



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 29, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Population Health Survey: Cycle 2, 1996/97**

In 1996/97, nearly two-thirds of the population reported that their health was excellent or very good, a proportion virtually unchanged from 1994/95. However, this apparent stability conceals the frequent fluctuations that occur in the health of individuals.

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- **International travel account, first quarter 1998**

The international travel account deficit increased 8.9% in the first quarter of 1998. The deficit in the travel account with the United States was at its lowest level in nine years, whereas the deficit with other countries was the highest since the first quarter of 1990.

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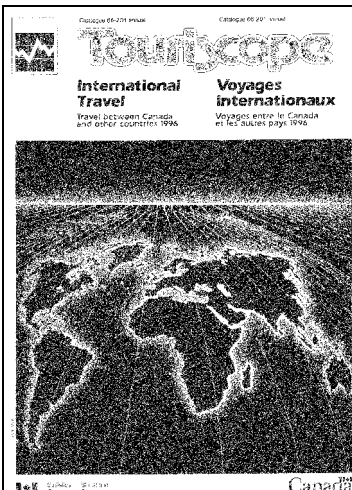
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- Employment, earnings and hours—errata, March 1998

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- Department store sales and stocks, April 1998

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Touriscope: international travel 1996

The 1996 issue of *Touriscope: international travel* reviews and analyzes the annual data on travel to and from Canada. The publication profiles international travellers by their province, state or country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose of trip, length of stay, expenditures, age group and sex.

The 1996 issue of *Touriscope: international travel* (66-201-XPB, \$42) is now available. See *How to order publications*. It is also available electronically (66-201-XIB, \$32) on the Internet. See www.statcan.ca.

For further information on this release, contact Carol Moskaluk (613-951-9169; fax: (613-951-2909; moskcar@statcan.ca). International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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MAJOR RELEASES

National Population Health Survey: Cycle 2 1996/97

In 1996/97, nearly two-thirds of the population reported that their health was excellent or very good, a proportion virtually unchanged from 1994/95.

However, data from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS), the first-ever longitudinal study of the health of Canadians, show that this apparent stability conceals frequent fluctuations that occur in the health of many individuals.

The survey interviewed a panel of 17,276 individuals during 1994 and 1995, then returned to interview them a second time during 1996 and 1997 to determine how they were faring. The results were weighted to represent the entire population. These data show that during the two-year period alone, the health of large segments of the population can change abruptly.

For example, just over 757,000 people who reported not having high blood pressure in 1994/95 reported a new diagnosis of this condition within the two-year period, and about 209,000 people indicated that they had been newly diagnosed with diabetes. New diagnoses of arthritis or rheumatism—a major cause of disability, pain and visits to the doctor—were reported for 1.2 million people who did not have either of these conditions in 1994/95.

In contrast, some individuals (from among those aged 65 and over for example) exhibited considerable powers of recovery. Seniors experienced higher rates of chronic disease and loss of function than younger adults. However, substantial proportions of seniors with physical limitations in 1994/95 reported two years later that their ability to function had improved. One in five seniors who required help with tasks such as meal preparation, grocery shopping and housework no longer needed such assistance two years later. There was a similar improvement among seniors who had depended on others for personal care, such as washing, dressing or eating.

These findings echo American research suggesting that the capacity of individual seniors to function may vary more than can be perceived from snapshot information collected at only one point in time.

Major shifts in the population of home-care recipients may also partly reflect the changing nature of health. In 1994/95, just over half a million people, or 2.4% of the population aged 18 or older, received

Note to readers

This release is based on the second cycle of data collection by the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). The first cycle in 1994/95 examined health status, use of health services, risk factors, and demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex and household income.

With the second cycle in 1996/97, longitudinal data have become available. These data allow the analysis of various factors that either make Canadians ill or maintain their health. Additional data collected in 1996/97 offer new cross-sectional information on access to health care. The NPHS is designed to enhance understanding, as the survey accumulates additional information, of the processes affecting health.

The NPHS collects information from a panel of 17,276 individuals, re-interviewing them every two years for up to two decades for longitudinal purposes. The response rate for these individuals was 94% in 1996/97. In total, residents of 82,000 households in all provinces (except people on Indian reserves or on Canadian Forces bases) were interviewed in 1996/97 for cross-sectional purposes. Results of separate surveys of the territories and of the institutional population will be released in the summer and fall, respectively.

some type of government-supported home care. Two years later, just over one-third (36%) of these people were still receiving services, and close to half (46%) were still living in their homes but no longer receiving home care.

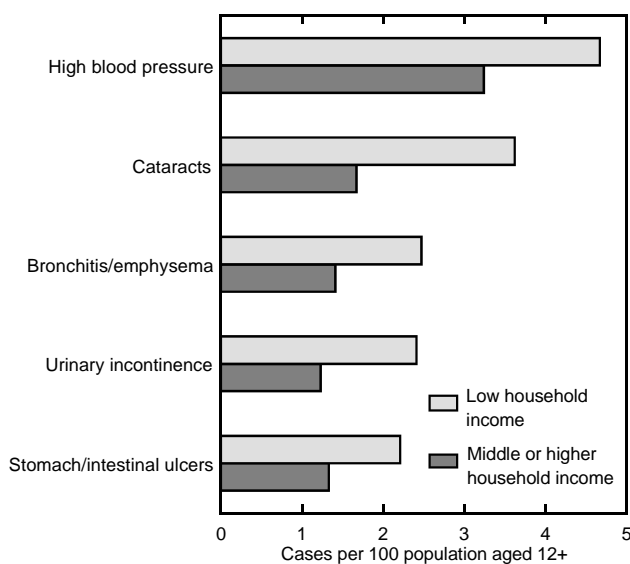
Among people aged 65 and older in this group of just over half a million, 40% of those who received home care in 1994/95 were still receiving services, while 36% were managing at home without government-supported home care.

Low income can predict poor health

Data that track changes in health over time provide clearer information than has been previously available on factors that put people at risk of ill health. For example, NPHS data support the theory that low income gives rise to poor health, rather than the reverse.

Over the two-year period, the rates at which people experienced major chronic diseases—including emphysema, high blood pressure and stomach ulcers—were higher for those in the group with low household income in 1994/95 than for those with more income.

**Rate of disease onset in Canada
between 1994/95 and 1996/97**



People with low income were also more likely to begin receiving home care over the two-year period, reflecting their poorer health and greater loss of self-sufficiency.

As well as poor health, low income is also predictive of premature death. People under 75 in the low income group in 1994/95 had twice the odds of dying during the next two years than those in the middle or higher income groups. This is true even after taking into account factors such as the sex of the individual, chronic diseases and smoking.

Income groups used in NPHS*

Household size (number of persons)	Income group	
	Low	Middle or higher
1 or 2	< \$15,000	\$15,000+
3 or 4	< \$20,000	\$20,000+
5 or more	< \$30,000	\$30,000+

* The measure of household income used for the NPHS takes into account annual income and the number of people in the household.

Exercise benefited physical and mental health

With only two years of longitudinal data from the 17,276 individuals, the NPHS provides solid evidence that physical activity pays off.

Individuals in 1994/95 who were active, free of heart disease and in excellent or very good health had one-fifth the odds of developing heart disease during the subsequent two years compared with sedentary people who had the same level of health.

Physically active people were also at lower risk of experiencing depression in the two-year period between interviews.

Some people prone to injury

The NPHS also found that if an individual had been injured seriously enough to limit activities in 1994/95, there was a strong likelihood of being injured again within the next two years.

In 1996/97, injuries (other than repetitive strain injuries) affected 2.6 million people. Almost one-quarter of men and 17% of women who had reported an injury in 1994/95 stated that they also experienced injury in 1996/97. Accidental falls were most often the cause for people injured in both periods. The data support the theory of injury proneness, which suggests that behavioural, physical or environmental factors put some people at higher risk of injury.

Specific traits that put people at risk of injury include young age and participation in active physical pursuits. Compared with people aged 35 and older, the odds of sustaining an injury for those aged 12 to 34 are about 50% higher. Being physically active (at any age) adds about the same amount of injury risk as being young.

Repetitive strain injuries becoming a major health problem

Including the longitudinal panel, the NPHS interviewed a total of 82,000 people in all provinces (except for those on Indian reserves or Canadian Forces bases) for a one-time snapshot of their health. The remainder of this report analyses data from this larger group of individuals. Again, the results were weighted to represent the entire population.

According to these snapshot NPHS data, injuries arising from repetitious muscular effort constitute an important health problem. In 1996/97, nearly 2 million people aged 12 and older sustained repetitive strain injuries (RSIs) that were serious enough to hamper their usual activities. These injuries caused by overuse of certain muscles included carpal tunnel syndrome, tennis elbow, other tendinitis and back injury.

Injuries to the back or spine accounted for the greatest share (20%) of RSIs among men. Injuries of the wrist, hand or fingers were the most common of these injuries (25%) among women. Nearly half of all

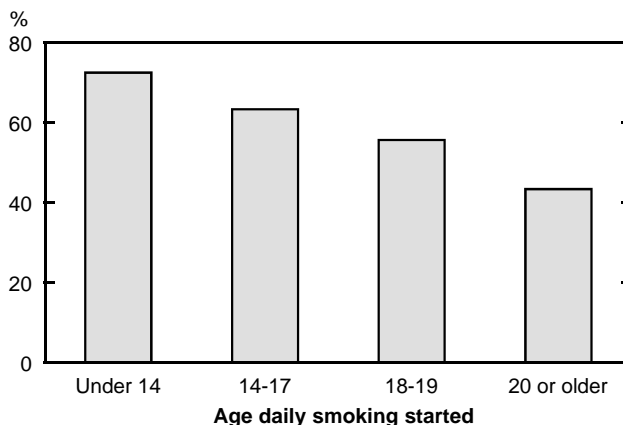
RSIs occurred at work or school. Leisure activities and sports accounted for about 3 out of 10 RSIs.

Childhood experiences—a lasting impact

Childhood experiences have a lasting impact. People who reported growing up with an alcoholic parent had more than twice the odds of reporting that they abuse alcohol themselves. Like many other illnesses, a tendency to alcohol dependence is partly inherited, but it may also be learned.

In addition, individuals who begin smoking in early adolescence tend to be more addicted to smoking than those who start later. One way of measuring the degree to which an individual is dependent on cigarettes involves counting the elapsed time between waking and smoking a cigarette. Smoking within 30 minutes of waking is seen as a sign of profound dependence. NPHS data show that among people who are daily smokers before the age of 14, 72% reported they have the habit of lighting up within 30 minutes of waking, compared with 43% of those who started smoking daily at the age of 20 or older.

Percentage of daily smokers in Canada who smoke within 30 minutes after waking, 1996/97



The 1996/97 *National Population Health Survey Overview* will be released in July, as will the 1996/97 public-use microdata file, the data from the Asthma Supplementary Survey, and the results from the Yukon and Northwest Territories Surveys.

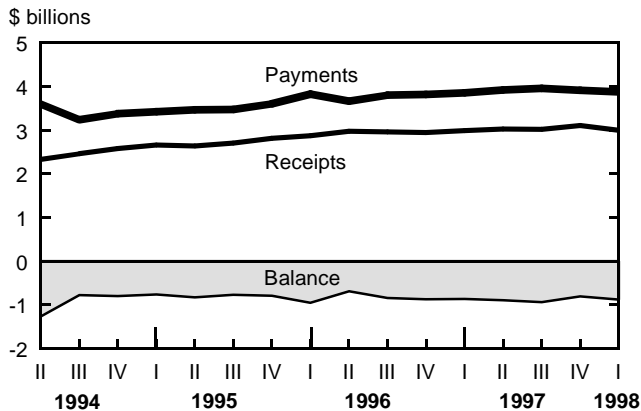
For further information about the National Population Health Survey, contact Larry Swain (613-951-3830; fax: 613-951-4198; swailar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. For information about data content, contact Bryan Lafrance (613-951-3285; fax 613-951-4198; lafrance@statcan.ca). To request custom tabulations of the data, contact the Client Custom Services Unit (613-951-1746). ■

International travel account

First quarter 1998 (preliminary)

The international travel account deficit increased 8.9% in the first quarter of 1998. The deficit in the travel account with the United States was at its lowest level in nine years, whereas the deficit with other countries was the highest since the first quarter of 1990.

Canada's international travel account deficit jumped in the first quarter



Overseas residents' spending in Canada fell

The drop in spending by overseas residents travelling to Canada was the main contributor to the increase in the overall deficit. Those receipts were down 8.1% from the previous quarter, to \$1.2 billion, the lowest level since the second quarter of 1995.

A number of factors continue to deter overseas travellers from choosing Canada as a destination and from spending as much as in the past.

In the last few years, the Canadian dollar has gained strength against most European currencies and the Japanese yen, making Canada more expensive in the eyes of residents of these countries. Furthermore, the repercussions of Asia's financial crisis are still being felt.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, the quarterly data in this release are seasonally adjusted. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars and not adjusted for inflation. The data have been revised back to 1993.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education-related spending and medical-related spending. Payments represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education-related spending and medical-related spending.

Overseas countries are countries other than the United States.

Meanwhile, Canadians' spending in countries other than the United States slipped by 0.4% from the record of \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1997.

Consequently, the deficit in the travel account between Canada and countries other than the United States swelled more than 50%, to \$286 million. Only the \$294 million deficit registered in the first quarter of 1990 was larger.

Reduction in the deficit with the United States

During the first quarter of 1998, the Canadian dollar reached an all-time low compared with the U.S. dollar. Canadians made fewer trips south of the border and their spending during these trips (\$2.4 billion) was down for a third consecutive quarter.

Meanwhile, receipts from Americans were practically unchanged from the record \$1.8 billion spent the previous quarter.

The net result was a 4.7% reduction of the deficit in the travel account between Canada and the United States. It shrank to \$592 million, the lowest in the last nine years.

Overall, the international travel account deficit jumped 8.9%, to \$878 million. This deficit had peaked during the fourth quarter of 1991, when it was twice as large (\$1.9 billion).

For further information on this release, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; duboluc@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 1997 ^r	Second quarter 1997 ^r	Third quarter 1997 ^r	Fourth quarter 1997 ^r	First quarter 1998 ^p	1996	1997
seasonally adjusted ¹							
\$ millions							
United States							
Receipts	1,645	1,725	1,730	1,800	1,798	6,485	6,901
Payments	2,511	2,554	2,526	2,421	2,390	9,871	10,012
Balance	-866	-828	-796	-621	-592	-3,386	-3,110
All other countries							
Receipts	1,347	1,300	1,287	1,307	1,201	5,273	5,240
Payments	1,346	1,365	1,433	1,493	1,488	5,251	5,637
Balance	1	-66	-147	-186	-286	23	-397
Total							
Receipts	2,992	3,025	3,017	3,107	2,999	11,759	12,141
Payments	3,856	3,919	3,960	3,914	3,877	15,122	15,649
Balance	-864	-894	-943	-807	-878	-3,363	-3,508
unadjusted ¹							
\$ millions							
United States							
Receipts	872	1,799	3,019	1,211	952	6,485	6,901
Payments	2,916	2,748	2,422	1,926	2,789	9,871	10,012
Balance	-2,044	-949	597	-715	-1,837	-3,386	-3,110
All other countries							
Receipts	809	1,339	2,149	943	737	5,273	5,240
Payments	1,473	1,282	1,594	1,288	1,632	5,251	5,637
Balance	-664	57	555	-345	-895	23	-397
Total							
Receipts	1,681	3,138	5,168	2,154	1,689	11,759	12,141
Payments	4,389	4,030	4,016	3,214	4,421	15,122	15,649
Balance	-2,708	-892	1,152	-1,060	-2,732	-3,363	-3,508

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours—errata

March 1998 (preliminary)

The Daily for May 28, 1998 said that year-over-year average weekly earnings were \$1.95 higher in March 1998. Actually, compared with March 1997, average weekly earnings were 1.9% higher.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks

April 1998

Department store sales remained virtually unchanged in April 1998. Sales edged up only \$3.0 million (+0.2%) from March to 1,451.7 million (seasonally adjusted). Compared with a year earlier, department store sales for April rose \$153.7 million (+11.8%). Except for pauses in the last half of 1995, department store sales have been generally increasing since the restructurings in 1993 and 1994.

Unadjusted for seasonality, department store sales were 15.6% higher in April 1998 than in April 1997. This increase in unadjusted sales is partly attributable to the Easter holiday. Easter typically generates higher sales during the month it falls. In 1998, Easter fell in April; in 1997, it occurred in March.

Comparing April 1998 to April 1997, the largest percentage increases in sales (unadjusted) were in Nova Scotia (+28.6%) and New Brunswick (+25.9%). Sales increases were below the national average in only British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories (+5.8%) and in Quebec (+14.8%).

Department store sales including concessions

	April 1997	April 1998	April 1997 to April 1998	Jan.- April 1998	Jan.- April 1997 to Jan.- April 1998
unadjusted					
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions	% change
Canada	1,154.2	1,333.7	15.6	4,378.8	12.7
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Is- land	19.6	23.7	20.9	77.2	16.4
Nova Scotia	32.6	41.9	28.6	130.1	13.7
New Brunswick	25.0	31.5	25.9	96.5	15.6
Quebec	218.8	251.2	14.8	807.2	11.8
Ontario	483.6	562.4	16.3	1,847.0	13.6
Manitoba	47.1	56.3	19.5	183.3	12.6
Saskatchewan	38.1	44.2	16.0	144.1	14.6
Alberta	130.5	154.3	18.3	513.3	17.6
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	159.0	168.3	5.8	580.0	5.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

For further information on this release, contact Jason Randall (613-951-5668; randjas@statcan.ca), Retail Commodity Section, Distributive Trades Division. ■

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM

May 1998

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 other industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. This information is offered for 24 sectors, and can be purchased by individual sector or as a complete package.

For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the Table Viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the Series Browser for more extensive time series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is linked to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, provides pop-up textual descriptions for every series and embodies consistent data conventions—all features designed to make analysis easy and accurate. State-of-the-art functions offer searching, graphing, viewing,

exporting and transforming capabilities—providing exact information quickly and easily.

Much of the data appearing in the *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* has now been updated to incorporate the changes related to the historical revision of the *Canadian System of National Accounts* product. However, because of this update, the January, February and March 1998 issues of *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* could not be produced.

The May 1998 issue of the *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is now available. An annual subscription (one CD-ROM per month) to the full package (15F0015XCB) costs \$995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of \$258 per individual sector.

For further information, or to request a free demonstration CD-ROM, contact Kim Lauzon (613-951-9417; fax: 613-951-3688; lauzonk@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

March 1998

In March, crude oil production was 6.5% higher than in March 1997, the 10th consecutive monthly year-over-year increase. Exports, which accounted for 54.5% of total production, continued their upward trend, climbing 9.0% in March 1998 from the year-earlier level. Exports, driven by strong demand in the United States, have been increasing steadily for 22 months in a row. Year-to-date exports of crude oil were up 16.5% over the same period in 1997.

Imports of crude oil rose 2.0% from the March 1997 level, following a drop of 1.4% in January and an increase of 10.5% in February. For the first quarter of 1998, imports were up 3.3%.

Natural gas production increased 3.4% from March 1997, while domestic sales fell 5.2%. Sales have declined for five consecutive months, due to milder-than-normal temperatures during the 1997-98 heating season. Exports of natural gas, which accounted for 54.4% of total production, posted a 7.8% increase in March. Year-to-date exports were up 5.3% over the same period in 1997.

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 1997	March 1998	March 1997 to March 1998
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 308.5	10 981.7	6.5
Exports	5 492.7	5 986.3	9.0
Imports ²	3 869.2	3 946.5	2.0
Refinery receipts	8 268.4	8 279.8	0.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 547.4	14 005.3	3.4
Exports	7 058.7	7 611.5	7.8
Canadian sales ⁴	7 346.7	6 965.7	-5.2

	Jan.-March 1997	Jan.-March 1998	Jan.- March 1997 to Jan.- March 1998
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	29 979.9	31 890.5	6.4
Exports	16 477.2	19 198.7	16.5
Imports ²	10 922.7	11 279.6	3.3
Refinery receipts	24 030.1	23 906.9	-0.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	40 317.6	41 384.6	2.6
Exports	21 069.6	22 193.9	5.3
Canadian sales ⁴	23 277.4	21 902.1	-5.9

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in the ITD data of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The February 1998 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in May. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562; oconger@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power

March 1998

Milder weather throughout Canada led to reduced generation of electricity in March. Net generation of electricity decreased to 48 707 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 3.0% from March 1997. Exports increased 2.1% to 3 409 GWh, and imports almost doubled from 681 GWh to 1 302 GWh.

Generation of hydro-electricity decreased 4.5% to 30 746 GWh, due mainly to milder weather in Quebec compared with March 1997. The temporary closing of seven nuclear reactors at Ontario Hydro's Pickering and Bruce plants led to a 13.6% drop in nuclear generation, which totalled 6 638 GWh. Thermal-conventional generation was up 9.8% to 11 323 GWh, mainly to compensate for the loss of nuclear generating capability in Ontario. Higher imports and lower exports also helped Ontario Hydro meet its domestic demand despite the lost generating capacity.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of March 1998 totalled 145 390 GWh, down 4.6% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (9 474 GWh) dropped 1.1%, whereas year-to-date imports (3 910 GWh) were up 74.4% on the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1998 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available the first week of June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke

March 1998

Record exports drove coal production up in March to 6 936 kilotonnes, a 5.1% increase from March 1997. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1998 stood at 19 516 kilotonnes, up 5.7% from the 1997 period.

Exports in March climbed 10.5% from March 1997 to 3 638 kilotonnes—the highest amount ever recorded for one month. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) jumped 52.5% to 2 388 kilotonnes during the same period. This large increase in exports was caused by remaining contractual obligations for the 1997/98 fiscal year. Year-to-date figures show total exports of 8 607 kilotonnes, 2.2% below last year's level.

Imports of coal soared 322% to 2 910 kilotonnes during the first quarter of 1998. Higher-than-anticipated

demand for coal for electric power generation in Ontario, due to the temporary loss of part of its nuclear capacity, was the main reason for this unusual increase.

Coke production in March 1998 decreased to 275 kilotonnes, down 8.2% from March 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1998 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available the first week of June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Grain trade

1996/97

Data on the grain trade for the 1996/97 crop year are now available.

Grain trade of Canada presents an overview of the crop year, as well as tables on Canadian and world grain supply and demand, prices, trade, domestic processing, storage and movement.

The 1996/97 issue of *Grain trade of Canada* (22-201-XPB, \$44) will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890) or Elizabeth Abraham (613-951-3859), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Self-sufficiency Project

Data from the Self-sufficiency Project (SSP) Baseline and First Follow-up Surveys are now available. The Self-sufficiency Project is a research demonstration project conceived and funded by Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) and managed by the Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC).

The project is designed to determine the effectiveness of an earnings supplement to single-parents who are on the Income Assistance Program, who find full-time jobs and who agree to leave the program. The earnings supplement was offered for a limited three-year period to each eligible individual.

The project, conducted in New Brunswick and British Columbia, was designed to evaluate the

effect of the earnings supplement on employment rates, earnings, family income and income assistance receipt, among other outcomes. The surveys collected data on the participants' demographic and employment history, job search activity, educational attainment, child care requirements, housing conditions, as well as information on other topics.

An analytical report will be released in *The Daily* in July.

For further information on the project or this release, contact Richard Veevers (613-951-4617) or Carol Nusum-Sol (613-951-4598), Special Surveys Division (1 800 461-9050; special@statcan.ca). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat—a weekly review, April 24, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3; outside Canada: US\$3).

Infomat—a weekly review, April 24, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production,
February 1998
Catalogue number 26-006-XPB
(Canada: \$19/\$186; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$186).

New motor vehicle sales, February 1998
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB
(Canada: \$13/\$124; outside Canada: US\$13/US\$124).

Touriscope, international travel, 1996
Catalogue number 66-201-XIB
(Canada: \$32; outside Canada: US\$32).

Touriscope, international travel, 1996
Catalogue number 66-201-XPB
(Canada: \$42; outside Canada: US\$42).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Release date	Title	Reference period
1	National economic and financial accounts	First quarter 1998
1	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1998
1	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	March 1998
2	Changes in family environment; Children in Canada; and Children of the North	1994
3	Small business profile	1995
4	Building permits	April 1998
4	Profile of inmates in adult correctional facilities	
4	Help-wanted Index	May 1998
5	Labour Force Survey	May 1998
5	Hospital utilization	1995-1996
8	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1998
9	Families: social and economic characteristics, occupied private dwellings, housing costs	1996 Census
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1998
11	Canadian social trends	Summer 1998
12	New motor vehicle sales	April 1998
15	Children's books	1996-1997
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1998
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1998
18	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 1998
19	Consumer Price Index	May 1998
19	Violence committed by strangers	
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1998
23	Composite Index	May 1998
23	Employment Insurance	April 1998
24	Wholesale trade	April 1998
25	Retail trade	April 1998
25	Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1998
26	Industrial Product Price Index ⁹⁸	May 1998
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1998
26	Preparedness for the Year 2000	
26	Employment, earnings and hours	April 1998
29	Tourism indicators	First quarter 1998
29	Canada's international transactions in services	1997
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 1998
30	Field crop reporting series: seeded area, principal field crops	

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