



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **E-commerce and business use of the Internet, 1999** 2
 A majority of Canadian businesses has embraced the use of technologies such as e-mail and the Internet. One out of 10 companies used the Internet to sell goods and services in 1999, and these sales amounted to a small fraction of total economic activity.
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MAJOR RELEASES

E-commerce and business use of the Internet

1999

A majority of Canadian businesses has embraced the use of technologies such as e-mail and the Internet. One out of 10 companies used the Internet to sell goods and services in 1999, and these sales amounted to 0.2% of their total economic activity.

The total value of customer orders received over the Internet, with or without on-line payment, was \$4.4 billion in 1999. Of this total, \$4.2 billion was generated by the private sector. This amount represents only 0.2% of total operating revenues during the year, according to the first-ever national snapshot of electronic commerce and the use of information and communications technologies.

In fact, in no industrial sector were estimated Internet sales higher than 1.5% of that sector's total sales. Internet-based sales were 1.3% of total operating revenue in accommodation and food services, 1.0% in information and cultural industries, 0.8% in professional, scientific and technical services, and less than 0.5% in all other industrial sectors.

Manufacturers received orders worth just over \$900.0 million on the Internet, about 22% of overall private sector Internet-based sales. This represented 0.2% of manufacturing shipments in 1999.

Retailers, who had Internet sales worth \$610.6 million in 1999, and who accounted for 15% of total Internet sales, were in second place. This represented 0.2% of total retail sales in 1999. In the United States, retailers sold US\$5.2 billion worth of goods and services on the Internet during the fourth quarter of 1999, and according to the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. This represented 0.6% of total sales in the U.S. retail sector for the fourth quarter of 1999.

Information and cultural industries accounted for 13% of all Internet based-sales, the accommodation and food service sector 10%, and professional, scientific and technical services sector just under 10%. All the other industrial categories combined accounted for the remaining 30% of Internet-based sales.

One-fifth of firms in the information and cultural sector made sales over the Internet

While the proportion of Internet-based sales is low, the proportion of enterprises that offers goods and services over the Internet is significantly higher. Ten

Note to readers

Data from the Information and Communications Technologies and Electronic Commerce Survey are available today. This new survey provides the first set of comprehensive data on the extent of computer use, of Internet use and the availability of Web sites in the private and public sectors. Survey results also provide comparable information on the magnitude of e-commerce — Internet-based commercial transactions — across industry sectors. It is possibly the first economy-wide survey in the world to measure the value of e-commerce.

The survey was conducted from October 1999 to March 2000 and collected information for 1999. It covered the entire economy, with the exception of construction, local governments, production of crops and animals, fishing, hunting and trapping. About 23,000 firms received the questionnaire.

E-commerce is defined as Internet-based commerce. Respondents were asked to report the value of orders received over the Internet, extranets and electronic data interchange (EDI) on the Internet, regardless of whether the transaction was made with or without on-line payment. Excluded from this were sales via EDI on proprietary networks and other electronic networks. Automatic teller machine transactions are excluded, as are the volume of financial transactions conducted over the Internet. Included are the service charges received for conducting transactions over the Internet.

percent of private sector businesses reported that they used the Internet to sell goods and services in 1999. These enterprises constituted 17% of economic activity for the private sector, as measured by total operating revenue.

Leading the way was the information and cultural industries sector, in which 20% of businesses used the Internet to sell goods and services. The information and cultural industries account for 3.1% of total operating revenue in the economy. This sector includes businesses involved in publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications and information services and data processing. Some are instrumental in providing the services necessary to use the Internet, such as telecommunications carriers, broadcasters and information service providers.

About 17% of businesses in both the private educational services sector and administration and support services sector used the Internet for sales, the second highest percentage. In contrast, only 1% of companies in the forestry, logging and support activities sector did so.

Many factors may contribute to this variability. For example, an industry's way of doing business may preclude the use of the Internet as a sales channel. In addition, the Internet is an open communications network, in contrast to proprietary networks over which

several organizations have been conducting business for some time using electronic data interchange. Proprietary networks may be perceived to be more secure.

In the public sector, 14.5% of institutions used the Internet to sell goods or services. A higher percentage of institutions in the educational services sector used it, followed by federal and provincial governments.

A greater proportion of firms made purchases over the Internet than sales

On average, a greater proportion of businesses used the Internet to buy goods and services rather than to sell. In the private sector, 14% of businesses used the Internet for purchasing; these firms accounted for 25% of total operating revenue. Again, ranking first was the information and cultural industries sector, where half of firms reported using the Internet to buy goods or services.

Three industrial sectors reported a significantly greater use of the Internet to sell than to purchase goods: accommodation and food services, administration and support services, and finance and insurance. This suggests that enterprises in the industries that are selling over the Internet have invested resources to facilitate Internet sales, or they have some clients or suppliers who prefer Internet transactions to traditional means. The accommodation and food services sector includes hotels, resorts, casino hotels and restaurants. The administration and support sector includes employment services, telephone call centres, travel agencies and tour operators. Finance and insurance includes banks, securities brokerages, insurance carriers and pension funds.

In the public sector, 44% of institutions used the Internet to buy goods and services. The Internet was more commonly used for purchasing than for selling in all parts of the public sector. About 15% of institutions in the public sector reported using the Internet for buying essential inputs.

Just over half of private sector businesses used the Internet

Fifty-three percent of private sector enterprises used the Internet in one form or another in 1999. These enterprises accounted for three-quarters of total operating revenue. As well, 53% used e-mail, and 22% had a Web site. The enterprises with a Web site accounted for 45% of economic activity. This suggests that larger firms are more likely to have a Web site.

In contrast, more than 95% of institutions in the public sector used the Internet, including health

care institutions, education services and federal and provincial governments. About 97% used e-mail and 69% had a Web site.

One-fifth of businesses had a Web site

While 22% of private sector firms had a Web site in 1999, some sectors were more likely to have a Web presence. The information and cultural industries sector led the way, with 62% of enterprises. About 44% of firms in the private educational services sector had a Web site, including private elementary schools, private technical and trade schools, and language schools, followed by just 32% of the manufacturing sector.

In the public sector, 69% of institutions had a Web site. The public educational services sector led the way; 98% of institutions had a site. This sector includes public elementary and secondary schools, community colleges and universities. Eighty-eight percent of institutions in the public administration sector had a Web site.

Far greater proportion of public sector employees had access to the Internet

Fifty-nine percent of employees in the public sector had access to the Internet in 1999, more than twice the proportion of 28% in the private sector. The public sector is characterized by institutions with a larger number of employees than the private sector. The proportion of employees with access to the Internet is higher for large enterprises — public or private — than small enterprises.

Among institutions in the public educational services sector, 90% of employees had access to the Internet, while in the federal and provincial governments 82% of employees had access.

In the private sector, 74% of employees in the information and cultural industries sector had access, followed by private educational services (66%) and professional, scientific and technical services (60%).

In contrast, 13% of employees in the retail trade sector had access to the Internet and 7% in accommodation and food services. These industries also reported a low incidence of employees who had access to e-mail and personal computers.

A working paper tabulating results from key questions in the survey will be released soon. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cathy Bakker (613-951-2929), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Use of personal computers, e-mail and the Internet

	Percentage of enterprises that use personal computers	Percentage of enterprises that use e-mail	Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet
Forestry, logging and support activities ¹	65.7	28.7	32.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	87.7	59.6	60.6
Utilities	89.7	83.9	82.4
Manufacturing	90.8	63.4	63.7
Wholesale trade	91.6	65.0	63.0
Retail trade	76.1	39.7	40.5
Transport and warehousing	72.4	38.8	43.8
Information and cultural industries	93.5	90.3	89.1
Finance and insurance	89.8	75.5	65.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	76.3	46.4	46.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	93.7	78.9	77.5
Management of companies and enterprises	69.6	45.4	47.0
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	81.5	52.4	55.4
Educational services (private sector)	93.6	78.3	74.5
Health care and social assistance (private sector)	89.9	46.4	46.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	88.0	51.6	51.0
Accommodation and food services	66.4	29.1	32.0
Other services (except public administration)	75.8	42.6	44.5
All private sector	81.9	52.6	52.8
Educational services (public sector)	100.0	99.2	99.2
Health care and social assistance (public sector)	100.0	94.4	92.8
Public administration	100.0	99.5	98.0
All public sector	100.0	96.6	95.4

¹ NAICS 113 (Forestry and logging) and NAICS 115 (Support activities for agriculture and forestry) are included in Forestry, logging and support activities.

Note: Estimates are weighted by revenue for the private sector and by the number of employees for the public sector.

Value of Internet sales

	Internet sales with or without on-line payment	Total operating revenue, 1999 (Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises) ¹	Internet sales as percentage of total operating revenue
	\$ millions		
Manufacturing	900.0	568,346	0.2
Retail trade	610.6	231,622	0.3
Information and cultural industries	552.7	55,910	1.0
Accommodation and food services	429.3	32,474	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	406.1	52,116	0.8
Finance and insurance	320.8	222,483	0.1
Transport and warehousing	164.3	65,268	0.3
Wholesale trade	156.3	290,440	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	114.8	37,954	0.3
Other services (except public administration)	27.4	37,439	0.1
Utilities	15.8	24,499	0.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	15.0	67,517	0.0
Health care and social assistance (private sector)	10.0	11,441	0.1
Other industry sectors ²	456.6	104,577	0.4
All private sector ¹	4,179.7	1,802,086	0.2
Educational services (public sector)	125.9		
Health care and social assistance (public sector)	20.1		
Public administration	98.6		
All public sector	244.6		
Total	4,424.3		

¹ CANSIM sum of total operating revenue for each quarter of 1999 excluding NAICS 23 (Construction).

² Other industry sectors include: Administration and support; Waste management and remediation services; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Private educational services; Management of companies and enterprises; and Forestry, logging and support activities. NAICS 113 (Forestry and logging) and NAICS 115 (Support activities for agriculture and forestry) are included in Forestry, logging and support activities.

Use of the Internet, Web presence and use of the Internet to purchase and sell

	Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet	Percentage of enterprises with a Web site	Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet to purchase goods or services	Percentage of economic activity attributable to enterprises that use the Internet to purchase	Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet to sell goods or services	Percentage of economic activity attributable to enterprises that use the Internet to sell
Forestry, logging and support activities ¹	32.8	5.7	7.4	10.6	1.1	0.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	60.6	27.6	19.3	24.5	7.1	5.2
Utilities	82.4	27.3	24.7	37.7	9.2	9.8
Manufacturing	63.7	31.7	18.9	31.8	14.9	16.3
Wholesale trade	63.0	26.1	13.9	23.2	13.6	17.1
Retail trade	40.5	16.0	10.8	15.7	10.9	21.9
Transport and warehousing	43.8	17.6	10.7	27.8	10.1	21.1
Information and cultural industries	89.1	61.7	49.6	53.6	20.1	44.3
Finance and insurance	65.9	27.2	12.7	39.5	14.7	23.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	46.3	18.4	8.2	11.3	9.5	11.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	77.5	27.6	30.0	39.7	11.5	14.9
Management of companies and enterprises	47.0	9.9	12.9	16.8	8.0	3.7
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	55.4	29.5	13.4	17.7	17.3	23.3
Educational services (private sector)	74.5	44.0	27.2	35.3	17.3	22.2
Health care and social assistance (private sector)	46.2	10.0	9.5	14.4	3.1	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	51.0	29.7	12.1	16.5	10.1	9.8
Accommodation and food services	32.0	17.4	3.9	8.5	7.9	16.3
Other services (except public administration)	44.5	19.3	6.5	10.3	3.7	5.0
All private sector	52.8	21.7	13.8	25.1	10.1	17.0
Educational services (public sector)	99.2	97.6	60.6	65.5	32.2	43.4
Health care and social assistance (public sector)	92.8	50.0	34.7	37.2	3.1	3.3
Public administration	98.0	87.8	50.7	59.8	24.7	28.2
All public sector	95.4	69.2	44.2	52.0	14.5	23.1

¹ NAICS 113 (Forestry and logging) and NAICS 115 (Support activities for agriculture and forestry) are included in Forestry, logging and support activities.
Note: Estimates are weighted by revenue for the private sector and by the number of employees for the public sector.

Percentage of employees with access to personal computers, e-mail and the Internet

	Percentage of employees with access to a PC, workstation or terminal	Percentage of employees with access to e-mail	Percentage of employees with access to the Internet
Forestry, logging and support activities ¹	34.6	15.0	17.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	53.4	41.8	29.7
Utilities	80.7	78.2	58.6
Manufacturing	42.7	28.2	20.4
Wholesale trade	77.0	55.7	46.1
Retail trade	53.4	19.0	13.1
Transport and warehousing	40.6	25.5	17.9
Information and cultural industries	91.2	78.9	73.8
Finance and insurance	88.0	71.9	47.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	58.7	34.7	34.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	86.0	66.7	60.3
Management of companies and enterprises	60.1	44.4	37.2
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	53.7	38.1	33.4
Educational services (private sector)	76.9	66.9	66.2
Health care and social assistance (private sector)	62.0	30.5	27.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49.0	29.0	24.4
Accommodation and food services	30.5	7.9	7.1
Other services (except public administration)	56.3	37.5	37.4
All private sector	55.6	34.4	28.4
Educational services (public sector)	93.2	90.3	90.1
Health care and social assistance (public sector)	56.0	36.3	22.8
Public administration	93.5	92.1	82.2
All public sector	76.8	66.7	59.0

¹ NAICS 113 (Forestry and logging) and NAICS 115 (Support activities for agriculture and forestry) are included in Forestry, logging and support activities.
Note: Estimates are weighted by the number of employees for each industry.

OTHER RELEASES

Income of individuals

1998

The median total income of individuals in Canada was \$20,100 in 1998, an increase of 2.7% over 1997, after adjusting for inflation. People in all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) reported modest increases in median total income; those in Calgary had the largest rise at 4.3%, followed by Chicoutimi–Jonquière (+3.7%) and Saint John and Sherbrooke (+3.6%).

The highest median total incomes were still in Oshawa (\$25,900) and Ottawa–Hull (\$25,200). The lowest were in Trois-Rivières (\$17,100) and Chicoutimi–Jonquière (\$18,200), although both of these CMAs recorded greater-than-average year-over-year increases compared with all CMAs. However, the relative ranking of CMAs according to median total income changed little from 1997 to 1998.

The rising median total income was largely due to an increase in employment income, increases in private pensions and, to a lesser extent, higher provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits.

Total income includes income from taxable and non-taxable sources. Median total income is the point at which half the incomes are above and half below.

Median employment income rose by 2.4% at the national level. In most CMAs, the number of people employed and the average employment dollars per person increased from 1997 to 1998. People in Edmonton reported the highest increase in average employment earnings (+4.9%) but were closely followed by those in Saint John (+4.5%) and Halifax (+4.1%). Employees in Sudbury posted the greatest decline in average employment earnings (-2.1%), primarily because of lower earnings for wage and salary workers.

Most of the rise in employment earnings at the national level was caused by higher average wages and salaries (+2.8%). Average income from self-employment, the second component of employment income, rose 6.3%. This was almost entirely due to increases for women. In fact, the number of men in Canada reporting self-employment earnings declined slightly in 1998 (-0.5%). Women's average self-employment income increased in all CMAs except Vancouver (-4.4%), Victoria (-3.9%) and Saskatoon (-0.4%). Men's average self-employment income increased everywhere except Vancouver (-11.3%), Saskatoon (-3.0%), Sherbrooke (-2.3%) and Trois-Rivières (-0.5%). The largest increase for men was in Saint John (+7.5%) and for women in Windsor (+7.2%).

As a result of the aging of the population, the proportion of income from private pensions increased in all CMAs between 1997 and 1998. More people reported receiving Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements and money from the Canada/Quebec Pension Plan, and the amounts received also increased.

Although there were fewer beneficiaries of the Canada Child Tax Benefit and provincial refundable tax credit and family benefits programs in 1998, the average amount received from these programs increased. This was largely because of the introduction of the Canada Child Tax Benefit, new family benefit programs in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and changes to the program in Quebec.

The relative reliance of individuals on employment income and government transfer payments is described by the economic dependency ratio, which measures, for each geographic area, the amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income. At the national level, the economic dependency ratio declined between 1997 and 1998. In 1998, an average of \$17.61 was received in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. The economic dependency ratio increased between 1997 and 1998 in six CMAs: Chicoutimi–Jonquière, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Median total income

1998

	Median	1997-98 % change
St. John's	18,300	2.5
Halifax	21,800	3.4
Saint John	18,400	3.6
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	18,200	3.7
Québec	20,600	2.6
Sherbrooke	18,500	3.6
Trois-Rivières	17,100	3.3
Montréal	19,500	3.4
Ottawa–Hull	25,200	2.8
Oshawa	25,900	1.9
Toronto	22,400	3.3
Hamilton	23,400	3.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	21,100	3.0
Kitchener	23,900	3.0
London	22,700	2.7
Windsor	24,200	3.4
Sudbury	20,800	0.6
Thunder Bay	22,400	0.5
Winnipeg	21,100	3.5
Regina	22,900	2.2
Saskatoon	20,800	2.6
Calgary	24,100	4.3
Edmonton	21,900	3.4
Vancouver	20,700	1.1
Victoria	23,400	0.8

Note: The data for this release came from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1999.

Data for *Neighbourhood income and demographics* (13C0015), the *Labour force income profile* (71C0018) and the *Economic dependency profile* (13C0017) are available for letter carrier routes, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, Census Divisions, CMAs, each province and territory and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Passenger bus industry

1999 (preliminary)

The rate of growth in gross revenues for the passenger bus industry slowed somewhat last year, but it was still more than five times the increase in expenditures.

The industry reported revenue (excluding subsidies) of just over \$3.2 billion in 1999, up 3% from 1998. This growth rate was down from the 5.7% increase recorded from 1997 to 1998.

However, total expenditures increased only 0.6% to \$4.8 billion in 1999. Bus companies paid almost 6.4% more for fuel, although the number of kilometres driven increased by 1.5%. Over the past several years, fuel has accounted for 9% of total direct operating expenditures for bus companies. In 1999, this percentage remained constant until the fourth quarter of the year, when it rose to 10%.

Fuel expenditures (including taxes) during the fourth quarter of 1999 rose significantly over the third quarter. However, as in other years, this was partly a result of the approaching winter and more business in the fall for some segments of the industry.

For example, urban transit companies paid 18% more in fuel between the third and fourth quarter in 1999, compared with 17% during the same period of 1998. Companies specializing in scheduled intercity services paid 11% more, compared with a 10% increase in 1998.

Intercity bus services recorded an increase in ridership to 13.3 million passenger trips in 1999

from 12.9 million in 1998. This was the fifth straight year of growth after several years of decline.

Urban transit providers reported a 3.6% increase in revenues (excluding subsidies) to \$1.9 billion in 1999. Their expenditures increased only 0.2% to \$3.5 billion. In 1999, 1.43 billion passengers travelled by bus, subway and tram, up from 1.41 billion passengers the year before. In recent years, urban transit revenues have grown at a faster rate than the number of passengers.

Note: These data are derived from quarterly surveys of about 100 urban transit and 300 other bus companies that earn gross revenues of at least \$200,000 a year. These data exclude school bus companies with annual revenues of less than \$2 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 346 and 347.

To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Laroque, (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Harold Kohn, (613-951-0162; kohnhar@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price index

Second quarter 2000

In the second quarter, the composite price index for non-residential building construction (1992=100) stood at 120.5, up 3.1% over the previous quarter and up 5.5% from the same quarter in 1999 — the highest year-to-year increase since the fourth quarter of 1989, when it also rose 5.5%.

The index for Toronto increased by 4.8% from the first quarter of 2000, followed by Ottawa (+3.6%), Edmonton (+2.1%), Calgary (+1.9%), Montreal (+1.7%), Halifax (+1.0%) and Vancouver (+0.7%).

Toronto also had the highest year-over-year change (+7.8%) compared with the second quarter of 1999. Of the other urban areas surveyed, Ottawa registered a 6.1% annual gain, followed by Montreal (+5.4%), Calgary and Edmonton, (+4.1% for both) and Halifax (+2.6%). Vancouver registered the lowest year-over-year change (+1.9%).

Non-residential building construction price indexes
(1992=100)

	Second quarter 2000	Second quarter 1999 to second quarter 2000 % change	First quarter to second quarter 2000
Composite	120.5	5.5	3.1
Halifax	108.9	2.6	1.0
Montréal	117.4	5.4	1.7
Ottawa	119.9	6.1	3.6
Toronto	124.3	7.8	4.8
Calgary	119.9	4.1	1.9
Edmonton	119.2	4.1	2.1
Vancouver	118.0	1.9	0.7

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories — industrial, commercial and institutional buildings — are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the major urban areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group — structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical — within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9930 and 9931.

The second quarter 2000 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denise Potvin (613 951-3350; fax: 613 951-1539; potvden@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 5, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 5 totalled 295 730 tonnes, down 4.8% from 310 479 tonnes a week earlier and down 1.1% from 299 007 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 10 128 255 tonnes, a 5.8% increase compared with 9 572 680 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Julie Mayer (613-951-4924; majejul@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Egg production

June 2000 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB, \$110), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505) or Gilles Beaudry (613-951-6480), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Input Price Index

More detailed information for selected Farm Input Price Index (1992=100) data are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-984-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Production of eggs, June 2000
Catalogue number 23-003-XPB (\$110).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

How to order products

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Change the statistics on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 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 noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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