



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 5, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, August 2003** 2
 Employment edged down an estimated 19,000 in August, the fourth decline in the last five months. So far in 2003, employment has increased by only 0.3 percent, a sharp contrast to the 2.6% growth during the first eight months of 2002. In August, the unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 8.0%. The last time the rate was at 8.0% was in December 2001.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Canadian Community Health Survey: Canadian Forces supplement on mental health, 2002	8
Public sector employment, second quarter 2003	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, July 2003	9
Construction type plywood, June 2003	9
Production of eggs, July 2003	9

NEW PRODUCTS 10

RELEASE DATES: September 8 to September 12 12



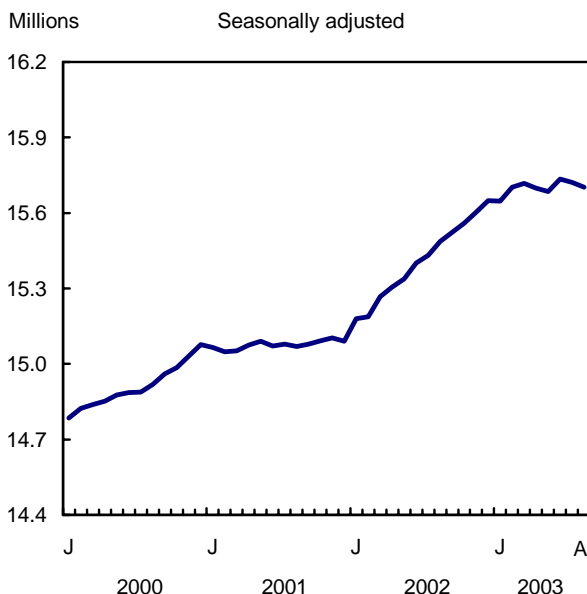
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

August 2003

Employment edged down an estimated 19,000 in August, the fourth decline in the last five months. So far in 2003, employment has increased by only 0.3 percent, a sharp contrast to the 2.6% growth during the first eight months of 2002. In August, the unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 8.0%. The last time the rate was at 8.0% was in December 2001.

Employment



Large loss in hours due to Ontario-U.S. power outage.

While the Ontario-U.S. power outage was unlikely to have affected employment and unemployment, the blackout caused a significant number of people to miss work during the Labour Force Survey reference week (August 10 to 16).

From the day of the outage on August 14 through the next two days, an estimated one in four Ontario

Note to readers

The Ontario-U.S. power outage and the Labour Force Survey estimates

The electricity blackout that hit most of Ontario and much of the eastern United States on August 14 is unlikely to have had an impact on the employment or unemployment estimates. People employed at any time during the week of August 10 to 16, the Labour Force Survey reference week, are considered "employed" even if they were laid off after the power outage.

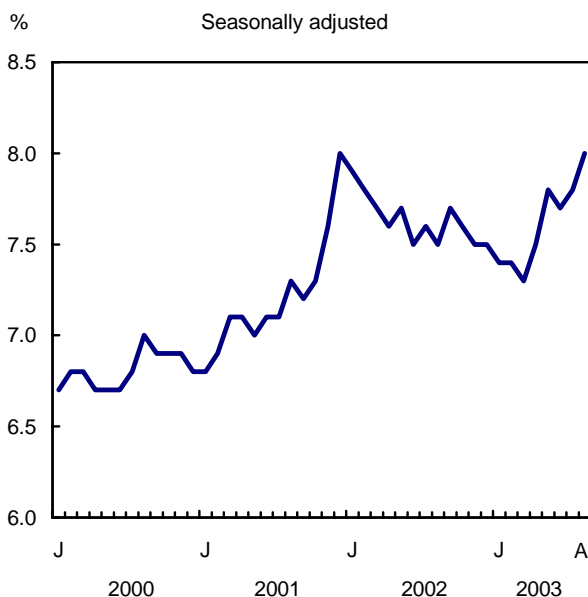
The blackout also does not affect the number of full-time and part-time workers. As described in today's release, the power outage caused many people to miss work; however, a full-time worker is someone who "usually" works 30 or more hours per week, regardless of how many hours they "actually" worked. For example, someone who normally puts in a 35 hour work week, but lost a day's time because of the outage during the reference week, would still be counted as "full-time".

Labour Force Survey collection occurred during the power conservation period (August 17 to 23), however, survey response was largely unaffected by the power outage and conservation efforts.

employees (1.3 million people) missed some work as a direct result of the blackout. In total, this amounted to over 11 million hours, or 8.2 hours per absent employee. This does not include the time lost during the period of power conservation the week following the outage.

In the past, the Labour Force Survey has measured the impact of other critical events that have caused people to miss work. The 1.3 million Ontario employees absent because of the power outage was much larger than the 83,000 people who missed work because their buildings were evacuated, or factories shut the week of September 11, 2001. The 1998 ice storm in Quebec and eastern Ontario forced 150,000 people away from work for a full week, and another 390,000 for part of the reference week.

In almost all industries in Ontario, workers lost hours in August. The exception to this was in the utilities industry, where many employees were required to work longer hours. Normally at this time of year, about one in six employees in the utilities industry in Ontario works more than 40 hours per week. However, in August this increased to almost one in three.

Unemployment rate

In total, the number of hours worked in Ontario fell 5.9% from the month before (-12.4 million), the sharpest drop on record. Ontario accounted for three-quarters of the drop in hours nationwide.

In Ontario, employment dipped slightly (-6,000) but a drop in the number of people looking for work caused the unemployment rate to slip 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%. A gain in manufacturing jobs in the province could not make up for a large loss in professional, scientific and technical services employment.

Largest loss was in the management of companies, administrative and other support services industry

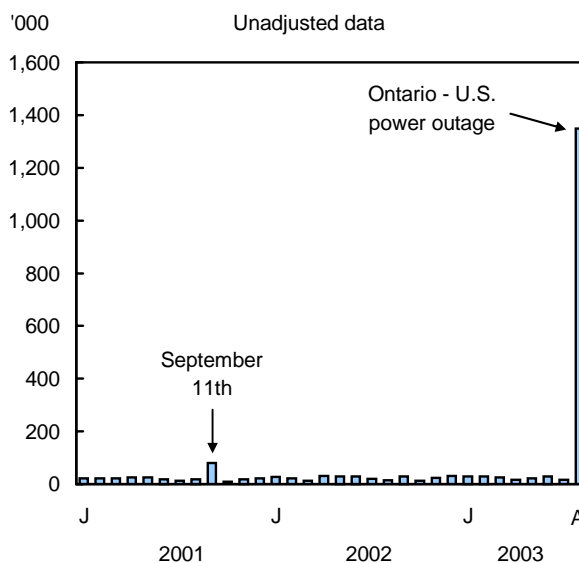
Nationwide, the largest loss in employment was in the management of companies, administrative and other support services industry, where employment dropped 24,000. This industry, which includes people employed in the maintenance of buildings, security services and call centres, has been a growth industry over the longer term, despite the decline in August.

Health care and social assistance employment also fell in August, dropping 18,000. Most of this decline occurred in Quebec and Alberta. The drop in health and social assistance in August is not in line with recent trends. Compared with August 2001, when employment in the industry began its most recent upward trend, health and social assistance jobs have increased 8.2% (+127,000).

A drop in full-time employment was behind the overall employment decline in August. Full-time employment fell 22,000, over half of which occurred in

the two above-mentioned industries. There was also a drop in full-time work in manufacturing. The drop in hours associated with the Ontario-U.S. power outage is unlikely to have had an impact on the number of full-time workers.

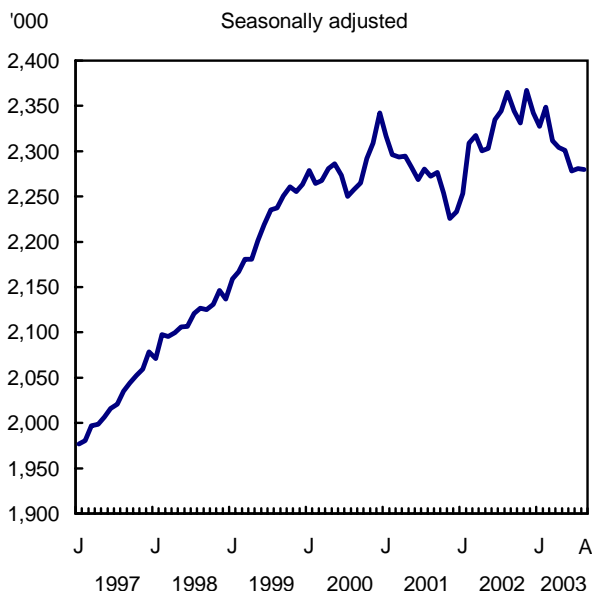
Overall, manufacturing employment was unchanged in August. However, so far in 2003, factory jobs have been in decline, as employment in the sector has fallen 2.7% (-62,000). According to the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, manufacturers sliced 4.4% off shipments in the second quarter, wiping out the first quarter's gains. In August, employment in the production of transportation equipment fell, offset by small gains in a number of other manufacturing industries.

Employee absences for part of the week for 'other' reasons in Ontario

Continued gains in public administration and construction

Employment jumped 14,000 in public administration in August, putting year-to-date gains to 6.1%, the strongest pace of any industry. Over the last few years, public administration has been on an upward trend; however, employment in the industry remains 5% below the level prior to the large scale public service cuts of the mid 1990s.

Construction employment continued to roll along in August, increasing by 11,000. So far in 2003, construction jobs have increased 3.6%. According to the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, new housing starts in July were 11% higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturing employment



Large loss in private sector employees partly offset by self-employment gains

The number of private sector employees fell 46,000 in August, the largest one-month loss since 1995. Partly offsetting this drop was a 19,000 gain in self-employment. Over the first eight months of 2003, self-employment has increased, while the trend has flattened for private employees, as well as public sector employment.

Small losses for all age-sex groups

Employment dipped slightly in August for youth, adult men and adult women. So far in 2003, employment growth has slowed for both adult men and adult women, while it has declined slightly for youth.

Despite the small decline in youth employment so far this year, the summer job market for students (those who had been attending school full-time and who planned on returning in the fall) was better than in 2002. The share of students who were employed this summer

averaged 53.1%, 0.8 percentage points higher than the summer before, and the best summer employment rate since 1991.

Employment declines in Quebec and New Brunswick

The largest declines in employment in August occurred in Quebec (-13,000) and New Brunswick (-7,000). Aside from a decline in health and social assistance, education and manufacturing employment also fell in Quebec. Over the first eight months of the year, factory jobs in Quebec have slid 5.0%, accounting for most of the labour market weakness in the province this year.

In New Brunswick, employment fell in a number of industries, most notably natural resources, as well as food and accommodation services. The drop in employment in August brings year to date losses to 3.3% (-11,000).

There was little change in employment in any other province.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and tables 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available today for the week ending August 16 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, October 10.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2003	August 2003	July to August 2003	July 2003	August 2003	July to August 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	17,042.4	17,067.8	0.1	67.5	67.5	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	258.8	260.3	0.6	59.0	59.3	0.3
Prince Edward Island	77.7	77.7	0.0	68.5	68.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	478.4	483.8	1.1	62.9	63.6	0.7
New Brunswick	385.7	381.0	-1.2	63.3	62.5	-0.8
Quebec	4,000.5	4,022.2	0.5	65.7	66.1	0.4
Ontario	6,704.2	6,691.5	-0.2	68.5	68.3	-0.2
Manitoba	601.5	601.3	0.0	69.3	69.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	515.2	515.2	0.0	68.2	68.2	0.0
Alberta	1,814.2	1,818.3	0.2	73.3	73.4	0.1
British Columbia	2,206.2	2,216.4	0.5	65.5	65.8	0.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,720.6	15,701.6	-0.1	62.2	62.1	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.8	219.6	0.8	49.7	50.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	69.5	69.7	0.3	61.3	61.5	0.2
Nova Scotia	434.2	432.9	-0.3	57.1	56.9	-0.2
New Brunswick	345.3	338.6	-1.9	56.6	55.5	-1.1
Quebec	3,634.6	3,621.4	-0.4	59.7	59.5	-0.2
Ontario	6,219.1	6,213.2	-0.1	63.5	63.4	-0.1
Manitoba	571.1	572.0	0.2	65.8	65.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	487.1	486.1	-0.2	64.4	64.3	-0.1
Alberta	1,725.4	1,724.8	0.0	69.7	69.6	-0.1
British Columbia	2,016.4	2,023.3	0.3	59.9	60.0	0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,321.8	1,366.2	3.4	7.8	8.0	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.0	40.7	-0.7	15.8	15.6	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	8.1	8.0	-1.2	10.4	10.3	-0.1
Nova Scotia	44.1	51.0	15.6	9.2	10.5	1.3
New Brunswick	40.4	42.4	5.0	10.5	11.1	0.6
Quebec	365.8	400.8	9.6	9.1	10.0	0.9
Ontario	485.1	478.3	-1.4	7.2	7.1	-0.1
Manitoba	30.5	29.4	-3.6	5.1	4.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	28.1	29.1	3.6	5.5	5.6	0.1
Alberta	88.8	93.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	0.2
British Columbia	189.8	193.1	1.7	8.6	8.7	0.1

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2002	August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003	August 2002	August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003
Unadjusted						
Labour Force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	17,172.9	17,486.0	1.8	68.7	69.2	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	273.5	275.8	0.8	62.3	62.9	0.6
Prince Edward Island	81.7	83.1	1.7	72.9	73.3	0.4
Nova Scotia	492.5	498.9	1.3	65.1	65.6	0.5
New Brunswick	405.8	401.2	-1.1	66.7	65.8	-0.9
Quebec	4,017.9	4,113.2	2.4	66.5	67.6	1.1
Ontario	6,738.2	6,854.7	1.7	69.8	69.9	0.1
Manitoba	608.9	612.1	0.5	70.4	70.5	0.1
Saskatchewan	527.3	531.8	0.9	69.5	70.4	0.9
Alberta	1,816.2	1,853.2	2.0	74.8	74.8	0.0
British Columbia	2,210.9	2,262.0	2.3	66.4	67.1	0.7
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,850.2	16,048.7	1.3	63.4	63.5	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	232.8	236.6	1.6	53.0	53.9	0.9
Prince Edward Island	74.0	76.5	3.4	66.1	67.5	1.4
Nova Scotia	447.3	449.2	0.4	59.1	59.1	0.0
New Brunswick	367.8	360.3	-2.0	60.5	59.1	-1.4
Quebec	3,682.1	3,710.3	0.8	61.0	60.9	-0.1
Ontario	6,223.7	6,326.3	1.6	64.5	64.5	0.0
Manitoba	574.3	578.5	0.7	66.4	66.6	0.2
Saskatchewan	496.4	499.3	0.6	65.4	66.1	0.7
Alberta	1,716.6	1,751.9	2.1	70.7	70.7	0.0
British Columbia	2,035.3	2,059.9	1.2	61.1	61.1	0.0
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,322.6	1,437.3	8.7	7.7	8.2	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.7	39.2	-3.7	14.9	14.2	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	7.7	6.6	-14.3	9.4	7.9	-1.5
Nova Scotia	45.2	49.7	10.0	9.2	10.0	0.8
New Brunswick	38.0	41.0	7.9	9.4	10.2	0.8
Quebec	335.9	402.9	19.9	8.4	9.8	1.4
Ontario	514.4	528.3	2.7	7.6	7.7	0.1
Manitoba	34.7	33.6	-3.2	5.7	5.5	-0.2
Saskatchewan	30.9	32.5	5.2	5.9	6.1	0.2
Alberta	99.6	101.3	1.7	5.5	5.5	0.0
British Columbia	175.7	202.2	15.1	7.9	8.9	1.0

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	July 2003	August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,720.6	15,701.6	-19.0	214.3	-0.1	1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,971.9	3,975.6	3.7	-21.1	0.1	-0.5
Agriculture	334.4	333.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	291.1	283.4	-7.7	16.9	-2.6	6.3
Utilities	132.1	135.3	3.2	0.5	2.4	0.4
Construction	933.5	944.1	10.6	47.6	1.1	5.3
Manufacturing	2,280.9	2,279.8	-1.1	-85.5	0.0	-3.6
Services-producing sector	11,748.7	11,726.1	-22.6	235.5	-0.2	2.0
Trade	2,451.5	2,448.6	-2.9	34.4	-0.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	760.5	765.8	5.3	11.2	0.7	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	930.5	928.3	-2.2	23.6	-0.2	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,007.6	999.8	-7.8	5.7	-0.8	0.6
Management, administrative and other support	616.6	592.8	-23.8	-0.6	-3.9	-0.1
Educational services	1,033.1	1,035.4	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,690.3	1,672.7	-17.6	56.8	-1.0	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	711.9	711.5	-0.4	-14.1	-0.1	-1.9
Accommodation and food services	1,015.3	1,023.8	8.5	31.9	0.8	3.2
Other services	716.3	718.8	2.5	27.3	0.3	3.9
Public administration	815.0	828.5	13.5	58.6	1.7	7.6
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,972.0	2,981.0	9.0	40.8	0.3	1.4
Private sector	12,748.6	12,720.7	-27.9	173.5	-0.2	1.4
Private employees	10,329.2	10,282.8	-46.4	94.4	-0.4	0.9
Self-employed	2,419.4	2,437.9	18.5	79.1	0.8	3.4

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

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

	August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003	August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003	August 2003	July to August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes		Men			Women			
	'000								
Employment	15,701.6	-19.0	214.3	8,369.9	-15.9	68.8	7,331.7	-3.2	145.5
Full-time	12,736.5	-22.3	143.9	7,462.2	-6.8	66.3	5,274.4	-15.3	77.7
Part-time	2,965.1	3.2	70.3	907.7	-9.1	2.5	2,057.4	12.3	67.8
15-24	2,392.7	-2.6	7.6	1,208.0	-5.4	-3.1	1,184.7	2.8	10.8
25 and over	13,308.9	-16.5	206.6	7,161.9	-10.5	71.9	6,147.0	-6.0	134.7
25-54	11,345.5	-18.6	30.2	6,010.0	-12.3	-13.1	5,335.5	-6.3	43.2
55 and over	1,963.5	2.3	176.6	1,151.9	1.8	85.0	811.6	0.5	91.6

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

OTHER RELEASES

Canadian Community Health Survey: Canadian Forces supplement on mental health 2002

On September 3, 2003, the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) released the first national results on mental health and well-being. Data are available today from the Canadian Forces Mental Health Survey, a special supplement to the CCHS.

The target population of the CCHS itself does not include full-time members of the Canadian Forces. As a result, the Department of National Defence commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct a supplemental survey of armed forces personnel, including personnel on reserve status.

This survey measured the prevalence of five mental disorders: major depression, social phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, panic disorder, and general anxiety disorder. It also measured the prevalence of alcohol dependence. Information and definitions related to this release can be found on the Statistics Canada website.

According to the data, 15.1% of the Canadian regular military forces reported symptoms consistent with one or more of the five mental disorders covered in the survey, or alcohol dependence, at some time during the 12 months prior to the interview. The prevalence among the reserves was lower (12.7%).

The survey found differences in the prevalence of various disorders between regular and reserve forces, and also found differences between rank and gender.

For example, 7.6% of regular forces reported major depression, the most common disorder. It was followed by alcohol dependence (4.2%), social phobia (3.6%), post-traumatic stress disorder (2.8%), panic disorder (2.2%) and lastly general anxiety disorder (1.8%).

However, among reservists, alcohol dependence was most commonly reported at 6.2%, followed by major depression (4.1%). Post-traumatic stress disorder (1.2%) dropped to fifth place for the reserves.

The rate of reporting symptoms was generally higher in the lower ranks. As with the general population survey, the Canadian Forces supplement found the rate of reporting symptoms was higher for women than for men, except for alcohol dependence, where it was higher for men.

Preliminary analysis suggests there may be a relationship between higher numbers of deployments and the prevalence of only one of the surveyed

disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, among members of the forces. For example, 4.7% of regular forces who had served on three or more deployments reported symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder. This prevalence was different than the comparable numbers for those serving on one or two deployments (2.7%) and for those with none (1.7%).

For the reserves, there was also a difference in prevalence for post-traumatic stress disorder for those with one or more deployments (2.4%) from those with none (0.9%). Further study is required on this aspect of the survey results.

The survey also asked if respondents had sought help for problems with their emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs. Of those reporting symptoms consistent with one or more of the surveyed disorders or alcohol dependence, 24.5% of the members of the regular forces reported receiving at least one type of help during the 12 months prior to the survey, and found the help sufficient.

A similar number (27.3%) received help, but reported a need for either different or additional services in the area where help was received. Some 12.4% did not receive any help but reported needing it. Finally, 35.0% neither received nor reported needing help, yet they were classified as having symptoms consistent with one of the surveyed disorders.

The comparable numbers for the reserves were: 13.4% reported receiving at least one type of help, and found the help sufficient; 21.8% received help, but reported a need for either different or additional services in the area where help was received; 14.0% did not receive any help but reported needing it, and 50.8% neither received nor reported needing help, yet they were classified as having symptoms consistent with one of the surveyed disorders.

In another aspect of the survey, 7% of regular force members who had any of the disorders reported at least one disability day during the two weeks prior to the survey. This was an occasion in which they had to stay in bed or cut down on their activities because of their emotional or mental health or use of alcohol or drugs. About 4% of the reserves reported at least one disability day, as did 6% of the general population.

Comparison was also made with the broader Canadian civilian population for those disorders covered by both surveys: major depression, social phobia, panic disorder and alcohol dependence. In this case, two disorders were found to have significantly different prevalence among regular force military personnel, after adjustments for differences in the age and sex profiles

of the two populations. The rate for major depression was significantly higher than for the general population, as was the rate for panic disorder. The reserve forces were very similar to the Canadian population. The only difference was that they were found to have significantly lower rates of social phobia disorder than were found in the civilian population.

For more information on the survey content and these analyses, contact Colonel Randy Boddam (613-945-6308), Department of National Defence.

For more information on methodology, data collection activities or how to obtain additional information from the survey database, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; ssd@statcan.ca) or Edward Praught (613-951-5386; edward.praught@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Public sector employment

Second quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries are now available for the second quarter. Data have been revised back to 1999.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 to 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1713 and 1728.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-0379; salodan@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 2003

Data on Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for July 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

The July 2003 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 55, no. 7 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Construction type plywood

June 2003

Data on Construction type plywood are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

The June 2003 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 51, no. 6 (35-001-XIB, \$5/\$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production of eggs

July 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.6 million dozen in July, down 0.9% from July 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The July 2003 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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 Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat, a weekly review, September 5, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat, a weekly review, September 5, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimate of production of principal field crops, Vol. 82, no. 5
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$11/\$66).

Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimate of production of principal field crops, Vol. 82, no. 5
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$15/\$88).

Construction type plywood, June 2003, Vol. 51, no. 6
Catalogue number 35-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, July 2003, Vol. 55, no. 7
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Labour force information, week ending August 16, 2003
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$8/\$78).

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 or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:




1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE001-0007-0-003	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-based Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2003. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 8 TO SEPTEMBER 12

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Building permits	July 2003
8	Grain stocks	As of July 31, 2003
9	Performing arts	2000/01
10	Postsecondary Education Participation Survey	2001/02
10	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2003
10	New Housing Price Index	July 2003
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2003
11	Working hours in Canada and the United States	1979-2000
12	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2003