

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 2, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Criminal victimization, 1999**

One in every four Canadians was the victim of at least one crime last year, according to results from the 1999 General Social Survey on Victimization — largely unchanged in the last 10 years. An overwhelming and growing proportion of Canadians were satisfied with their personal safety.

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- **Quarterly Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing Industries, October 2000**

In October, production and employment prospects for the fourth quarter remained positive, but a growing number of manufacturers reported concern with the current level of orders.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Criminal victimization

1999

One in every four Canadians reported having been a victim of at least one crime last year, according to results from the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization — a rate similar to that seen in 1988 and 1993.

The survey, which interviewed about 26,000 people to examine their perceptions of crime and the justice system, showed that 25% of Canadians aged 15 and older indicated that they were victims of at least one incident in 1999. This was similar to 23% in 1993 and 24% in 1988, the previous two times the survey was conducted.

Almost 60% of incidents reported to the 1999 GSS were not reported to the police. One of the main reasons that victims chose not to report these incidents was that they felt the incident was not important enough.

The survey measured the occurrence of eight specific offences: four against the person (sexual assault, robbery, assault and theft of personal property) and four against household property (vandalism, theft of household property, motor vehicle/parts theft, and breaking and entering).

Criminal victimization does not affect all Canadians equally. According to the survey, those who are young, those who are urban dwellers, those with a low household income, and those who frequently go out in the evening are among those at greatest risk of personal victimization. With respect to household crime, those who live in an urban area, those who have a high household income and those who live in rented homes are among those at greatest risk.

The majority of people believed that crime levels in their neighbourhood were stable, and a growing proportion of the population was satisfied with their personal safety. And while Canadians expressed satisfaction with the job being done by their local police service, they were less satisfied with the performance of the criminal courts, and the prison and parole systems.

Profile of victims: Risk varies with age, income and place of residence

Men and women stand about the same chance of becoming a victim of a personal crime; the overall rates for both were virtually the same in 1999. However, men were more likely to be victims of assault, with a rate of 92 per 1,000 men compared with 70 per 1,000 women. Men were also twice as likely to be robbery victims.

Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat report released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It presents an overview of the findings of the 1999 General Social Survey on Victimization, comparing the results to the previous surveys conducted in 1993 and 1988.

A total of 25,876 people were interviewed in 1999, more than double the sample for the previous two surveys. This larger sample was funded by the federal government's Policy Research Initiative, and permits a more detailed analysis of the 1999 survey results. Interviews were conducted between February and December 1999.

Respondents were asked their opinions concerning the level of crime in their neighbourhood, their fear of crime and their views concerning the performance of the justice system. Respondents were also asked about their experiences of criminal victimization. Anyone who, in the previous year, had been the victim of one of eight crimes examined by the General Social Survey was asked for detailed information on each incident, including when and where it occurred; whether the incident was reported to the police; and how they were affected by the experience.

The eight crimes, based on Criminal Code definitions, were divided into two categories: personal crimes (sexual assault, robbery, assault and theft of personal property) and household crimes (breaking and entering, motor vehicle/parts theft, theft of household property and vandalism).

Survey results on spousal violence were examined in the report Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, released in July.

Women, on the other hand, were four times more likely to be victims of sexual assault, with a rate of 33 for women and 8 for men.

The risk of personal victimization declines as people get older. In 1999, young people aged 15 to 24 reported the highest rate of personal victimization, more than twice the national average. Their rate was also 1.5 times that of individuals aged 25 to 34. Seniors aged 65 and over reported the lowest rate of personal victimization.

Urban residents reported a total personal victimization rate more than 40% higher than that of rural dwellers. Low household income was also associated with a greater risk of personal victimization, especially for violent crimes. In 1999, the rate of victimization for sexual assault, robbery and assault for people in the lowest household income category, under \$15,000, was almost double the rate of those in the other income categories.

Individuals who frequently go out at night, such as to work, to a bar, or to visit friends, are also at greater risk. In 1999, individuals involved in 30 or more evening activities a month had the highest rate of personal victimization.

With respect to household crime, households in urban areas have a much higher risk of victimization than households in rural areas. Rates also increase as household income rises. In addition, victimization rates were highest for people living in semi-detached, row housing, or duplexes, compared with other housing types, and renters had higher rates than homeowners.

On the whole Canadians feel safer

Respondents were asked several questions concerning their perceptions of their personal safety. On the whole, Canadians felt safer in 1999 than they did in 1993. Overall, 91% of Canadians reported being very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety in 1999, up from 86% in 1993.

While women and men expressed similar levels of overall satisfaction with their safety, women were more fearful than men in specific situations.

In 1999, 64% of women felt somewhat or very worried while waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark, more than double the proportion of 29% for men. About 29% of women reported being somewhat or very worried if they were home alone in the evening, again more than double the proportion for men (12%). And 18% of women felt somewhat or very unsafe when walking alone in their area after dark, compared with 6% of men.

In 1999, 54% of Canadians felt that crime levels in their neighbourhood had remained relatively stable during the previous five years. This proportion was up considerably from 43% in 1993.

Twenty-nine percent of the population felt that crime in their neighbourhood had increased during the previous five years, compared with 46% in 1993.

Rates of victimization generally higher in western Canada

Historically, police-reported data have indicated that the overall crime rate is lower in eastern Canada (the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, and Ontario) than it is in the west. This pattern is repeated in 1999 victimization rates for total household crime. For total personal crime, the highest rates were observed in the two westernmost provinces.

Victimization rates for both personal and household crimes were higher in British Columbia than in any other province in 1999. This was partially because of rates for theft of personal property and theft of household property that were considerably above the national average.

On the other hand, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had the lowest rates of personal

victimization; Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and New Brunswick had the lowest household victimization rates.

Similar to police-reported data, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in the west also tended to have higher victimization rates than those in the east. The Regina CMA had the highest rates for both personal crimes and household crimes, followed by Vancouver.

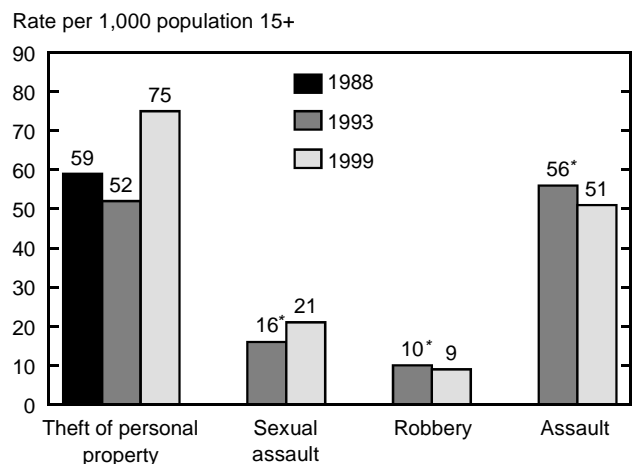
Toronto had the lowest rate for personal crime. Toronto and Saint John shared the lowest rate of household crime. Once again, these findings are similar to police-reported data.

Rates of personal and household property theft higher

There were an estimated 8.3 million incidents in 1999 in which individuals reported that they were victimized. More than half of the incidents involved one of the four personal crimes, while 35% involved one of the four household crimes. The remaining 15% of incidents could not be classified into one of the eight crime types.

There were 157 incidents of personal victimization for every 1,000 people in the population in 1999, compared with 134 per 1,000 in 1993. This increase in the incidence of personal victimization occurred in large part because of a 44% increase in the rate for theft of personal property.

Rate for theft of personal property higher in 1999¹

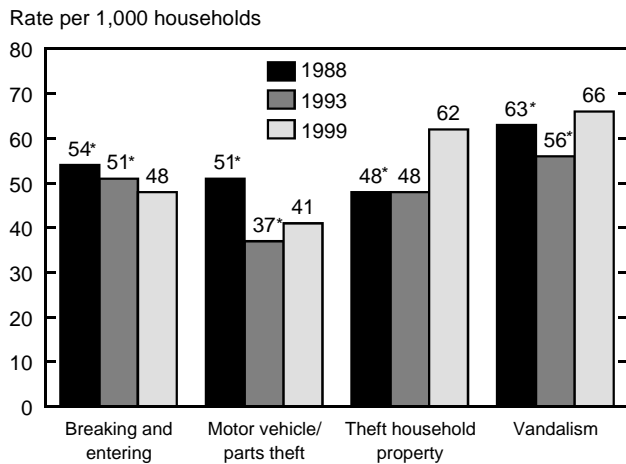


* The difference between this figure and the one for 1999 is not statistically significant.

¹ Excludes incidents of spousal sexual and physical assault. The 1993 data use the revised definition of assault. There are no comparable 1988 data for violent crimes.

The rate of household crime was 218 incidents per 1,000 households in 1999, compared with 193 incidents in 1993. Theft of household property was the only household crime to show a significant change in rates. The rate rose 29% from 48 incidents per 1,000 households to 62.

Rate for theft of household property increases in 1999



* The difference between this figure and the one for 1999 is not statistically significant.

On the whole, rates for the six other surveyed crimes — sexual assault, assault, robbery, breaking and entering, motor vehicle/parts theft and vandalism — remained relatively stable.

Differences in victimization and police-reported surveys

The two primary sources of information on crime in Canada are victimization surveys such as the GSS and police-reported surveys such as the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. These surveys use different approaches, and can produce different, yet complementary results.

The UCR measures crimes that are reported to and substantiated by the police, while the GSS is intended to provide detailed information on victim and incident characteristics, for incidents that either were or were not reported to the police.

In addition, the scope of the two surveys is quite different. The GSS examines victimization of people 15 years of age and older living in

the 10 provinces. It measures eight specific crime types. The UCR measures all crimes reported by police agencies across Canada. This includes crimes against businesses, schools and people of all ages, and encompasses more than 100 categories of crime.

Many incidents not reported to police

The overall findings from the 1999 GSS differ from data reported by police on the national crime rate, which declined between 1993 and 1999. However, when only the more serious crime incidents are considered, that is, incidents in which the victim was injured, had to spend time in bed or take time off, there was a weapon present or the value of any stolen or damaged property was \$1,000 or more, the changes in victimization rates more closely resemble the trends in police-reported crime. For example, rates for serious assault and breaking and entering appear to decline between 1993 and 1999, consistent with police-reported data.

A primary reason why overall personal accounts of victimization differ from official police records is that police are not told about many crimes that individuals report to the GSS. In fact, GSS data show that a growing proportion of crimes might go unreported. Based on the eight surveyed offences, police learned about 37% of all incidents in which Canadians felt they were victimized in 1999, compared with 42% in 1993. This means that six out of every 10 victimization incidents were not reported to police. The decline in reporting was particularly evident for more minor crime types, that is, vandalism, theft of household and theft of personal property.

Often, incidents are not reported to the police because the victim believes they are not serious enough. In 1999, in 36% of unreported incidents, the main reason victims gave for not reporting the incident was because it was "not important enough." Almost 90% of these incidents could be considered less serious in nature.

Even when incidents are brought to the attention of the police, they are not necessarily reflected in official crime statistics because the police may determine, upon investigation, that no actual criminal incident has occurred. In 1999, approximately 5% of incidents reported to the police were deemed unfounded.

Canadians are satisfied with the work of the police

The GSS asked Canadians how they felt about the performance of their local police force as well as the performance of the criminal court system. And for the first time, it asked about the performance of the

prison and parole systems. Respondents ranked these institutions on a scale of good job, average job or poor job.

On the whole, Canadians are satisfied with the job being done by their local police, but they are less satisfied with other sectors of the justice system.

More than eight in 10 Canadians felt their local police force was doing a good or average job of enforcing laws and ensuring the safety of citizens. Public satisfaction with the police was slightly better in 1999 than in 1993.

The criminal court system also got higher marks in 1999 than it did six years earlier. Forty-eight percent of Canadians believed that the court system was doing a good or average job of providing justice quickly and helping the victim, 64% gave either a good or average rating for determining the guilt of the accused and 76% for ensuring a fair trial for the accused. However, a considerable portion of Canadians said they were still unhappy with some facets of the system. For example, 41% of the population in 1999 felt that criminal courts were doing a poor job of providing justice quickly, and 35% felt they were doing a poor job of helping victims.

Nearly 60% of people stated that the prison system was doing a good or average job of supervising or controlling prisoners, while 46% gave either a good or average rating for helping prisoners become law-abiding

citizens. As for the parole system, almost one-half of the population felt that it was doing a good or average job of releasing offenders who were not likely to re-offend, with a comparable figure of 43% for supervising offenders on parole. Approximately 30% of people said that the prison and parole systems were doing a poor job. About 20% did not have an opinion concerning the performance of the prison or the parole systems, more than did not have an opinion about the police and the courts.

The Juristat, *Criminal victimization in Canada, 1999*, (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The public-use microdata file for the *General Social Survey on Victimization, 1999, cycle 13* is now available on CD-ROM (12M0013XCB, \$1,600), and is supported by the *User's Guide for the General Social Survey cycle 13: Victimization, 1999* (12M0013GPE, \$75). To order these products, contact Judy Cotterill (613-951-7651; judy.cotterill@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services, (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing Industries

October 2000

In October, production and employment prospects for the fourth quarter remained positive, but a growing number of manufacturers reported concern with the current level of orders.

Manufacturers were still positive about production prospects in October, but slightly less than they were in the previous three surveys. Concern about the current levels of new and unfilled orders continued to increase. Even so, they did not expect this to lead to reductions in employment levels during the fourth quarter.

Fewer manufacturers expect to increase production

Manufacturers' balance of opinion for production prospects for the fourth quarter decreased 6 points to +6, as the number of manufacturers expecting to increase production fell 5 percentage points to 20% in October. Manufacturers in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries were the major contributors to the decrease in the balance of opinion. Despite the fall in the balance, nearly two-thirds of manufacturers said their production would remain the same in the fourth quarter as it was in the third. Manufacturers' shipments were \$45.4 billion in August, almost \$3.4 billion higher than August 1999. Also, the second quarter capacity utilization rate for manufacturing sector was 88.4%, the highest level in more than 25 years.

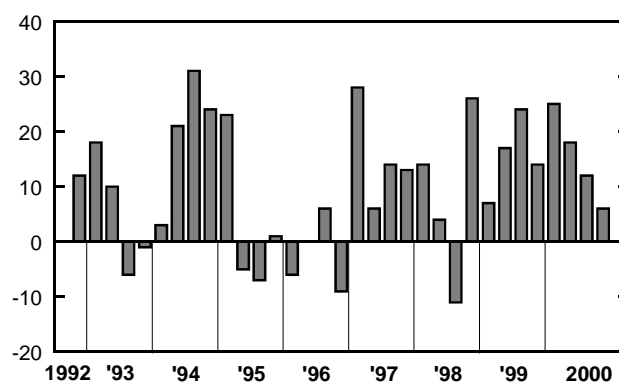
The balance of opinion of +6 was determined by subtracting the 14% of manufacturers who stated that production prospects for the coming three months would be lower from the 20% who said that prospects were higher.

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 4,000 manufacturers, and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than do smaller manufacturers.

Data in this release are seasonally adjusted, except for the data on production difficulties.

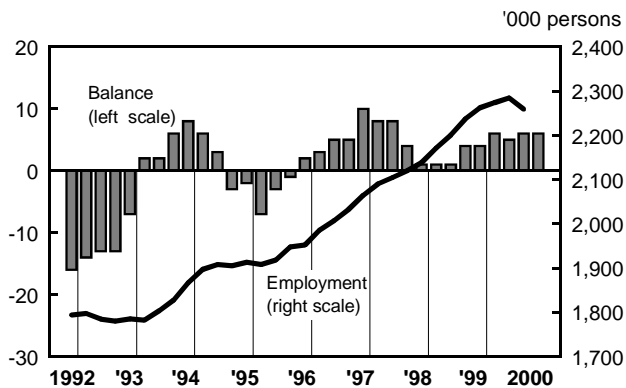
Balance of opinion for expected volume of production, next three months versus last three months



Manufacturers were still positive about employment prospects

The balance of opinion regarding employment prospects for the next three months was unchanged at +6 in the October survey. The portion of manufacturers indicating they would be adding to their workforce was up 1 percentage point to 17%. But this was offset by the number expecting to decrease employment, which went from 10% in July to 11% in October.

Balance of opinion on employment prospects during the next three months and manufacturing employment (Labour Force Survey)



The September Labour Force Survey reported that employment in manufacturing was 16,900 higher than in September 1999, an increase of 0.8%.

Drop in satisfaction with the level of orders received

Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the current level of orders received dropped 10 points to -5. The number of manufacturers who stated that orders were rising went from 17% in July to 12% in October. However, the number of manufacturers who stated that orders received were declining rose from 12% to 17% between the two surveys. Seven out of ten manufacturers stated that orders received were about the same as in July.

Manufacturers in the primary metals, paper and allied products, wood and transportation equipment industries were the major contributors to the decrease in the balance of opinion.

Greater concern with current level of unfilled orders

The balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders was at -13 in October, a decrease of 11 points from the previous survey. The number who

stated unfilled orders were declining rose from 12% in July to 21% in October. The proportion of manufacturers indicating the backlog of unfilled orders was higher than normal decreased 2 points to 8%. The major contributors to the balance decrease were the primary metals and wood industries. The Monthly Survey of Manufacturers reported that the level of unfilled orders stood at \$56 billion in August, almost \$3.5 billion higher than August 1999.

Majority not concerned about finished products inventory

In the October survey, 81% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished products inventory was about right. Seventeen percent of manufacturers stated that inventories were too high and 2% said inventories were too low, leaving the balance of opinion at -15, a 1-point decrease from the July survey.

The Monthly Survey of Manufacturers reports that finished products inventories have been increasing steadily since December 1999 (when they were \$17.6 billion) and were \$18.9 billion in August.

Few manufacturers reported production impediments

In October, 80% of manufacturers reported an absence of production impediments, down 5 percentage points compared with July. A shortage of skilled labour continued to be a concern for 8% of manufacturers. Manufacturers reporting "other" production impediments passed from 2% in July to 5% in October. Concerns over increasing inventory levels and low-priced imports were notable in the primary metals industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507; robilcg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries
October 2000

	Oct. 1999	Jan. 2000	Apr. 2000	July 2000	Oct. 2000
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	46	47	54	62	66
Higher	34	39	32	25	20
Lower	20	14	14	13	14
Balance	14	25	18	12	6
Orders received are:					
About the same	69	62	62	71	71
Rising	25	29	30	17	12
Declining	6	9	8	12	17
Balance	19	20	22	5	-5
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	75	81	79	78	71
Higher than normal	17	11	12	10	8
Lower than normal	8	8	9	12	21
Balance	9	3	3	-2	-13
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	85	84	83	82	81
Too low	4	6	3	2	2
Too high ¹	11	10	14	16	17
Balance	-7	-4	-11	-14	-15
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	68	72	75	74	72
Increase	18	17	15	16	17
Decrease	14	11	10	10	11
Balance	4	6	5	6	6
	unadjusted				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	2	2	2	1	2
Skilled labour shortage	8	6	8	8	8
Unskilled labour shortage	2	1	2	2	2
Raw material shortage	3	2	2	2	3
Other difficulties	3	1	1	2	5
No difficulties	84	88	86	85	80

¹ No evident seasonality.

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 2000 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 263 000 cubic metres in September, an increase of 0.9% from September 1999. Lower sales of diesel fuel oil (-3.3%) and motor gasoline (-2.8%) were more than offset by sharply higher sales of light fuel oil (+41.2%) and heavy fuel oil (+33.5%). The advances in light fuel oil and in heavy fuel oil sales reflect customers' desire to replenish low inventories. The decrease in overall motor gasoline was driven by declining sales of mid- and premium-grade gasoline (-22.4% and -23.7% respectively).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Sept. 1999 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^p	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Total, all products	8,191.9	8,263.0	0.9
Motor gasoline	3,268.6	3,177.6	-2.8
Diesel fuel oil	2,163.4	2,093.0	-3.3
Light fuel oil	211.1	298.0	41.2
Heavy fuel oil	603.8	806.3	33.5
Aviation turbo fuels	611.0	601.2	-1.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	380.1	385.0	1.3
All other refined products	954.0	902.0	-5.5

	Jan. to Sept. 1999 ^r	Jan. to Sept. 2000 ^p	Jan.-Sept. 1999 to Jan.-Sept. 2000
Total, all products	69,373.4	69,996.9	0.9
Motor gasoline	28,690.2	28,695.3	0.0
Diesel fuel oil	16,426.2	17,456.8	6.3
Light fuel oil	3,420.6	3,405.7	-0.4
Heavy fuel oil	5,606.0	5,194.0	-7.3
Aviation turbo fuels	4,684.8	4,820.4	2.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3,596.2	3,386.3	-5.8
All other refined products	6,949.3	7,038.5	1.3

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum increased by 623 500 cubic metres, up 0.9% compared with the same period in 1999. Higher demand by the transportation sector and increased drilling activity in the oil and natural gas industry led to the 6.3% rise in diesel fuel sales. Sales of motor gasoline were unchanged from the same period in 1999. Sales of heavy fuel oil dropped 7.3% and petrochemical feedstocks fell 5.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) or Michael Westland (613-951-3060; westmic@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 28, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 28 totalled 317 215 tonnes, up 3.3% from 306 936 tonnes in the previous week and up 9.2% from 290 566 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 13 920 275 tonnes, a 4.9% increase compared with 13 271 816 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; houlejm@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cement

September 2000

Manufacturers shipped 1 359 996 tonnes of cement in September, down 0.5% from 1 367 472 tonnes (revised) in September 1999, and down 2.9% from 1 400 298 tonnes in August 2000.

From January to September 2000, shipments totalled 9 450 175 tonnes, up 1.3% from 9 330 271 (revised) during the same period in 1999.

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

The September 2000 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518 sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Farm product prices

January to September 2000

Monthly farm product prices for January to September are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

General Social Survey cycle 13:

Victimization, 1999 public-use microdata file
Catalogue number **12M0013XCB** (\$1,600).

User guide for General Social Survey cycle 13:

Victimization, 1999 public-use microdata file
Catalogue number **12M0013GPE** (\$75).

Food consumption, part II, 1999
Catalogue number **32-230-XIB** (\$26).

Food consumption, part II, 1999
Catalogue number **32-230-XPB** (\$35).

Cement, September 2000
Catalogue number **44-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, Second quarter 2000
Catalogue number **61-008-XPB** (\$35/\$114).

Imports by commodity, August 2000
Catalogue number **65-007-XMB** (\$37/\$361).

Imports by commodity, August 2000
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Canada's international transactions in securities, August 2000
Catalogue number **67-002-XPB** (\$18/\$176).

Labour force information, week ending October 14, 2000
Catalogue number **71-001-PIB** (\$8/\$78).
Available at 7 am on Friday, November 3.

Labour force information, week ending October 14, 2000
Catalogue number **71-001-PPB** (\$11/\$103).
Available at 7 am on Friday, November 3.

Juristat: Criminal victimization in Canada, 1999, Vol. 20, no.10
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE** (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Criminal victimization in Canada, 1999, Vol. 20, no.10
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE** (\$10/\$93).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, vradtom@statcan.ca)

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

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