



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Adult education participation in North America, 1994-1998**

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- **Labour Force Survey, August 2001**

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NEW PRODUCTS 10

RELEASE DATES: September 10 to 14 12

Education quarterly review

September 2001 Vol. 7, no. 4

Education quarterly review, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyses current issues and trends in education. The September 2001 issue, available today, contains four articles: "Socio-economic changes in the population and participation in job-related training," "Factors affecting Grade 3 student performance in Ontario: A multi-level analysis," "The school-to-work transition: What motivates graduates to change jobs?" and "Third International Mathematics and Science Study: Canada report."

The study on participation in job-related training is available as a free preview article on the *In depth* page of Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). This article uses data from the Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS) to examine a slight decline in the participation rate of knowledge sector workers aged 25 to 54 in employment-related, employer-sponsored training programs during the 1990s. Its purpose is to determine whether the decline was due to a change in the composition of the population or to a change in behaviour among workers or among companies.

The September 2001 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68; 81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

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

MAJOR RELEASES

Adult education participation in North America

1994-1998

Individuals with relatively little schooling and those with poor literacy skills were least likely to participate in adult education programs in Canada and the United States, according to a new study based on the 1994-98 International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS).

The monograph *Adult education participation in North America: International perspectives*, available today, analyses 15 international indicators of participation in adult education. It marks the first time an international source of comparable and reliable data on adult education participation has become available.

This study is based on data from the IALS, a 22-country initiative that studied how well adults used printed information to function in society. The IALS also collected information on the incidence and volume of participation in adult education and training.

Several factors found to influence participation in adult education programs

The study found several factors that influenced participation in adult education programs. First, adults who already possessed higher levels of educational qualifications were much more likely than those with lower qualifications to participate. In many countries, the education-related differences were even more important for study intensity than for the overall participation rate. On both indicators, Canada and the United States were in an average position.

The study also found that those individuals more likely to participate in adult education programs were younger adults rather than older adults; employed people rather than the unemployed; those in white-collar, high-skill jobs rather than blue-collar, lower-skill jobs; and people working for large businesses rather than small businesses.

Note to readers

The International Adult Literacy Survey was a 22-country initiative conducted between 1994 and 1998. Nine countries were surveyed in 1994, five in 1996 and the others in 1998. In every country, nationally representative samples of adults aged 16 to 65 were interviewed and tested at home, using the same literacy test. The main purpose of the survey was to find out how well adults used printed information to function in their society. A secondary objective was to collect data on the incidence and volume of participation in adult education and training; and to investigate the relationship between initial and adult education; and to investigate proficiency in literacy and to wider economic and social outcomes.

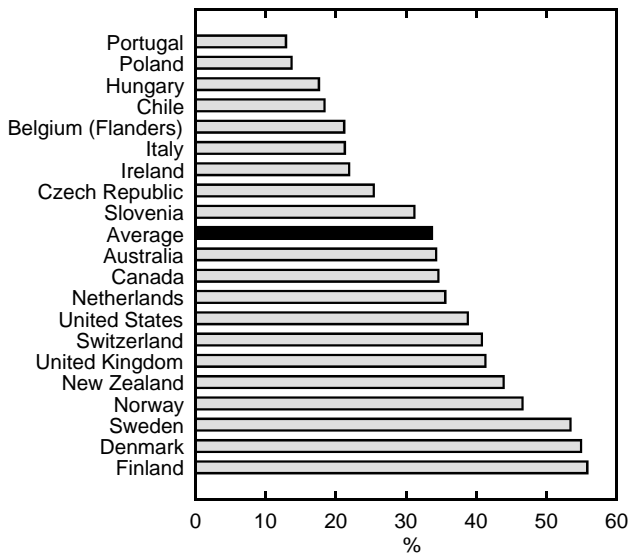
This monograph presents 15 international indicators of participation in adult education, which enable the functioning of training markets in North America to be compared with that of other advanced countries. The reference period for the data collection is the mid- to late-1990s, depending on the country.

The definition of adult education and training applied in the International Adult Literacy Survey was based on this question: During the past 12 months, that is, since August 1994 (1996 or 1998 for some countries), did you receive any training or education including courses, private lessons, correspondence courses, workshops, on-the-job training, apprenticeship training, arts, crafts, recreation courses, or any other training or education?

The likelihood of receiving employer support varied according to how engaged workers were in literacy practices at work. U.S. workers using these skills the most had a much higher probability (11 times) of receiving financial support from an employer for education and training than those who used workplace literacy practices the least. The odds ratio for Canada was estimated at about seven times.

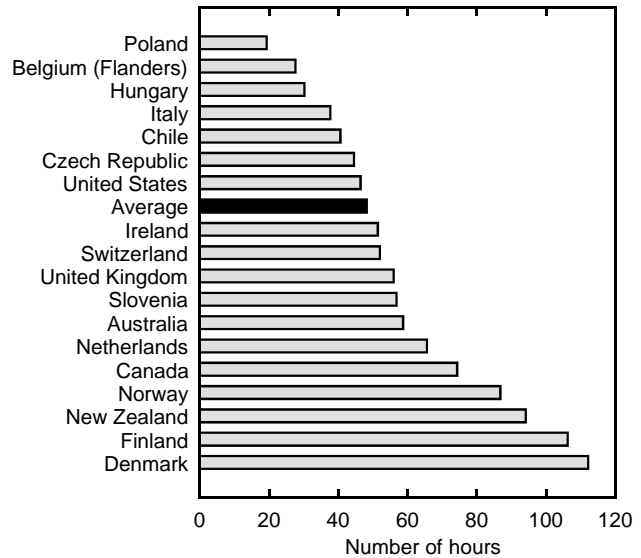
In Canada, 35% of the population aged 25 to 65 participated in adult education programs, compared with 39% for the United States, and 34% for all countries. Rates were highest in Finland (56%) and lowest in Portugal (13%).

Rate of participation in adult education and training, population aged 25-65, 1994-1998



Countries are ranked by the rate of participation
 Note: For some countries, the data were not comparable for all indicators.

Hours of adult education and training per capita, population aged 25-65, 1994-1998



Countries are ranked by the mean number of training hours
 Note: For some countries, the data were not comparable for all indicators.

Employers most common sponsors of adult education and training

In all countries, employers were the most common sponsors of adult education and training. American employers scored high on this measure. In the United States, 67% of participants received financial support from their employer, compared with 51% in Canada. The average was 63%.

The likelihood of receiving support from employers was much higher for workers with high literacy skills than those with poor skills. American employers were less likely than Canadian employers to offer training based on the level of literacy of employees.

On average, 10% of participants received support in some respect from government. In Canada, an estimated 17% of participants received support from the government, compared with 7% of American participants.

The training intensity in hours varied significantly across nations. While Canada had an average rate of participation, it scored high on the numbers of hours of training per capita with about 74 hours, compared with 46 hours in the United States. Canada was well above the average of 48 hours.

About 58% of the U.S. employed population and 64% of the Canadian employed population did not receive any job-related training during the 12 months preceding the survey interview. Taking into account the 20% of American workers and 28% of Canadian workers who said they wanted to take training but had not received any, almost half (46%) of the employed population in North America were unlikely to participate in adult education and training.

The major reasons for not taking adult education and training activities were a lack of time and too busy at work, and a lack of money. This pattern was stable across all countries.

The monograph *Adult education participation in North America: International perspectives* (89-574-XPE/XIE, \$10/free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under *Products and Services* and Human Resources Development Canada's Web site (www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb).

For more information on this release contact Scott Murray (613-951-9035; scott.murray@statcan.ca) or Robert Couillard (613-951-1519; robert.couillard@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada, or Ghyslain

Charron (819-994-5559; info@hrdc-drhc.gc.ca), Human Resources Development Canada.

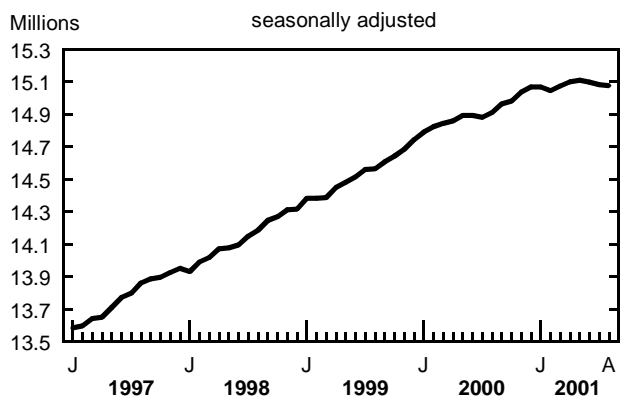
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release or other education statistics, contact Client Services, (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Labour Force Survey

August 2001

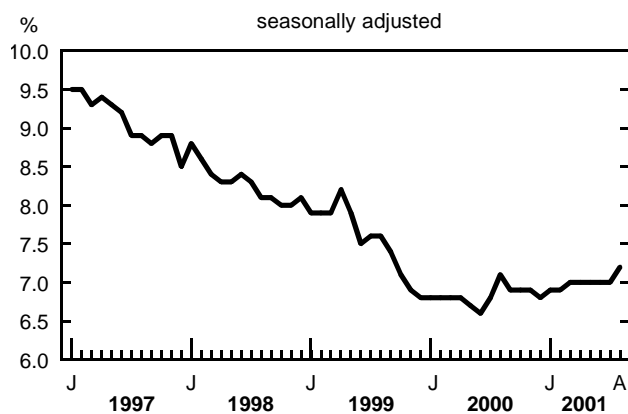
Employment edged down (-8,000) in August, the third consecutive month of small declines. This brings job losses since May to 35,000.

Employment



The small drop in employment combined with an increase in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points in August to 7.2%.

Unemployment rate



Labour market continues to weaken for women and youth

Among adult women, full-time employment increased by 34,000 while part-time employment fell by 32,000, leaving overall employment almost unchanged. An increase in labour force participation

pushed their unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%. Employment among adult women is down 23,000 since May.

Employment among youth (15 to 24) changed little in August, but was down 27,000 since May. In August, their unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 12.7%.

While employment among adult men aged 25 and over, also changed little in August, gains since May total 15,000. In August, their unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.1%.

In August, full-time employment rose by 41,000 while part-time fell by 49,000. The increase in August brings full-time employment up 31,000 over the last three months. Over the same period, losses in part-time employment total 66,000.

Summer labour market for students similar to a year ago

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects data on 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, and therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis. The labour market summary of students for the summer of 2001 is based on the average of three peak months for student employment, that is, June, July and August.

Overall, the 2001 summer labour market for students was similar to the year before. This summer, the average employment rate at 53.5%, was virtually unchanged (+ 0.1 percentage points) from the summer of 2000 and the unemployment rate remained at 13.6%. On average, the proportion of employed students with full-time jobs was 47.1%, up slightly from a year ago (+0.3 percentage points).

Among students aged 20 to 24, the average employment rate increased slightly by 0.4 % to 70.0%, while their unemployment rate fell 1.3 percentage points to 7.0%.

Among teenage students (15 to 19), the average employment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 47.5%. The average unemployment rate rose by 0.6 percentage points to 16.8%; this was due to an increase in labour force participation.

Continued job losses in professional, scientific and technical services

Employment declines over the last three months were concentrated in service-producing industries with losses totalling 37,000. Employment in goods-producing industries was virtually unchanged over the same period.

In August, employment in professional, scientific and technical services fell by 18,000. This is the third decline in the last four months and brings losses over this period to 66,000. The drop in August was concentrated in architecture and engineering services.

Employment in trade fell by 21,000 in August following four consecutive monthly gains totalling 53,000. The decline was mostly in Quebec and Ontario.

Employment in health care and social assistance increased by 19,000 in August, offsetting most of the losses over the previous four months (-23,000).

In August, employment in public administration edged up 13,000, following a decrease of 17,000 in July. So far this year, employment in public administrations remains virtually unchanged.

Number of private sector employees edged down

The number of private sector employees edged down by 21,000 in August, bringing losses over the last three months to 36,000. These recent declines leave gains since the start of the year at 79,000.

The number of self-employed workers was unchanged in August. So far this year, self-employment has fallen by 55,000.

Despite a slight increase in August, the number of public sector employees is down 17,000 since the start of the year.

British Columbia and Ontario account for most of the recent job losses

In August, employment fell by 20,000 in British Columbia, bringing losses over the last three months to 39,000. The unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points in August to 7.9%.

In Ontario, employment changed little as an increase in full-time (+24,000) was offset by a decline in part-time jobs. Since May, employment is down 17,000. An increase in the number of job seekers pushed the unemployment rate up from 6.3% in July to 6.6% in August.

Employment edged up by an estimated 10,000 in Quebec as an increase in full-time (+18,000) was accompanied by a decline in part-time jobs. An increase in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 8.4%.

Over the last three months, employment gains in the province total 13,000.

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 4,000 in August, bringing gains over the last three months to 7,000. Prior to these recent gains, employment in the province had shown a downward trend since March 2000. In August, the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.2%.

In Newfoundland, employment grew by 3,000 in August, partly offsetting the 6,000 drop observed in July. Employment in that province is up 9,000 since the start of the year. The increase in employment in August was accompanied by a rise in the number of job seekers, and as a result, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 15.9%.

Employment changed little in other provinces in August.

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

As of September 17, Daily releases will refer only to CANSIM II table numbers. CANSIM II contains more than 2 million data time series depicting economic and social conditions in Canada. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released. Real-time access to CANSIM II is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) from the *Our products and services* page. For more information, contact Louis Boucher (613-951-8906; louis.boucher@statcan.ca).

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 August 18, 2001 (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; 71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78) is now available. The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday October 5, 2001.

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

	August 2000	August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001 unadjusted	August 2000	August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,451.9	16,665.7	1.3	67.6	67.6	0.0
Newfoundland	257.1	269.5	4.8	58.5	61.4	2.9
Prince Edward Island	77.9	79.3	1.8	70.9	71.6	0.7
Nova Scotia	477.4	485.9	1.8	63.8	64.6	0.8
New Brunswick	396.2	395.7	-0.1	65.6	65.3	-0.3
Quebec	3,847.9	3,892.9	1.2	64.8	65.0	0.2
Ontario	6,413.5	6,540.6	2.0	69.0	69.0	0.0
Manitoba	599.7	597.4	-0.4	69.7	69.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	525.2	520.4	-0.9	68.8	68.4	-0.4
Alberta	1,703.0	1,740.6	2.2	73.4	73.3	-0.1
British Columbia	2,154.0	2,143.4	-0.5	66.4	65.2	-1.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,271.8	15,423.3	1.0	62.8	62.5	-0.3
Newfoundland	218.3	228.4	4.6	49.6	52.0	2.4
Prince Edward Island	70.6	72.1	2.1	64.2	65.1	0.9
Nova Scotia	434.7	440.8	1.4	58.1	58.6	0.5
New Brunswick	360.6	356.9	-1.0	59.7	58.9	-0.8
Quebec	3,527.2	3,566.1	1.1	59.4	59.5	0.1
Ontario	6,014.5	6,086.2	1.2	64.7	64.2	-0.5
Manitoba	567.5	562.5	-0.9	66.0	65.2	-0.8
Saskatchewan	492.5	490.5	-0.4	64.5	64.5	0.0
Alberta	1,605.2	1,656.7	3.2	69.1	69.8	0.7
British Columbia	1,980.7	1,962.9	-0.9	61.1	59.7	-1.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,180.1	1,242.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	0.3
Newfoundland	38.8	41.1	5.9	15.1	15.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	7.3	7.2	-1.4	9.4	9.1	-0.3
Nova Scotia	42.7	45.1	5.6	8.9	9.3	0.4
New Brunswick	35.5	38.8	9.3	9.0	9.8	0.8
Quebec	320.7	326.7	1.9	8.3	8.4	0.1
Ontario	399.0	454.4	13.9	6.2	6.9	0.7
Manitoba	32.2	34.9	8.4	5.4	5.8	0.4
Saskatchewan	32.7	29.9	-8.6	6.2	5.7	-0.5
Alberta	97.9	83.8	-14.4	5.7	4.8	-0.9
British Columbia	173.3	180.4	4.1	8.0	8.4	0.4

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2001	August 2001	July to August 2001	July 2001	August 2001	July to August 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,222.4	16,246.8	0.2	65.8	65.9	0.1
Newfoundland	249.1	253.4	1.7	56.8	57.7	0.9
Prince Edward Island	74.4	74.6	0.3	67.3	67.4	0.1
Nova Scotia	470.0	468.9	-0.2	62.5	62.4	-0.1
New Brunswick	376.0	375.1	-0.2	62.1	61.9	-0.2
Quebec	3,773.4	3,792.4	0.5	63.0	63.3	0.3
Ontario	6,373.7	6,388.3	0.2	67.3	67.4	0.1
Manitoba	585.3	583.3	-0.3	67.8	67.6	-0.2
Saskatchewan	502.3	502.9	0.1	66.0	66.1	0.1
Alberta	1,710.7	1,707.5	-0.2	72.2	72.0	-0.2
British Columbia	2,107.7	2,100.4	-0.3	64.2	63.9	-0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,081.7	15,074.0	-0.1	61.2	61.1	-0.1
Newfoundland	210.3	213.2	1.4	47.9	48.6	0.7
Prince Edward Island	65.8	65.5	-0.5	59.5	59.2	-0.3
Nova Scotia	424.5	423.0	-0.4	56.5	56.3	-0.2
New Brunswick	331.3	333.1	0.5	54.7	55.0	0.3
Quebec	3,463.2	3,473.2	0.3	57.8	58.0	0.2
Ontario	5,969.0	5,967.5	0.0	63.1	62.9	-0.2
Manitoba	554.1	553.0	-0.2	64.2	64.1	-0.1
Saskatchewan	473.0	476.9	0.8	62.1	62.7	0.6
Alberta	1,635.1	1,633.6	-0.1	69.0	68.8	-0.2
British Columbia	1,955.3	1,935.0	-1.0	59.6	58.9	-0.7
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,140.7	1,172.9	2.8	7.0	7.2	0.2
Newfoundland	38.8	40.2	3.6	15.6	15.9	0.3
Prince Edward Island	8.6	9.0	4.7	11.6	12.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	45.4	45.9	1.1	9.7	9.8	0.1
New Brunswick	44.6	42.0	-5.8	11.9	11.2	-0.7
Quebec	310.2	319.2	2.9	8.2	8.4	0.2
Ontario	404.7	420.8	4.0	6.3	6.6	0.3
Manitoba	31.2	30.3	-2.9	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	29.2	26.1	-10.6	5.8	5.2	-0.6
Alberta	75.6	73.9	-2.2	4.4	4.3	-0.1
British Columbia	152.4	165.4	8.5	7.2	7.9	0.7

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

	July 2001	August 2001	July to August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001	July to August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15081.7	15074	-7.7	164.1	-0.1	1.1
Goods-producing sector	3,879.8	3,880.7	0.9	40.9	0.0	1.1
Agriculture	332.6	326.8	-5.8	-39.0	-1.7	-10.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	295.0	300.9	5.9	18.1	2.0	6.4
Utilities	125.3	128.7	3.4	12.9	2.7	11.1
Construction	839.3	839.5	0.2	28.5	0.0	3.5
Manufacturing	2,287.5	2,284.7	-2.8	20.3	-0.1	0.9
Services-producing sector	11,201.9	11,193.2	-8.7	123.2	-0.1	1.1
Trade	2,390.7	2,369.7	-21.0	26.7	-0.9	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	775.9	786.9	11.0	20.2	1.4	2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	874.7	870.0	-4.7	3.9	-0.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	973.9	956.3	-17.6	7.0	-1.8	0.7
Management, administrative and other support	560.9	562.4	1.5	4.6	0.3	0.8
Educational services	970.0	958.0	-12.0	2.7	-1.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,524.5	1,543.6	19.1	8.7	1.3	0.6
Information, culture and recreation	721.8	725.6	3.8	47.8	0.5	7.1
Accommodation and food services	983.9	982.3	-1.6	42.3	-0.2	4.5
Other services	672.8	673.2	0.4	-47.9	0.1	-6.6
Public administration	752.8	765.3	12.5	7.4	1.7	1.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,804.8	2,818.9	14.1	22.0	0.5	0.8
Private sector	12,276.9	12,255.0	-21.9	142.1	-0.2	1.2
Private employees	9,966.7	9,946.2	-20.5	222.2	-0.2	2.3
Self-employed	2,310.2	2,308.8	-1.4	-80.1	-0.1	-3.4

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	August 2001	July to August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001	August 2001	July to August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001	August 2001	July to August 2001	August 2000 to August 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,074.0	-7.7	164.1	8,121.6	0.5	84.2	6,952.4	-8.2	79.9
Full-time	12,365.4	41.3	177.4	7,283.5	7.1	90.6	5,081.9	34.2	86.8
Part-time	2,708.5	-49.1	-13.4	838.1	-6.6	-6.4	1,870.5	-42.4	-6.9
15-24	2,311.4	-8.8	25.3	1,182.7	1.3	18.6	1,128.7	-10.1	6.7
25 +	12,762.6	1.1	138.8	6,938.9	-0.8	65.7	5,823.6	1.8	73.0
25-54	11,147.6	-7.1	87.7	5,965.9	1.2	26.7	5,181.7	-8.3	61.0
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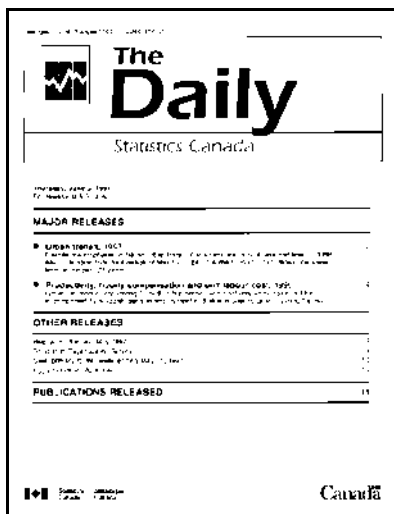
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Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), madeleine.simard@statcan.ca

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The Daily, September 7, 2001

RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 10 TO 14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	July 2001
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2001
13	Grain stocks	As of July 31, 2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	July 2001
