



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 28, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National tourism indicators, fourth quarter 2000 and year 2000** 2
Visitors from home and abroad spent \$54.1 billion on tourism in Canada in 2000, a 7.9% increase over 1999.

- **Shelters for abused women, 1999/2000** 6
More than 96,000 women and dependent children sought refuge at shelters for abused women in 1999/2000, according to data from the biennial Transition Home Survey.

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas, January 2001	8
Profile of Canadian exporters, 1993 to 1999	8
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, January 2001	9
Stocks of frozen meat products, March 2001	10
Cereals and oilseeds review, January 2001	10
Footwear statistics, December 2000	10

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

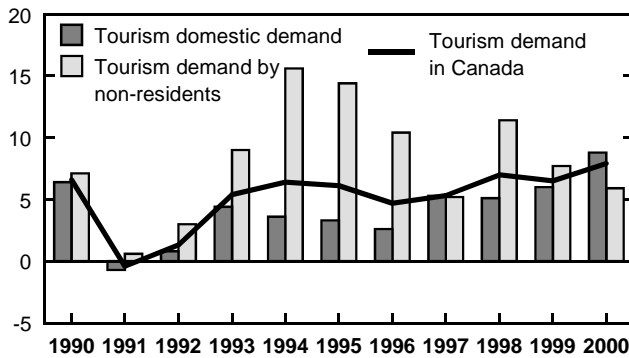
National tourism indicators

Fourth quarter 2000 and year 2000

Visitors from home and abroad spent \$54.1 billion on tourism in Canada in 2000, a 7.9% increase over 1999. Higher fuel costs were an important factor. The 2000 increase came on the heels of a 6.5% increase in spending in 1999. Since the 1991 decline, average annual inflation-adjusted increases have been 3.3%.

Non-resident demand slowed down from 1998

Year-to-year % change, current dollars



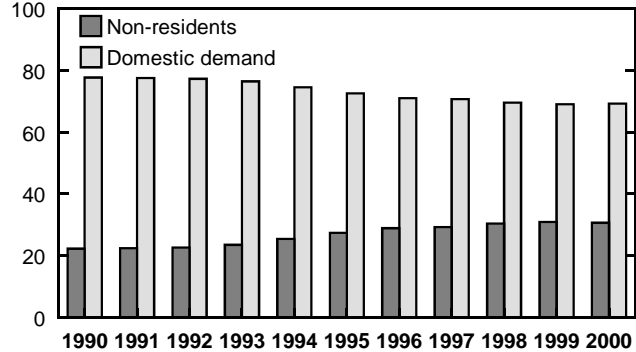
Note to readers

Data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed in current prices, unless noted otherwise. Data for the first, second and third quarters of 2000 may have been revised.

from 22% in 1990, levelling off at around 30% between 1998 and 2000.

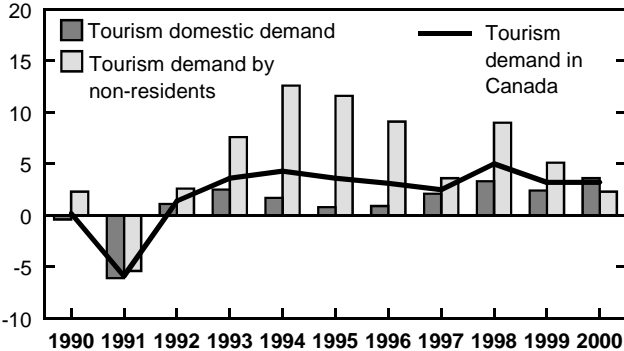
Non-resident share of tourism expenditure leveled off in 2000

Percent of total tourism spending, constant dollars



Overall tourism spending in Canada remained strong

Year-to-year % change, constant dollars



Spending by Canadians was up 8.8% in 2000, compared with 6.0% in 1999, and that of non-residents rose 5.9%, compared with 7.7% in 1999.

The implicit price index for tourism rose 4.6% in 2000, slightly higher than the 3.2% advance from 1998 to 1999. Increases were especially strong for transport services (+7.7%), reflecting escalating fuel prices. Rises for many components were higher than the average annual inflation rate of 2.7% for 2000, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Taking inflation into account, tourism spending in Canada amounted to \$44.3 billion in 2000, up 3.2%, the same growth rate as in 1999. Canadians spent \$30.7 billion on tourism, up 3.6% from 1999 compared with an advance of 2.4% from 1998. Foreign visitors spent \$13.6 billion, up 2.3%, less than half the 5.1% gain of 1999.

Foreign tourists spent an estimated \$16.2 billion in Canada in 2000, 30% of the total, and domestic travellers spent the remainder, \$37.9 billion. The share of foreign tourism spending has risen substantially

Employment generated by tourism rose to 546,400 in 2000, up 4.2% from 1999. This increase outpaced the 3.7% rate of growth in total business sector employment.

Travel deficit increases

Canadians spent far more outside the country on tourism than foreign visitors spent in Canada in 2000. As a result, the nation's travel deficit rose to \$2.2 billion from \$1.7 billion in 1999.

Inbound travel from the United States and other countries fell 0.9% in 2000, the first decline since 1992. This decline compares with a 2.1% increase in 1999. Combined same-day and overnight travel from the United States fell 1.4% from 1999. However, generally higher spending travellers from countries other than the United States increased 4.9%, slightly short of the 5.2% gain in 1999.

Travel from the United Kingdom rose 10.9% in 2000, more than twice the gain of 1999. This increase more than offset declines in the number of visitors from France and Germany, where the value of the national currencies declined 13.6% against the Canadian dollar. That was twice the pound sterling's 6.4% decline.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the recovery in the number of travellers continues from the widespread declines in 1997 and 1998, especially travellers from Australia and South Korea.

Canadians made 47.2 million trips to the United States and other countries, up 1.6% from 1999. The greatest increase, 6.2%, came in trips to countries other than the United States. Canadian travel south of the border rose 1.1% in 2000, rebounding from a 1.3% decline in 1999.

Fourth quarter 2000: Fuel costs drove spending

Canadian and non-resident visitors spent \$10.8 billion in the country in the fourth quarter of 2000, up 7.5% from the fourth quarter of 1999. This increase was about the same as in the third quarter, but it continued a slowdown from the first six months of the year.

Canadian travellers spent \$8.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2000, about three-quarters of the total and 8.6% more than in 1999. Tourism spending by non-residents rose 4.5% to \$2.6 billion.

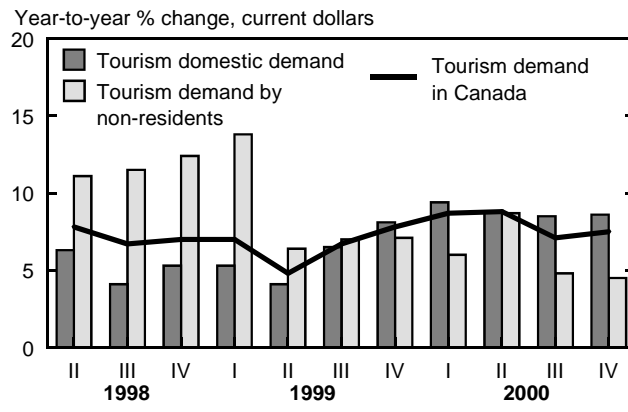
Driven by rising fuel prices, spending on transportation increased 11.1% in the fourth quarter, the highest gain in any sector. It was the sixth straight quarter of double-digit increases in spending on fuel.

Adjusted for inflation and seasonality, the annualized rate of growth in tourism spending in the fourth quarter was 3.8%, just above 3.6% in the third quarter.

The Canadian dollar declined against its American counterpart, from US\$0.68 in the fourth quarter of 1999 to just over US\$0.65 in the fourth quarter of 2000. This may have been a factor in a 4.6% decline

in Canadian travel to the United States compared with the fourth quarter of 1999.

Slowdown in second half of 2000



However, the Canadian dollar was substantially stronger against most currencies in Europe and Asia-Pacific, likely contributing to a 10.4% increase in travel to these countries compared with the fourth quarter of 1999.

Adjusted for inflation and seasonality, spending by Canadians in Canada in the fourth quarter increased 5.5% at annual rates.

Slowdown in spending by non-residents

Foreign travellers spent \$2.6 billion on tourism in Canada in the fourth quarter of 2000, up 4.5% from the fourth quarter of 1999. Increases were widespread, but again transportation increased the most, 7.6%.

Overnight travel to Canada declined 0.2% in the fourth quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1999, following a 1.7% drop in the third quarter.

Foreign demand (tourism exports) was flat at annual rates, after adjusting for seasonality and inflation, compared with a marginal increase of 0.5% in the third quarter.

Employment generated by tourism advances

Employment generated by tourism reached an estimated 552,400, up 5.3% from the fourth quarter of 1999, and continuing a rising trend seen for the past five quarters. Seasonally adjusted, tourism employment increased 3.0% from the third quarter, the highest increase in the past nine quarters. This compares with an increase of 1.5% for the business sector in the fourth quarter, which was up significantly from the 0.2% gain in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1835-1854.

The fourth quarter 2000 issue of the *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB, free) is now available. To order, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. The electronic version of the publication (13-009-XIB, free) can be downloaded

free of charge from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *National Accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814) or Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Tourism expenditures

	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 1999 to fourth quarter 2000
	\$ millions current, unadjusted					% change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	10,019	10,395	13,150	19,757	10,774	7.5
Tourism exports	2,529	2,182	4,329	7,041	2,643	4.5
Tourism domestic demand	7,490	8,213	8,821	12,716	8,131	8.6
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,475	4,596	5,388	7,460	4,973	11.1
Tourism exports	622	547	1,141	1,883	669	7.6
Tourism domestic demand	3,853	4,049	4,247	5,577	4,304	11.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,252	1,233	1,928	2,971	1,328	6.1
Tourism exports	530	505	1,033	1,572	556	4.9
Tourism domestic demand	722	728	895	1,399	772	6.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,532	1,499	2,156	3,270	1,599	4.4
Tourism exports	633	525	964	1,545	649	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	899	974	1,192	1,725	950	5.7
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	883	1,244	1,310	1,959	919	4.1
Tourism exports	231	195	406	654	239	3.5
Tourism domestic demand	652	1,049	904	1,305	680	4.3
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,877	1,823	2,368	4,097	1,955	4.2
Tourism exports	513	410	785	1,387	530	3.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,364	1,413	1,583	2,710	1,425	4.5

Tourism expenditures

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000 to fourth quarter 2000
	\$ millions current		% change	\$ millions current (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	50,112	54,076	7.9	13,650	13,867	6.5
Tourism exports	15,288	16,195	5.9	4,071	4,085	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	34,824	37,881	8.8	9,579	9,782	8.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	20,084	22,417	11.6	5,698	5,795	7.0
Tourism exports	3,919	4,240	8.2	1,069	1,063	-2.2
Tourism domestic demand	16,165	18,177	12.4	4,629	4,732	9.2
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,060	7,460	5.7	1,870	1,880	2.2
Tourism exports	3,424	3,666	7.1	927	928	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	3,636	3,794	4.3	943	952	3.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,103	8,524	5.2	2,134	2,172	7.3
Tourism exports	3,541	3,683	4.0	919	929	4.4
Tourism domestic demand	4,562	4,841	6.1	1,215	1,243	9.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,073	5,432	7.1	1,392	1,380	-3.4
Tourism exports	1,424	1,494	4.9	376	380	4.3
Tourism domestic demand	3,649	3,938	7.9	1,016	1,000	-6.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,792	10,243	4.6	2,556	2,640	13.8
Tourism exports	2,980	3,112	4.4	780	785	2.6
Tourism domestic demand	6,812	7,131	4.7	1,776	1,855	19.0
	\$ millions 1992		% change	\$ millions 1992 (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	42,969	44,348	3.2	11,138	11,242	3.8
Tourism exports	13,309	13,621	2.3	3,412	3,411	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	29,660	30,727	3.6	7,726	7,831	5.5
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,898	17,512	3.6	4,429	4,458	2.6
Tourism exports	3,570	3,659	2.5	923	920	-1.3
Tourism domestic demand	13,328	13,853	3.9	3,506	3,538	3.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,706	5,750	0.8	1,429	1,427	-0.6
Tourism exports	2,757	2,835	2.8	710	712	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,949	2,915	-1.2	719	715	-2.2
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,216	7,409	2.7	1,849	1,870	4.6
Tourism exports	3,142	3,192	1.6	794	796	1.0
Tourism domestic demand	4,074	4,217	3.5	1,055	1,074	7.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,277	4,463	4.3	1,137	1,120	-5.8
Tourism exports	1,168	1,187	1.6	298	297	-1.3
Tourism domestic demand	3,109	3,276	5.4	839	823	-7.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,872	9,214	3.9	2,294	2,367	13.3
Tourism exports	2,672	2,748	2.8	687	686	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	6,200	6,466	4.3	1,607	1,681	19.7

Shelters for abused women 1999/2000

In 1999/2000, 448 shelters for abused women reported that they had given temporary accommodation to 96,359 women and dependant children, according to data from the biennial Transition Home Survey. In 1997/98, 90,792 women and children sought help in 413 shelters.

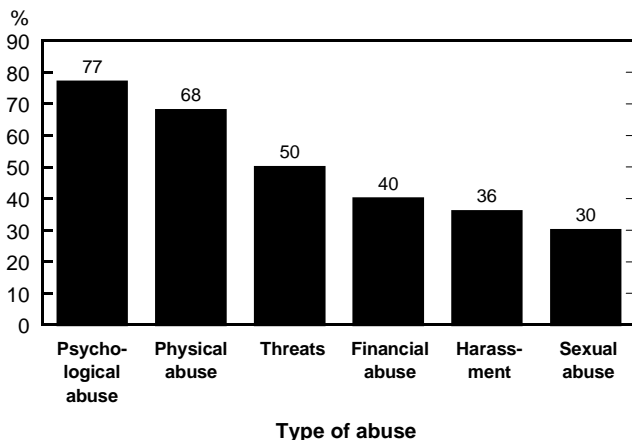
This survey collected information on residential facilities for abused women and children during the 12 months prior to March 31, 2000. It also provided a one-day snapshot of the women and children residing in these shelters on April 17, 2000. Of 508 shelters contacted for the survey, 467, or 92%, responded.

Data from the snapshot showed that these shelters provided emergency accommodation to 5,351 women and children on April 17, 2000. Of these, 53% were women and 47% were children.

Some facilities could not accommodate all the women in need of shelter. Eighty-nine shelters turned away 254 women and 222 children on the snapshot day alone. More than 70% of these shelters did so because they were full. Other reasons included drug or alcohol issues (12%) and mental health problems (10%).

Eight of 10 women and 9 of 10 children were in shelters to escape abuse, including psychological abuse, physical abuse, threats and sexual abuse. The remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse such as housing problems.

Women in shelters by type of abuse, April 17, 2000



Note: Figures do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat report released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It presents the results of the 1999/2000 Transition Home Survey.

The Transition Home Survey is a biennial census survey of all known residential facilities providing services to abused women and their children. In 1999/2000, 467 of the 508 residential facilities providing services to abused women and their children returned survey questionnaires, for a response rate of 92%. Readers should be cautioned that the number of responses to individual questions varied.

The Transition Home Survey was developed under the federal government's Family Violence Initiative, in consultation with provincial/territorial governments and transition home associations.

In 1991/92, Statistics Canada began collecting basic information on transition home services and clientele. The survey was repeated with some changes in 1992/93, 1994/95, 1997/98 and 1999/2000. Further trend analysis will be available in the report Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2001, scheduled for release this summer.

Majority of abused women sought shelter from a spouse or partner

On April 17, 2000, 85% of the abused women in shelters were seeking shelter from someone with whom they had an intimate relationship, according to this one-day snapshot.

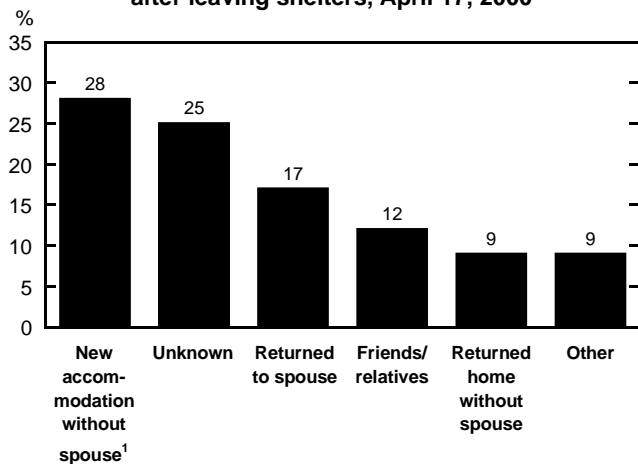
Two-thirds of these women were abused by their spouse or common-law partner. About 14% said they were abused by a former spouse or partner, and about 5%, by a current or ex-boyfriend.

Of all women in shelters escaping abusive situations, 55% were admitted with children. Of those abused women who had children, 73% took them to the shelter.

Women in the 25-to-34 age group were the most likely to use shelters. They did so at a rate of 37 per 100,000 women in the population, compared with 24 for those aged 35 to 44 and 23 for women aged 15 to 24. Women 45 and over had the lowest rate, 6 per 100,000.

On the snapshot day, 163 women and 77 children left shelters, according to data from the 446 shelters that responded to this survey question. Only one in six of these women returned to their spouse: 28% left the shelter for some form of accommodation without their spouse, 12% went to stay with friends or relatives, 9% returned home without their spouse and 9% found other housing. For 25% of these women, the shelter did not know where they intended to reside.

Women's accommodations after leaving shelters, April 17, 2000



¹New accommodation without spouse includes second stage housing, another emergency shelter and other new accommodations without spouse.

Of women in shelters for reasons of abuse on the snapshot day, 28% had reported the most recent incident of abuse to the police. In 62% of these cases, either the woman, the police or the Crown laid charges.

Some shelters admitted adult men

To obtain a more complete picture of the clients served by shelters, the 1999/2000 Transition Home Survey also included, for the first time, questions on the use of shelters by adult men.

Seventeen shelters reported admitting adult men. Of these, 13 indicated that they admitted adult men for reasons of abuse. These 13 shelters admitted a total of 285 men, but it is not known what proportion of these men were admitted for reasons of abuse.

About 69% of these 13 shelters served Indian reserves, were owned or operated by a band council, or were located on a reserve. These facilities may be more likely to admit adult men in keeping with policies of serving entire family groups.

Shelters offered an extensive variety of services

In 2000, 58% of shelters were transition homes. The others included second-stage housing facilities, women's emergency shelters, emergency shelters, safe home networks and, in Ontario, family resource centres.

The majority of shelters offered an extensive variety of services, which depended largely on available funding and the availability of services in the wider community.

The types of services that shelters provided in 1999/2000 remained fairly consistent with those they offered in 1997/98: 90% of facilities provided in-house, individual, short-term counselling to women residents. About 89% provided advocacy services, 84% specialized services for women aged 55 and over, 82% housing referral and 75% parenting skills.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 320-333.

The *Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women, 1999/2000*, Vol. 21, no. 1 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*. National and provincial/territorial *Transition home survey fact sheets* (85-404-MIE) are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Justice*.

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. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

January 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 998 500 cubic metres in January, up 1.8% over January 2000. Saskatchewan and Alberta were the main contributors to the gain. Exports, which accounted for 63.0% of total production, were up 1.8% over January 2000.

Marketable natural gas production rose 3.4% from January 2000. Domestic sales decreased by 10.2%, the first monthly year-over-year decrease since March 2000. All three sectors (industrial, residential and commercial) recorded lower sales. Exports grew 15.4%, the fourth consecutive monthly increase.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Jan. 2000	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2000 to Jan. 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 800.8	10 998.5	1.8
Exports	6 799.7	6 924.3	1.8
Imports ²	4 281.0	5 498.8	28.4
Refinery receipts	8 439.0	9 644.8	14.3
	millions of cubic metres		
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 585.3	15 088.2	3.4
Exports	8 704.3	10 041.3	15.4
Domestic sales ⁴	8 952.0	8 041.3	-10.2

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of 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 estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

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

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The January 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Profile of Canadian exporters

1993 to 1999

A total of 29,243 establishments exported commodities in 1999, 26% more than in 1993, according to the second issue of the Canadian Exporter Registry, available today. The value of merchandise exports from these enterprises was \$325 billion, an 84% increase from 1993.

The Exporter Registry is a joint initiative of Statistics Canada and Team Canada Inc, a network of federal departments and agencies that delivers international business development services to Canadians. Data were released for the first time from this registry in March 2000 for the years 1993 to 1997. This follow-up set of tables includes data for 1998 and 1999, as well as revisions.

Large establishments continued to account for the majority of the value of Canadian domestic exports. In 1999, 5% of establishments shipped goods worth \$25 million or more per year, and they accounted for almost 83% of the value of all exports. The smaller establishments, those with annual exports worth less than \$1 million, represented 62% of all establishments, but accounted for only 1.5% of the value of all exports.

The top three industry group exports showing the largest growth by dollar value over this seven-year period were retail trade (+262%); communication and other utilities (+189%); and agriculture and related services (+124%). The manufacturing sector accounted for three-quarters of the total value of merchandise exports in 1999. It was led by the transportation equipment industry, owing largely to exports of motor vehicles and parts.

The increasing value of exports from 1993 to 1999 was the result of a near doubling of the number of establishments exporting goods valued at more than \$1 million. The number of establishments exporting goods worth less than \$1 million declined during the latter part of the 1990s, as did the total value of their exports. Most of this drop occurred in Canada's trade with countries other than the United States.

The number of small establishments reporting annual exports of between \$30,000 and \$100,000 peaked in 1997, but has been declining since. This can be attributed to a combination of influences, such as the growth of small establishments and attrition due to increased specialization and concentration.

The average value of commodities exported by large establishments (those shipping over \$25 million)

increased from 1997 to 1999, while the average export value of small establishments changed little. This could be the consequence of amalgamations and takeovers, with the enterprise streamlining exports among select establishments. In addition, some of the loss in small exporters may be attributed to methodology changes that occurred in various divisions of Statistics Canada in 1997. The release of 2000 annual numbers using the North American Industry Classification System with a revision to the 1993–1999 data should help clarify this inference.

Note: To allow comparisons of data over time, this Exporter Registry incorporates the same main

aggregates as the previous version. These aggregates consist of the number of establishments with exports above \$30,000, with their domestic exports classified by the industry groupings of the Standard Industrial Classification Establishment, size, province/territory and destination groupings. Select countries and U.S. regions specify the destination groupings. A publication with additional tables and methodology will be available by mid-spring 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cynthia Carter (613-951-6755), International Trade Division.

Number of exporting establishments by industry grouping

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Industry grouping (Standard Industrial Classification Establishment)							
Agriculture and related services	1,169	1,228	1,218	1,253	1,271	1,264	1,137
Fishing and trapping; logging and forestry	295	338	314	327	283	272	264
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and oil wells	284	300	328	322	359	315	315
Manufacturing	12,630	13,693	14,812	14,775	15,541	15,709	15,698
Construction; transportation and storage	837	1,025	1,191	1,244	1,322	1,353	1,247
Communications and other utilities	74	118	122	135	169	159	140
Wholesale trade	5,235	5,744	6,425	7,099	7,305	6,882	6,679
Retail trade	677	830	890	1,023	941	1,029	1,080
Finance and insurance	465	455	499	525	540	508	512
Business services	903	1,055	1,268	1,403	1,506	1,470	1,400
Other ¹	561	689	734	754	808	792	771
Total	23,130	25,475	27,801	28,860	30,045	29,753	29,243

¹ Includes service industries such as government and educational service industries.

Exporting establishments by value of exports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	number						
\$30,000 to \$99,999	6,674	7,080	7,569	7,556	7,655	6,380	6,128
\$100,000 to \$999,999	9,777	10,898	11,778	12,103	12,492	12,812	12,138
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	3,927	4,298	4,909	5,258	5,649	6,012	6,199
\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	1,853	2,167	2,389	2,666	2,909	3,057	3,238
\$25,000,000 and over	899	1,032	1,156	1,277	1,340	1,492	1,540
Total	23,130	25,475	27,801	28,860	30,045	29,753	29,243
	total value (\$ millions)						
\$30,000 to \$99,999	391	413	445	446	452	384	367
\$100,000 to \$999,999	3,401	3,885	4,191	4,412	4,589	4,702	4,603
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	9,098	10,025	11,622	12,322	13,362	14,329	14,880
\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	20,803	24,565	27,490	30,195	33,180	34,563	37,004
\$25,000,000 and over	142,659	172,180	200,485	209,703	227,294	239,817	268,349
Total	176,352	211,068	244,233	257,078	278,876	293,794	325,203

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics January 2001

Pulpwood receipts in January totalled 4 475 878 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 4 201 370 cubic metres in January 2000. Wood residue receipts were 7 497 645 cubic metres, up 10.4%, from 6 793 917 cubic metres

in January 2000. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 702 256 cubic metres, up 3.4% from 10 346 245 cubic metres in January 2000.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue was 14 327 966 cubic metres, up 1.3% from 14 140 947 cubic metres in January 2000.

Data for 2000 were revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 2001 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

March 2001

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 64 189 metric tonnes, compared with 63 900 tonnes in February and 68 864 tonnes in March 2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin, (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

January 2001

Data from the January issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available, including that on production,

stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The February situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the January issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Footwear statistics

December 2000

For the six-month period ended December 31, 2000 Canadian manufacturers produced 5,678,780 pairs of footwear, a decrease of 5.5% from the 6,007,570 pairs produced during the same period of 1999.

Year-to-date production for 2000 totalled 10,582,446 (revised numbers) pairs of footwear, down 8.0% from the 11,504,492 pairs produced during 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Footwear statistics, Semi-annual period ended December 2000 (33-002-XIB, \$6/\$11) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, method or data quality of this release, contact Misbah Subhani (613-951-4924; misbah.subhani@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,
Fourth quarter 2000
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(Free).

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,
Fourth quarter 2000
Catalogue number 13-009-XPB
(Free).

Stocks of frozen meat products, March 2001
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(Free).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, January 2001
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB (\$6/\$55).

Footwear statistics, Semi-annual period ended
December 2000
Catalogue number 33-002-XIB (\$6/\$11).

Energy statistics handbook, February 2001
Catalogue number 57-601-XDE (\$284).

Energy statistics handbook, February 2001
Catalogue number 57-601-UPB (\$387).

Retail trade, January 2001
Catalogue number 63-005-XPB (\$21/\$206).

Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women, 1999/2000
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women, 1999/2000
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

Transition home fact sheets, 1999/2000
Catalogue number 85-404-MIE
(Free).

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; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033


To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the headings *Products and services* and *Fee publications* (\$).

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001E (if applicable) 11-001E/11-001E-001E



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the problems on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting to work and back. In 1995, about 1.6 billion trips were taken on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the last 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.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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

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

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2001. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.