are higher and half are lower.)

Families in most provinces and territories saw increases in median total family income in 1999; however, those in Nunavut saw a decline. Once inflation was taken into account, median total family income also declined in Alberta and British Columbia.

For a sixth consecutive year, the highest median family incomes were found in Oshawa (\$62,500) and Windsor (\$62,400). The area with the largest increase was Saint John, where median income climbed 2.8% — from \$44,850 in 1998 to \$46,100 in 1999.

The number and percentage of dual-earner families continued to increase in 1999. The median employment income of husband–wife families where both spouses/partners earned income rose 1.2% to \$60,000.

Women in single-earner husband–wife families saw a larger increase in their median employment income than their male counterparts did, but the men still had a much higher median employment income. In husband–wife families where the sole income earner was male, median employment income was \$30,000, an increase of 0.3% over 1998. In families where the single earner was female, the median employment income was \$16,600, up 1.4% from 1998.

After employment income, government transfer payments was the next largest component of total family income for both husband–wife and lone-parent families. For husband–wife families, employment earnings made up 78% of total income, government transfers 9%, and private pensions more than 5% — virtually unchanged from 1998. Lone-parent families, however, depended on employment earnings for 65% of their total income, government transfers for 24%, and private pensions for just over 3% of their total income — also about the same as in 1998.

The median income for senior husband–wife families (i.e., those in which at least one person was aged 65 or over) rose to \$38,000, an increase of 1.8% over 1998. Senior husband–wife families derived a much lower percentage of their income from employment (22%). An additional 17% came from Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (16%). Private pensions accounted for 25% of total income and investment income comprised an additional 13%.

Note: The data for this release were obtained primarily from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2000. All income data are before tax and after transfers. Census

family refers to a married couple, with or without children at home; a common-law couple, with or without children of either or both partners at home; or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. Husband–wife families include married couples and those living common-law, with or without children. In a senior husband–wife family, one partner must be at least 65 years of age. Lone-parent families consist of one parent (male or female) with at least one child at home. In a senior lone-parent family, the parent must be at least 65 years of age.

The data for family income (*Family data*, 13C0016, various prices) and seniors' income (*Seniors*, 89C0022, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, provinces, territories and Canada. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Family median income by family type

	1999			1998			1998 to 1999		
	Total	Husband–wife	Lone parent	Total	Husband–wife	Lone parent	Total	Husband–wife	Lone parent
	% change								
Canada	48,600	54,100	23,400	48,104	53,393	23,086	1.0	1.3	1.4
St. John's	44,800	52,000	18,300	45,358	51,969	19,425	-1.2	0.1	-5.8
Halifax	51,700	58,200	21,600	50,952	57,155	20,747	1.5	1.8	4.1
Saint John	46,100	52,800	18,600	44,850	51,460	17,594	2.8	2.6	5.7
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	47,800	51,800	23,900	47,392	51,562	23,594	0.9	0.5	1.3
Québec	50,500	55,000	27,800	49,833	54,410	27,052	1.3	1.1	2.8
Sherbrooke	45,100	49,900	24,200	44,443	49,325	23,493	1.5	1.2	3.0
Trois-Rivières	43,900	49,000	22,400	43,426	48,714	22,272	1.1	0.6	0.6
Montréal	47,600	53,200	24,600	47,087	52,681	24,103	1.1	1.0	2.1
Ottawa-Hull	60,000	67,000	26,900	58,681	65,393	26,645	2.2	2.5	1.0
Oshawa	62,500	69,300	26,300	61,020	67,325	26,035	2.4	2.9	1.0
Toronto	53,400	60,000	26,800	52,681	58,783	27,256	1.4	2.1	-1.7
Hamilton	57,900	63,900	25,900	57,359	63,054	25,425	0.9	1.3	1.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	51,700	57,100	24,500	51,053	56,342	24,001	1.3	1.3	2.1
Kitchener	58,400	63,800	26,500	57,257	62,444	25,934	2.0	2.2	2.2
London	54,400	60,800	24,300	54,104	60,206	24,001	0.5	1.0	1.2
Windsor	62,400	69,900	26,200	60,817	67,631	25,527	2.6	3.4	2.6
Sudbury	52,400	58,600	20,400	52,579	58,681	20,340	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Thunder Bay	55,000	61,400	22,300	54,816	60,715	22,069	0.3	1.1	1.0
Winnipeg	50,600	56,200	24,400	50,443	55,935	24,408	0.3	0.5	0.0
Regina	54,800	62,500	24,600	54,816	62,240	24,408	0.0	0.4	0.8
Saskatoon	49,800	56,300	21,100	49,731	55,833	20,747	0.1	0.8	1.7
Calgary	57,800	63,500	28,100	58,376	63,766	28,985	-1.0	-0.4	-3.1
Edmonton	53,100	59,200	24,800	53,494	59,291	25,222	-0.7	-0.2	-1.7
Vancouver	48,100	53,300	25,300	48,511	53,494	25,527	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9
Victoria	52,700	58,200	26,500	52,782	58,274	26,137	-0.2	-0.1	1.4

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 04, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 4, 2001 totalled 251 293 metric tonnes, down 8.8% from 275 520 tonnes a week earlier and down 15.6% from 297 897 tonnes a year earlier. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 8 911 514 tonnes, down 12.5% from 10 181 086 tonnes produced in the same period of 2000.

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 Nicole Boucher (613-951-4070; nicole.boucher@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1999

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 250 different industries. Data

for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 3010003 and matrices 11620, 11661, 11671, 11673-11680, 11710-11711, 11743, 11767-11768, 11774, 11778, 11783, 11785, 11789, 11800

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's 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	
Other animal food manufacturing	311119	3,668.5	3,526.5	-3.9	11620
Retail bakeries	311811	291.7	222.8	-23.6	11661
Roasted nut and peanut butter manufacturing	311911	220.5	220.2	-0.1	11671
Coffee and tea manufacturing	311920	1,263.1	1,109.4	-12.2	11674
Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	311930	46.8	53.9	15.3	11676
Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	311940	598.0	691.2	15.6	11678
All other food manufacturing	311990	1,055.3	1,007.3	-4.6	11680
Textile and fabric finishing	313310	435.7	440.1	1.0	11711
Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing	315233	425.2	369.9	-13.0	11743
Shingle and shake mills	321112	282.7	308.4	9.1	11767
Wood preservation	321114	489.2	656.5	34.2	11768
Particleboard and fibreboard mills	321216	1,275.0	1,531.7	20.1	11774
Wood window and door manufacturing	321911	1,184.7	1,315.8	11.1	11778
Manufactured (mobile) home manufacturing	321991	268.3	270.0	0.6	11783
All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	321999	383.0	391.3	2.2	11785
Mechanical pulp mills	322111	425.2	643.5	51.4	11789
Other paperboard container manufacturing	322219	408.1	459.1	12.5	11800

Communications in both official languages between Quebec regional offices, headquarters and central agencies 2000

This special study, conducted on behalf of Treasury Board Secretariat, was designed to collect information on the use of both official languages at work in the bilingual regions of Quebec.

The 2,100 federal employees contacted for the study were asked about their communications with their headquarters and with central agencies. They were asked about the languages of their communications through various media, such as telephone, e-mail, fax, draft documents and in meetings.

The study, *Communications in both official languages between Quebec regional offices, headquarters and central agencies* (12F0089XIE, free), is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Population and demography*.

For information on the study, contact Roch Beauchamp (613-952-2975), Treasury Board Secretariat.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jane Mulvihill (613-951-2293), Social Survey Methods Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Egg production

June 2001 (preliminary)

In June, egg production was estimated at 46.5 million dozen, up 3.0% from June 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 Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Today, Statistics Canada publishes, for the first time, a set of monthly indexes that measure price movements of short-term accommodation services. These indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided. The indexes are now available for the first six months of 2001 by province and territory (for Canada) and by major client group. In future, the indexes will be released each quarter.

Available on CANSIM: table 3260013 and matrix 9990.

For more information on these indexes, contact Prices Division (613-951-9606; 1-866-230-2248; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Klaus Kostenbauer (613-951-0691; kostkla@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, August 10, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, August 10, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

Study on communications in both official languages between Quebec regional offices, headquarters and central agencies, 2000
Catalogue number **12F0089XIE**
(Free).

Family data, 1999
Catalogue number **13C0016** (\$various prices).

Production of eggs, June 2001
Catalogue number **23-003-XPB** (\$110).

Seniors, 1999
Catalogue number **89C0022** (\$various prices).

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

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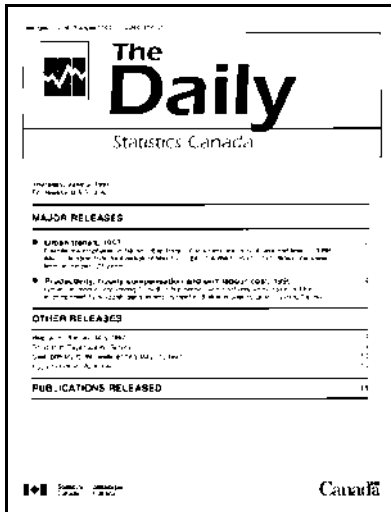
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The Daily, August 10, 2001

RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 13 TO 17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	New motor vehicle sales	June 2001
15	Health reports	Summer 2001
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2001
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2001
17	Composite Index	July 2001
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2001
17	National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating	2000
