



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 2, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, November 1994** 2  
 In November the number of employed jumped by 95,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 9.6%, its lowest level in four years.
- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, third quarter 1994** 6  
 Goods producers excluding farmers increased their capacity use a further 1.6% in the third quarter, bringing the rate to 82.9%. This was the second consecutive significant increase since the economic expansion of 1987-88.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour force survey

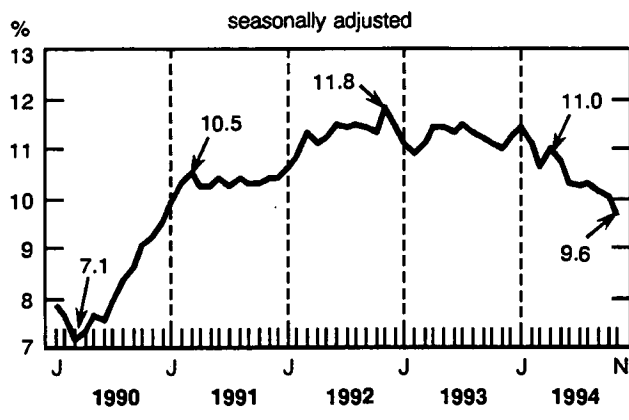
November 1994

In November the number of employed jumped by 95,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 9.6%, the lowest level in four years. The employment increase follows a small decrease in October and continues a trend of strong employment growth, which has averaged 40,000 a month since January 1994.

### Unemployment rate returns to single digits

The number of unemployed persons declined 50,000 in November, to 1,364,000. Since January, the number of persons looking for a job has dropped by 228,000 and the unemployment rate has decreased 1.8 percentage points to 9.6%, the lowest rate since December 1990.

### Unemployment rate



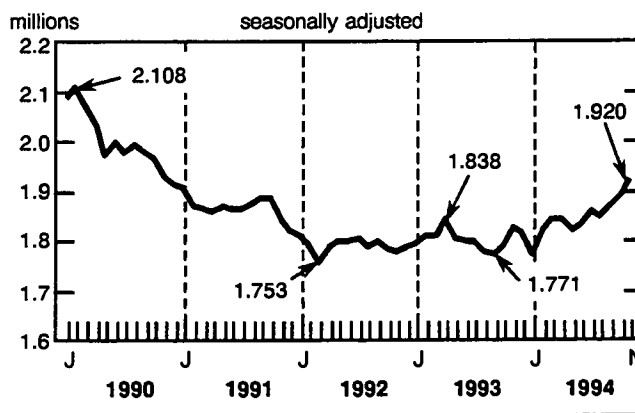
Full-time employment growth since the beginning of the year has pushed the unemployment rate down 1.8 percentage points to 8.6% for adult men and down 1.3 percentage points to 8.3% for adult women. The unemployment rate among youths also decreased over this period (down 2.5 percentage points to 15.4%), a result of both employment growth and labour force decline.

### Growth in manufacturing in Ontario

In November employment grew in both the goods-producing industries (+38,000) and the services

sector (+71,000). Employment rose 29,000 in manufacturing, bringing gains since January to 153,000 (+8.7%). These increases coincide with strong growth in unfilled orders and shipments since the beginning of the year, as reported by the monthly survey of manufacturing. Growth was particularly strong in Ontario as manufacturers added 35,000 jobs in November.

### Manufacturing employment



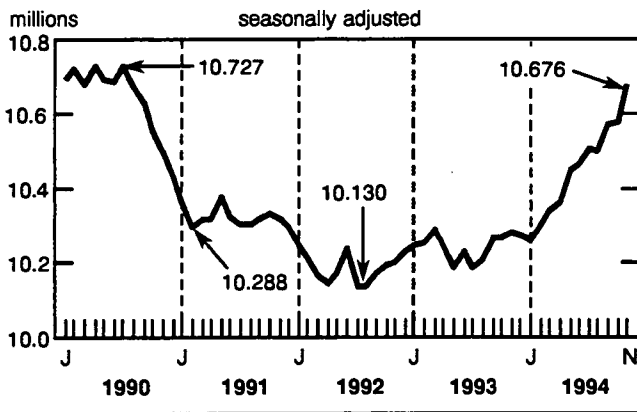
After strong growth in early 1994, employment in construction has changed little since June. This levelling off in construction employment coincides with similar trends in housing starts and in the total value of building permits.

In services-producing industries, employment gained 71,000 after a drop of 44,000 in October. Largely offsetting month-to-month changes occurred in trade, transportation, communications and other utilities, and public administration. Employment in trade has fluctuated since the beginning of the year, reflecting similar variations in retail sales.

### Growth in full-time employment

All of November's employment growth was in full-time work (+100,000). The increase was split equally among youths, adult males and adult females. Full-time employment gains since January have totalled 422,000, increasing by 171,000 among adult women and 184,000 among adult men. Full-time employment among youths has fluctuated in recent months and, with November's gain, stands 67,000 above its level in January.

## Full-time employment



During the recent recession, full-time employment fell by 595,000. The gains in 1994 coupled with smaller gains in the previous two years have returned full-time employment to within 50,000 of the pre-recession peak of April 1990.

## Employment rate increases

Accelerated employment growth since January moved the employment rate (the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over with a job) up 1.1 percentage points to 58.7%. This rate was little changed since April 1992 after falling 4.2 percentage points from its peak in April 1990.

## Provincial employment

In November employment rose 45,000 in Ontario, resuming its upward trend after a decline of 20,000 in October. This increase brings gains to 182,000 (+3.8%) since January. Employment in Quebec climbed 38,000, and is up 71,000 (+2.4%) since January. In Saskatchewan, employment declines usually observed at this time of year did not occur, leading to an increase of 10,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate. Employment also increased in Alberta (+9,000), Manitoba (+4,000) and New Brunswick (+3,000). The level of employment did not change significantly in the other provinces.

## LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

You may at any time press 0 to speak with a labour market analyst. To repeat a message, enter \*. To select another message enter ##.

**LFS information line: 613-951-9448**

## Enter topic code

## To hear:

- 11 Commentary on this month's situation
- 12 Industry employment
- 13 Provincial employment and unemployment estimates
- 14 Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates
- 15 Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program
- 16 Next release date and notes to users

**Hint:** if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.

**Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.**

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended November 12, 1994* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, \$300). The November 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of December. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for January 6th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

# Labour force characteristics

	November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,185	45	205
Employment ('000)	12,821	95	373
Full-time ('000)	10,676	100	403
Part-time ('000)	2,145	-5	-30
Unemployment ('000)	1,364	-50	-168
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	-0.4	-1.4
Participation rate (%)	65.0	0.2	-
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	0.3	0.9
	November 1994	November 1993	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,081	13,881	200
Employment ('000)	12,785	12,399	386
Full-time ('000)	10,577	10,156	421
Part-time ('000)	2,208	2,243	-36
Unemployment ('000)	1,296	1,482	-186
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	10.7	-1.5
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.5	-
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	57.6	1.0

- Nil or zero.

## Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>14,140</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>14,081</b>	<b>13,881</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>
Newfoundland	238	234	234	232	229	53.4	52.5	52.7	52.0	51.5
Prince Edward Island	67	69	66	65	65	65.4	67.1	65.5	63.9	64.5
Nova Scotia	420	423	418	417	417	59.4	59.8	59.5	59.0	59.5
New Brunswick	340	338	330	336	323	59.5	59.2	58.4	58.8	57.1
Quebec	3,460	3,436	3,421	3,440	3,402	62.4	62.0	62.2	62.0	61.9
Ontario	5,420	5,394	5,350	5,390	5,321	66.1	65.9	66.3	65.7	65.9
Manitoba	545	545	547	542	542	66.8	66.8	67.4	66.4	66.7
Saskatchewan	479	472	476	471	468	66.4	65.5	66.3	65.3	65.2
Alberta	1,423	1,422	1,402	1,413	1,387	72.3	72.3	72.1	71.8	71.3
British Columbia	1,793	1,802	1,740	1,775	1,728	65.1	65.6	65.4	64.5	64.9

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>12,821</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>12,785</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>
Newfoundland	188	186	185	186	184	42.2	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.5
Prince Edward Island	57	58	54	55	52	55.4	56.7	53.9	53.6	52.0
Nova Scotia	367	369	354	367	356	51.9	52.2	50.4	51.8	50.7
New Brunswick	300	297	290	297	285	52.5	52.0	51.3	52.0	50.4
Quebec	3,064	3,026	2,983	3,053	2,970	55.2	54.6	54.2	55.0	54.0
Ontario	4,951	4,906	4,789	4,952	4,782	60.4	59.9	59.3	60.4	59.3
Manitoba	501	497	497	501	494	61.4	60.9	61.2	61.4	60.8
Saskatchewan	448	438	439	442	433	62.1	60.7	61.1	61.2	60.3
Alberta	1,317	1,308	1,273	1,312	1,261	66.9	66.5	65.4	66.6	64.8
British Columbia	1,632	1,638	1,590	1,622	1,583	59.3	59.7	59.8	58.9	59.5

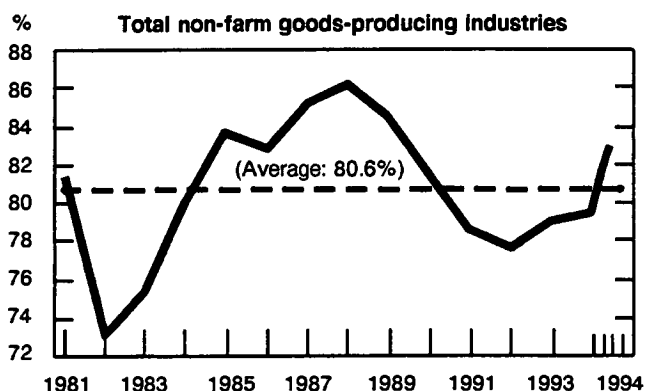
	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993	November 1994	October 1994	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Newfoundland	50	48	49	46	44	21.0	20.5	20.9	19.8	19.4
Prince Edward Island	10	11	12	11	13	15.3	15.5	17.8	16.1	19.5
Nova Scotia	53	54	64	51	62	12.6	12.8	15.3	12.1	14.8
New Brunswick	40	41	40	38	38	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.4	11.8
Quebec	396	410	438	388	432	11.4	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.7
Ontario	469	488	561	438	539	8.7	9.0	10.5	8.1	10.1
Manitoba	44	48	50	41	48	8.1	8.8	9.1	7.6	8.9
Saskatchewan	31	34	37	29	35	6.5	7.2	7.8	6.2	7.5
Alberta	106	114	129	102	126	7.4	8.0	9.2	7.2	9.1
British Columbia	161	164	150	153	145	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.4

## Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 1994

Goods producers excluding farmers increased their capacity use a further 1.6% in the third quarter, bringing the rate to 82.9%. This was the second consecutive significant increase since the economic expansion of 1987-88. While still below the 86.8% high of late 1987, the level is well above the 77.3% low of the second quarter of 1992.

### Industrial capacity utilization rates



Although this level of capacity use is above its long-term average (80.6% from 1981 to date), another important development relating to productive capacity is the recent surge in business investment. As a result of expected strong investment by goods producers in 1994, especially in machinery and equipment (+8.6%), additional productive capacity is being created that will help alleviate emerging capacity constraints.

The manufacturing sector's capacity use increased 2.0% to 82.8% in the third quarter. Nineteen of the 22 manufacturing industry groups showed increases.

Fuelled by increased business investment spending and strong export demand, durable goods manufacturers increased their rate of capacity use by 2.6%. Stimulated by high rates (83.7% in the third quarter), they are also boosting their own capital investment spending by 28% in 1994. Capacity use in the primary metals industries increased 4.7% to 93.9%, mainly due to an 11% increase in spending

#### Note to users

*The capacity utilization rate for an industry is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. The level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. The degree of pressure exerted on the production facilities of an industry can be assessed by comparing the capacity utilization rate to its long-term average.*

on pipeline construction in 1994. Another significant gain (+4.8%) in capacity use was registered by fabricated metals industries, where the rate reached 83.2% because of increases in non-residential and engineering construction. Electrical and electronics industries recorded a peak level of capacity use (91.4%), reflecting strong demand for computerized equipment.

In the non-durable goods group of industries, the rate of capacity use in rubber products (92.6%) neared its most recent peak (93.6% in the fourth quarter of 1984). In contrast, the only three manufacturing industries with lower capacity use in the third quarter were food (-0.3%), leather and allied products (-4.6%), and refined petroleum and coal (-4.1%), where production decreased due to temporary closures of refineries.

Capacity use in the mining and quarrying industries reached a new peak (94.8%) in the third quarter. The driving force was exploratory drilling activity due to strong U.S. demand for gas and lower drilling costs in Canada.

Moderate weather in the third quarter reduced domestic energy demand and lowered rates of capacity use in both electric power systems (-1.0%) and gas distribution systems (-1.6%).

Restructuring in the logging and forestry industries contributed to a 1.5% rise in the rate of capacity use, bringing it to 92.6%. This high rate has led firms in the industry to increase their capital investment spending plans by over 40% in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: 3140.**

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada* (31-003, \$12/\$48) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

## Industrial capacity utilization rates

Industry	Third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Third quarter 1993 to Third quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994 to Third quarter 1994
% change					
<b>Total non-farm goods-producing industries</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Logging and forestry	81.1	91.2	92.6	14.2	1.5
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	87.8	89.7	91.7	4.4	2.2
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	83.8	90.2	94.8	13.1	5.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas	90.4	89.4	89.7	-0.8	0.3
Manufacturing	78.0	81.2	82.8	6.2	2.0
Durable goods	76.9	81.6	83.7	8.8	2.6
Wood	87.9	91.2	91.6	4.2	0.4
Furniture and fixture	66.9	72.8	73.0	9.1	0.3
Primary metals	88.5	89.7	93.9	6.1	4.7
Fabricated metal products	71.7	79.4	83.2	16.0	4.8
Machinery	76.4	76.0	78.1	2.2	2.8
Transportation equipment	73.2	76.3	77.3	5.6	1.3
Electrical and electronic products	77.2	89.0	91.4	18.4	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	71.2	75.7	78.2	9.8	3.3
Other manufacturing	75.1	74.8	75.4	0.4	0.8
Non-durable goods	79.3	80.7	81.7	3.0	1.2
Food	75.9	77.0	76.8	1.2	-0.3
Beverage	70.8	72.2	74.0	4.5	2.5
Tobacco products	63.7	74.0	77.3	21.4	4.5
Rubber products	88.1	90.1	92.6	5.1	2.8
Plastic products	79.1	85.7	89.4	13.0	4.3
Leather and allied products	64.7	66.9	63.8	-1.4	-4.6
Primary textile	82.0	85.9	87.8	7.1	2.2
Textile products	69.1	68.6	69.2	0.1	0.9
Clothing	75.0	74.1	75.0	0.0	1.2
Paper and allied products	87.1	87.8	88.7	1.8	1.0
Printing, publishing and allied	72.3	72.2	74.2	2.6	2.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	87.0	91.6	87.8	0.9	-4.1
Chemical and chemical products	86.8	87.2	89.2	2.8	2.3
Construction	72.7	75.7	76.7	5.5	1.3
Electric power and gas distribution systems	81.7	82.0	81.1	-0.7	-1.1
Electric power	81.9	82.7	81.9	0.0	-1.0
Gas distribution	80.5	77.2	76.0	-5.6	-1.6
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Intermediate goods manufacturing <sup>1</sup>	82.9	85.9	88.0	6.2	2.4
Final goods manufacturing <sup>2</sup>	74.2	77.7	78.9	6.3	1.5
Energy industries <sup>3</sup>	84.1	83.6	82.4	-2.0	-1.4
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	77.1	80.6	82.3	6.7	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

<sup>2</sup> These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries.

**Note:** estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Postcensal estimates of census families for Canada, the provinces and territories July 1, 1994

Preliminary 1994 postcensal estimates of the number of census families, as well as final estimates for 1992 and updated estimates for 1993, are now available.

These postcensal estimates of families were distributed by characteristics of 1) size and structure (husband-wife and lone-parent), 2) structure and age group of children, 3) age of husband and age of wife, 4) lone-parent families by family size, sex and age group of parent, and 5) lone-parent families by number of persons in family and average family size by sex of parent.

These data can be found in the following CANSIM matrices: total number of census families at June 1, 1956 to 1986 (6513); total number of census families at July 1, 1986 to 1991, unadjusted for net census undercount (6342); and total number of census families at July 1, 1991 to 1994, adjusted for net census undercount (6343).

**Available on CANSIM : matrices 6342-6343 and 6513.**

These data will be published in *Annual demographic statistics, 1994* (91-213, \$40), which will be available in March 1995.

For further information on methodology, contact Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) or Ronald Raby (613-951-9582), Demography Division.

For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Provincial and territorial government enterprise finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st 1992 actual

In 1992 provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned after-tax profit of \$4.1 billion, up \$0.1 billion over 1991. The profits of liquor authorities (\$2.3 billion), lottery corporations (\$1.6 billion), and electric power utilities (\$1.5 billion) totalled \$5.4 billion, which was partially offset by losses of enterprises engaged in other industries.

Total income reached \$47.0 billion, a \$0.8 billion increase over 1991, while total expenses were up \$0.7 billion to \$42.9 billion.

Total assets of provincial and territorial government business enterprises stood at \$210.8 billion at the end of 1992, a 4.6% increase over 1991. The gross debt (total liabilities) increased by \$10.1 billion (+5.8%) to \$183.1 billion at the end of 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.**

Data for 1991 have been revised to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Federal government enterprise finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st 1993 actual

In 1993 federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned after-tax profit of \$4.5 billion, up \$1.7 billion from the previous year. Monetary authorities (Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account) accounted for \$4.1 billion of the after-tax profit.

Total assets of federal government enterprises increased by \$7.4 billion to \$102.6 billion at the end of 1993. Gross debt (total liabilities) stood at \$93.0 billion at the end of 1993, up \$7.6 billion or 8.9% from 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214-3240.**

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■



**Firms that trade, business services**  
1993

Preliminary data are available on business services firms that trade with other provinces or territories or with other countries. Only firms that produce business services in just one province or territory are included; however, they dominate this sector.

For further information on this release, contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0867), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

## Cement

October 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 178 454 tonnes of cement in October 1994, up 10.7% from 1 064 093<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes in October 1993 but down 4.5% from 1 233 613 tonnes in September 1994.

For January to October 1994, shipments totalled 8 964 770 tonnes, up 12.0% from 8 003 938 tonnes during the same period in 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).**

The October 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact  
Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Prefabricated portable metal buildings industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled \$73.6 million, down 6.9% from \$79.1 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1992

For details see page 4-10

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labor Force Survey, August 1992**  
The unemployment rate fell to 11.3 per August 1992. 2
- **Payroll Progress by Industry, July 1992**  
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index was revised to highest level after July 1992, the revision had partial products from previous reports from July 1992. 4
- **Advanced Statistics of Selection, 1992-94**  
Since 1984, selection is measured in human capital that rose from 2002 level in an expanded 2002 level in 1992-94. The G-6+ average from 1982-92 was the country's average in 1992. 6

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Department of Finance and Statistics, August 1992** 7
- **Bank of Canada, August 1992** 7
- **Human Resources Development Canada, August 1992** 7
- **Health Canada, August 1992** 7
- **Industry and Commerce Statistics, August 1992** 8
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

**MAJOR RELEASE DATES:** Week of September 13-17

11

McGraw-Hill  
Statistics Canada

Canada

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,  
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**Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)**

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, October 1994.**

**Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Pack of processed peas, 1994.**

**Catalogue number 32-235**

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

**Rigid insulating board, October 1994.**

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Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Building permits Savers/investors/investment	October 1994 1993-94
7	Canadian social trends Estimates of labour income	Winter 1994 September 1994
9	New motor vehicle sales New housing price index	October 1994 October 1994

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