



The Daily

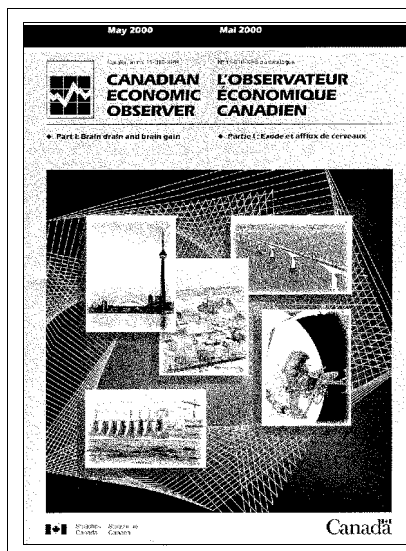
Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 25, 2000
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Canada's international transactions in securities, March 2000** 3
In March, foreign investors added an unprecedented \$14.6 billion to their holdings of Canadian equities, double the previous high recorded in August 1998. For their part, Canadian investors made a massive \$6 billion investment in foreign securities, second only to the record \$8.8 billion in November 1999.
- **Net farm income and farm cash receipts, 1999 and first quarter 2000** 5
Net cash income for farmers — the difference between cash receipts and operating expenses — turned around in 1999 after declining sharply the year before. Farmers reported net cash income of \$6.4 billion in 1999, up 1.9% from 1998, as both cash receipts and operating expenses reached record levels.

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Canadian economic observer May 2000

The May issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in April and reprints a feature article on knowledge workers emigrating from Canada published in the *Education quarterly review*. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The May 2000 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. See *How to order publications*. For more information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group).



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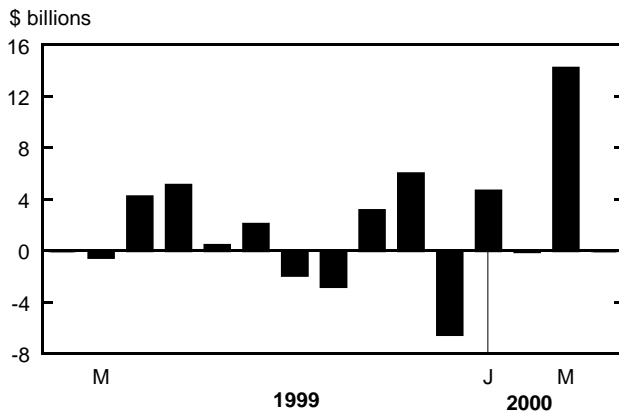
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

March 2000

Foreign investors added an unprecedented \$14.6 billion to their holdings of Canadian equities in March, double the previous high recorded in August 1998. While foreigners bought outstanding shares in record amounts, the lion's share of their investment was in new shares, both those floated in foreign markets and those exchanged as part of direct investment acquisitions.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

For their part, Canadian investors made a massive \$6 billion investment in foreign securities, second only to the record \$8.8 billion in November 1999. March's investment went two-thirds to stocks and the remainder to bonds.

Americans continue heavy investment in Canadian technology shares

American investors made substantial investments in Canadian technology shares in March, especially in treasury shares issued by Canadian firms that acquired U.S. companies. Of the \$9.4 billion worth of foreign investment in new shares, roughly two-thirds was for the purposes of acquisitions; the remainder was in new Canadian issues in foreign markets.

Against a backdrop of higher Canadian stock prices, foreigners, mainly Americans, purchased an additional \$5.2 billion worth of shares on the secondary market. The back-to-back record equity investments

Related market information

Interest rates

In March, the short-term differential narrowed by some 30 points but still favoured investment in the United States by some 50 basis points. Both Canadian and U.S. short-term interest rates rose slightly during the month. The differential on long-term government instruments narrowed to less than 5 basis points at the end of March, still in favour of the United States.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) closed 3.7% higher in March, the sixth consecutive monthly advance, for a total increase of 36% since September 1999. U.S. stock prices (measured by Standard & Poor's 500 Index) rose a much sharper 9.7% in March, erasing a two-month decline of 7%. For the same six-month period, U.S. stock prices have climbed a more moderate 16.8%.

Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar ended March at U.S.\$0.69, virtually unchanged from the monthly closings since December 1999. March's closing of the Canadian dollar against the American dollar is roughly in the middle of the 200-basis-point range in which it traded during March.

in February and March were heavily weighted toward technology shares.

Foreigners acquire more Canadian short-term paper but divest more long-term debt

Foreigners added \$3.1 billion to their holdings of Canadian money market instruments in March. It was only the second month in more than a year that saw investment of any size. This included a \$2.2 billion investment in federal Treasury bills, the first significant foreign buying since August 1999; in the interim foreigners reduced their holdings of federal paper by \$5.1 billion. In March, the differential narrowed by some 30 points, but still favoured investment in the United States by some 50 basis points.

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$3.5 billion in March, the fourth consecutive monthly divestment, which now totals nearly \$15 billion. The divestment continued to be widespread, concentrated in United States, Europe and Asia. Retirements, mainly of Canadian government bonds, continued to outpace new issues in foreign markets. Foreigners did purchase \$1.7 billion, mainly outstanding federal issues, their first investment in four months.

Canadian investors add substantially to their holdings of foreign stocks and bonds

Canadian investors' demand for foreign securities continued in March, their \$6 billion investment was the second highest on record. The \$4.0 billion acquisition of foreign stocks brought investment over the past five months to \$18.4 billion. Although this activity was again led by Canadian mutual funds, pension funds also acquired foreign stocks in March. Notably, 60% of these investments were in overseas shares; usually, the majority of this activity is in U.S. stocks.

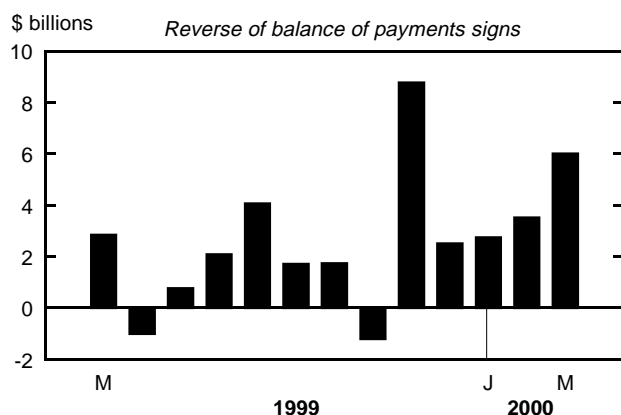
The \$2.0 billion investment in foreign bonds in March represented the first substantial investment this year. It was directed solely to U.S. treasury bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.

The March 2000 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176; 67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132) will be available in June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Canadian investment in foreign securities*



* Includes bonds and stocks.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	March 2000	Jan. to March 1999	Jan. to March 2000
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-6,540	4,674	-88	14,233	-4,529	18,819
Bonds (net)	-7,054	-1,243	-3,019	-3,487	225	-7,749
Outstanding	-3,431	-1,499	-2,447	1,653	682	-2,293
New issues	1,189	1,552	2,996	2,193	9,875	6,741
Retirements	-3,781	-1,502	-3,736	-7,070	-10,317	-12,307
Change in interest payable ¹	-1,030	206	167	-263	-15	110
Money market paper (net)	-209	1,141	-497	3,149	-3,969	3,793
Government of Canada	393	-485	-299	2,162	143	1,378
Other paper	-602	1,626	-198	987	-4,112	2,416
Stocks (net)	723	4,775	3,428	14,571	-784	22,774
Outstanding (including retirements)	670	767	2,986	5,166	-1,428	8,919
New issues	53	4,008	441	9,405	644	13,854
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-2,510	-2,749	-3,514	-5,999	-3,474	-12,261
Bonds (net)	-396	346	-194	-2,030	-42	-1,879
Stocks (net)	-2,114	-3,095	-3,320	-3,968	-3,432	-10,383

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, i.e., a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

Net farm income and farm cash receipts

1999 and first quarter 2000

Net cash income for farmers — the difference between their cash receipts and operating expenses — turned around in 1999 after declining sharply in 1998.

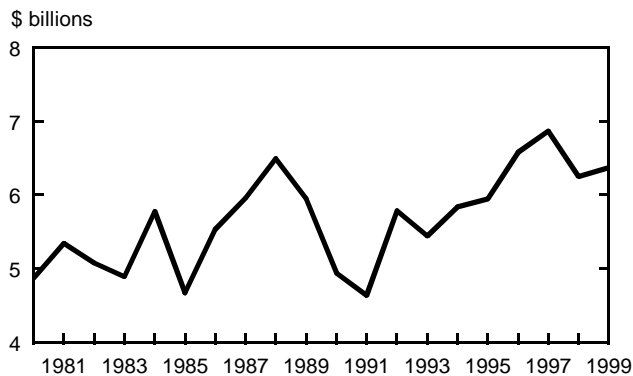
Farmers recorded net cash income of \$6.4 billion in 1999, up 1.9% from 1998, as both cash receipts and operating expenses reached record levels.

Cash receipts increased 2.3% to \$30.5 billion with cattle, hogs and government program payments accounting for much of the growth. Operating expenses rose 2.4% to \$24.1 billion, due to higher costs for interest, livestock purchases, heating fuel and commercial seed.

Net cash income in 1999 was well short of the \$6.9 billion record set in 1997, but it was above the previous five-year average of \$6.3 billion. Net cash income rose each year between 1993 and 1997, then plunged almost 10% in 1998 as a result of lower receipts from cereal grains and hogs.

Farmers incurred a decline in net cash income in three provinces — Alberta (-9.4%), Saskatchewan (-8.7%) and Manitoba (-1.0%). Rising livestock expenses lowered Alberta's net cash income. Lower prices for grains and oilseeds were responsible for the decline in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Increases in net cash income ranged from 0.4% in Ontario to 48.3% in New Brunswick.

Net cash income



Livestock receipts at record high as crop receipts fall

Farm cash receipts of \$30.5 billion in 1999 were above the \$28.4 billion average of the previous five years. The growth in livestock receipts and government

Note to readers

Net cash income measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

Realized net income measures the financial flows, both monetary (net cash income) and non-monetary (depreciation and income-in-kind), of farm businesses. Similar to net cash income, realized net income represents the net farm income from transactions in a given year regardless of the year the agricultural goods were produced.

Total net income measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income-in-kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include government payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account, the Crop Insurance Act, provincial stabilization programs and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

Farm operating expenses represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

program payments more than offset falling crop receipts, particularly from grains and oilseeds.

Livestock receipts reached a record high of \$15.2 billion in 1999. Crop receipts declined 4.5% to \$13.3 billion, 1.0% below the five-year average.

Fuelled by higher production, the livestock sector has set records every year since 1992, except 1998. Major contributors to the 1999 increase were higher cattle and calf receipts at a record \$6.2 billion, up 8.8% from 1998. Prices reached their highest level since 1994, as the demand for beef continued to grow in North America and abroad.

Hog receipts grew 8.8% to \$2.4 billion on the strength of record quantities sold. A record 18.9 million

hogs were slaughtered in 1999. Despite low prices during 1998, the hog industry has continued to grow, as has domestic processing capacity. Annual average hog prices for 1999 were up 0.6% from 1998, but remained 21.5% below the previous five-year average (1994 to 1998).

Lower prices for grains and oilseeds were mainly responsible for dragging down crop revenues in 1999. Abundant world grain supplies pushed prices for most grains and oilseeds down to their lowest levels since 1994. Receipts were down significantly for canola, soybeans and durum wheat, as prices for all three were well below their five-year average.

As a result of lower revenues from crops, western grain and oilseed producers reduced the amount of payments deferred into the year 2000 for the crop they sold in 1999. This tempered the decrease in total crop receipts. Deferments in 1999 were \$584 million, the lowest level since 1993.

However, corn receipts reached \$740 million, up 15.1% from 1998. Record production for two consecutive years boosted deliveries. Potato receipts have grown steadily over recent years, hitting a record \$720 million in 1999 as both prices and deliveries strengthened.

Five-year high for program payments

Program payments reached a five-year high of \$2.0 billion in 1999 in the wake of low commodity prices and poor growing conditions in some regions.

Payments were up 39.5% from 1998 and 41.9% above the previous five-year average, but still below the peak of \$3.8 billion reached in 1992. Payments under Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance, its related provincial disaster programs, and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) were the major contributors to the increase.

Farmers withdrew \$445 million in 1999 from the government portion of their NISA account, compared with \$269 million in 1998. A change in the income level required for withdrawals and lower farm income in 1998 may explain the higher level of NISA payments.

Livestock purchases show largest increase

Despite the modest 2.4% increase in total operating expenses in 1999, some items showed significant change. The largest increase in total expenses was livestock purchases, which rose 32.7% to \$1.3 billion.

Strong demand for beef, low feed prices and access to large cost-efficient slaughter plants have encouraged the growth of beef production in Western Canada.

Livestock purchases in Alberta have more than doubled since 1996. During the same period, cash receipts from slaughter cattle rose by almost one billion dollars.

Interest costs increased 7.2%, due largely to a debt load that has been increasing since 1992. However, the 1999 increase in total operating expenses was tempered by declines in crop expenses, mainly crop and hail insurance (-10.9%), and fertilizer and lime (-4.7%). Also, lower grain prices reduced commercial feed costs.

Total rebates to farm operating expenses increased, for the first time since 1993, by \$5.5 million. However, they remain less than one-third the level of the early 1990s.

Canola and wheat inventories boost income

Total net farm income measures agriculture economic production by adjusting net cash income for value of inventory change, depreciation and income-in-kind.

In 1999, total net farm income increased 13.5% to \$3.0 billion. This marks the second consecutive increase, following a substantial decline in 1997.

The 1999 increase resulted from the build-up of farmer-owned grain and oilseed inventories at the end of the year. A record harvest of canola and wheat in 1999 boosted year-end inventories to levels well above their previous five-year averages.

Farmers in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba recorded an increase in total net income. Lower farm inventories of cattle and calves at the end of 1999 — breeding herd in Ontario and feeder animals in Manitoba — were the major contributors to the decrease. Also, record deliveries of corn in Ontario reduced farm inventories by the end of 1999.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	Jan. to March 1999 ^r	Jan. to March 2000 ^p	Jan.-March 1999 to Jan.-March 2000 % change
	\$ millions		
Canada	7,820	7,933	1.4
Newfoundland	19	18	-5.3
Prince Edward Island	103	98	-4.9
Nova Scotia	86	91	5.8
New Brunswick	89	90	1.1
Quebec	1,090	1,163	6.7
Ontario	1,631	1,823	11.8
Manitoba	851	796	-6.5
Saskatchewan	1,816	1,633	-10.1
Alberta	1,707	1,763	3.3
British Columbia	427	459	7.5

^p Preliminary data.

^r Revised data.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers recorded large increases in total net income in spite of declines in net cash income. Record production of canola, wheat and barley boosted year-end inventories to levels well above their 10-year average.

First-quarter farm cash receipts up slightly

Farmers reported total cash receipts of \$7.9 billion in the first quarter of 2000, up a marginal 1.4% compared with the first quarter of 1999.

Total receipts were 2.7% higher than the first-quarter average of the past five years (1995 to 1999). The largest increases were in Ontario (+11.8%) and British Columbia (+7.5%) while Saskatchewan (-10.1%) and Manitoba (-6.5%) registered the largest decreases.

Livestock receipts rose to \$4.0 billion in the first quarter, up 10.7% from the same period in 1999 and 15.2% over their five-year average (1995 to 1999). Hog receipts reached \$772 million as prices rebounded and quantities sold increased. The cattle and calf sector has continued to do well, with receipts rising to \$1.5 billion as record prices more than offset lower quantities sold.

Program payments reached \$427 million in the first quarter, \$149 million higher than the five-year average.

Crop producers were hardest hit as their receipts declined 10.4% to \$3.5 billion, which was 11.6% below the previous five-year average. Continuing abundant world grain supplies were still having an impact on prices for most grains and oilseeds.

As a result of lower grain and oilseed prices, producers deferred fewer receipts for crops sold in 1999 to be liquidated in 2000. Liquidations of grain and oilseed receipts were down a substantial 38.3% to \$565 million, the lowest level since 1994. These liquidations were the main contributors to the decline in crop receipts in the first quarter.

Wheat receipts (excluding durum) were \$681 million, down 13.6% due to a decline in prices and in the Canadian Wheat Board payments. The large world supply of wheat kept prices 22.8% below their five-year average.

On the other hand, receipts for soybeans were \$207 million, up 32.7%, as the increase in deliveries offset the decrease in prices. Potato receipts continued their steady climb to reach a record \$214 million as the decline in prices was offset by the increase in deliveries.

Farm cash receipts

	Jan. to March 1999 ^r	Jan. to March 2000 ^p	Jan.-March 1999 to Jan.-March 2000 % change
	\$ millions		
Canada	7,820	7,933	1.4
All wheat ¹	1,017	877	-13.8
Wheat excluding durum ¹	788	681	-13.6
Durum wheat ¹	229	196	-14.4
Barley ¹	138	168	21.7
Deferments	-98	-58	-40.8
Liquidations of deferments	916	565	-38.3
Canola	436	377	-13.5
Soybeans	156	207	32.7
Corn	230	205	-10.9
Other cereals and oilseeds	66	81	22.7
Special crops	133	158	18.8
Other crops	966	969	0.3
Total Crops	3,960	3,550	-10.4
Cattle and calves	1,413	1,489	5.4
Hogs	515	772	49.9
Dairy products	985	1,006	2.1
Poultry	492	511	3.9
Other livestock	169	178	5.3
Total Livestock	3,575	3,956	10.7
Net Income			
Stabilisation Account	83	106	27.7
Crop Insurance	49	72	46.9
Provincial Stabilization	84	66	-21.4
Dairy Subsidy	32	24	-25.0
Other programs	36	160	344.4
Total Payments	284	427	50.4

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 171, 172, 208-215, 225, 244, 263-272, 3571-3603, 5631, and 5678.

The report *Agriculture economic statistics supplement* (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52) will be released in July. The January-March 2000 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) will be available soon. See *How to order publications*.

For more information on net farm income, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca) or Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

For more information on farm cash receipts, contact Kimberley Boyuk (613-951-2510, kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. □

Net farm income

	Canada	Nfld.	PEI	NS	NB	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC
	\$ millions										
1998 ^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	29,785	76	322	375	339	4,882	7,002	2,960	5,588	6,409	1,831
- Total operating expenses after rebates	23,535	59	254	299	277	3,732	5,708	2,344	4,275	5,133	1,454
= Net cash income	6,250	16	68	75	62	1,150	1,294	617	1,313	1,276	377
+ Income-in-kind	152	0	2	3	3	53	47	9	12	15	7
- Depreciation	3,800	4	31	39	30	447	874	349	873	953	200
= Realized net income	2,601	13	39	40	34	756	467	277	451	339	184
+ Value of inventory change	76	0	-13	1	-2	-11	23	55	23	-10	10
= Total net income	2,677	13	26	41	32	745	490	332	474	329	194
1999 ^p											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	30,464	78	346	396	373	5,150	7,219	2,946	5,462	6,549	1,945
- Total operating expenses after rebates	24,094	60	256	303	281	3,804	5,919	2,336	4,263	5,392	1,480
= Net cash income	6,370	19	90	93	91	1,346	1,300	611	1,199	1,157	465
+ Income-in-kind	163	0	2	4	3	57	50	10	12	17	8
- Depreciation	3,902	4	31	40	32	466	881	360	893	991	204
= Realized net income	2,631	15	61	57	63	937	469	260	318	182	268
+ Value of inventory change	407	2	-5	-3	-14	-45	-36	-66	318	264	-7
= Total net income	3,038	17	56	54	49	892	433	194	636	446	261

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.



OTHER RELEASES

Asphalt roofing

April 2000

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 855 439 metric bundles in April, a 0.7% increase from 3 828 245 metric bundles produced in April 1999.

Year-to-date production was 15 049 981 metric bundles, a 16.6% increase from 12 909 753 metric bundles produced in the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The April 2000 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Light bulbs and tubes

April 2000

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18.9 million light bulbs and tubes in April, a decrease of 3.6% from the 19.6 million sold in April 1999.

Year-to-date sales to the end of April totalled 87.3 million light bulbs and tubes, a decline of 3.4% from the 90.4 million sold in the same period of 1999.

The April 2000 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; kowarus@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

April 2000

Data on April grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The delivery data are contained in the April issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149; 22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112), which will be available in July. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

April 2000

Both production and shipments of cigarettes by Canadian manufacturers rose slightly in April. Because production increased more than sales, producers saw a slight expansion of their inventories.

In April, 4.2 billion cigarettes were manufactured. This was 5% more than in March, and 2% ahead more than in April 1999. However, the year-to-date production of 15.5 billion cigarettes was 9% lower than in the same period of 1999.

The 3.4 billion cigarettes shipped represented a 1% increase over March but a 9% drop from April 1999. For the year to the end of April, a total of 13.7 billion cigarettes were shipped, which was 6% fewer than were shipped in the same period in 1999.

Although inventories grew 4% to 5.2 billion cigarettes by the end of April, they remained 19% lower than closing inventories at the same time a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 2000 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurant, caterers and taverns

March 2000

Estimated total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns in March were \$2.48 billion, an increase of 9.0% over the March 1999 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 62.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Industries Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

March 2000 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for March. Other selected data about these products are also available.

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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Motor vehicle registrations

1999

A total of 23.6 million vehicles of all types were registered in Canada in 1999.

Of this total, 16.5 million (70%) were passenger cars and light vehicles such as pickup trucks and minivans. The remainder consisted of 73,000 buses, 275,000 motorcycles and mopeds, 2.0 million farm, off-road and construction vehicles, and 650,000 trucks (weighing at least 4 500 kg) and truck tractors.

Provincial data are available on an annual and, for the first time, a quarterly basis, enabling users to analyse seasonal variation. Information on registrations for about 8,000 localities is also available, but requires a special request.

These data are not comparable with those published in previous years. Although it still comes from provincial and territorial governments, vehicle counts were tabulated from registration files used by the Canadian Vehicle Survey. A standardized methodology was applied to the files, providing more consistent results across jurisdictions.

Although the data are now available, they will not be published on the Statistics Canada Web site until later this year. At that time, the data will be published using the new CANSIM II system with dynamic publishing, which will enable clients to extract and manipulate data on-line. Users will be able to obtain and order only the data they require. An announcement will be made in *The Daily* when the interactive database is available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; lacroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, May 2000
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$23/\$227).

Asphalt roofing, April 2000
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
April 2000
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$5/\$47).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
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