



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 26, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **The health divide: How the sexes differ**

3

Compared with men, women take better care of themselves, and live longer. However, a higher percentage of women have chronic illnesses, and women use health care services more often, according to a special report.

(continued on page 2)

Health indicators

Volume 2001, number 1

Health indicators is a Web-based data publication produced by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. It provides a set of indicators that measure the health of the Canadian population and the health care system. These indicators are designed to provide comparable information at the Canada, provincial/territorial and health region level, and are based on standard definitions and methods.

The indicators are organized into four categories: health status (including health conditions, mortality rates and measures of well-being); non-medical determinants of health (socio-economic characteristics and health behaviours); health system performance (measures of accessibility, appropriateness and effectiveness of health care services); and community and health system characteristics (contextual information).

This new version, Volume 2001, number 1, contains highlights and data tables for a number of health status indicators and non-medical determinants organized by sex, age and various levels of geography. These data are produced from the National Population Health Survey, National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth, the Vital Statistics Database and the 1996 Census of Population.

Health indicators (82-221-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, or Beverley Webster (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

A *Summary of health reports*, Volume 12, number 3, is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

Health reports Volume 12, number 3 (82-003-XIE, free) is also available. The paper version (82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance, February 2001	6
Crude oil and natural gas, February 2001	6
Hog inventories, April 1, 2001	7
Steel primary forms, week ending April 21, 2001	8
Road motor vehicle registrations, 2000	8
Stocks of frozen meat products, April 2001	8
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 2001	9
Asphalt roofing, March 2001	9
Cereals and oilseeds review, February 2001	9
Red meat consumption, 2000	9
Production and value of wildlife pelts, 1998 and 1999	9
Operating and employment statistics for railways, 1999	10

NEW PRODUCTS

11

MAJOR RELEASES

The health divide: How the sexes differ

Compared with men, women take better care of themselves, and live longer. However, a higher percentage of women have chronic illnesses, and women use health care services more often, according to a special report.

This report compiles new evidence of differences between men and women in attitudes and behaviours toward health, as well as in illnesses and mortality. Some findings are paradoxical.

For example, women experience more illness, more years of disability and more stress than men do. But they also live longer. Even after being diagnosed with a fatal disease, women survive longer than men.

There are striking differences in the way men and women take care of themselves on a day-to-day basis. Women are more likely than men to have health concerns in mind when they select food. They are also more likely to use vitamins regularly, and to be an appropriate weight for their height. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to engage in vigorous physical activity in their leisure time.

Men and women are exposed to different levels of risk with regard to factors linked to illness and disease. Men tend to drink and smoke more, and are more likely than women to be overweight. Women report higher levels of stress at home and in the workplace, which is associated with the onset of chronic disease. Women also make greater use of the health care system, although this is largely because of their reproductive role and female-specific health care needs during childbearing years. But even when they have relatively minor ailments, women are more likely than men to respond initially by treating themselves or by going to a doctor. Few people's first reaction is to ignore symptoms altogether, but this is more common among men than among women.

Although women's life expectancy surpassed that of men throughout the 20th century, the gap began to narrow during the 1990s. This change stems largely from mortality due to smoking-related respiratory cancers. The death rate for these cancers in men still greatly surpasses that in women. But the rate for men is falling, while that for women continues to rise.

Women born at the outset of the 20th century could expect to live 50.1 years, three years longer than men. By 1981, the difference had widened to 7.1 years. During the 1990s, life expectancy gains for both sexes were smaller than in previous decades, and less for women than for men. Consequently, by 1997,

Note to readers

This release is based on a special issue of Health Reports, a quarterly journal produced by Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division.

This report, "The health divide: How the sexes differ," is the second in the annual series entitled "How healthy are Canadians?" The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) is scheduled to release a companion report, which will focus on the health care system, in May. Statistics Canada and CIHI are reporting jointly on the health of the population and the performance of the health care system to help Canadians monitor and better understand factors relating to their health.

Measures of the health of Canadians in this report come primarily from the 1998/99 cycle of the National Population Health Survey. Additional data come from the Canadian Vital Statistics Database, the Canadian Cancer Registry and the Census of Population.

women's life expectancy was 81.4 years, compared with 75.8 years for men, a gap of 5.6 years.

Lifestyles: Men, women differ in health-related habits

Men and women differ in health-related habits, according to data from the 1998/99 National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

For example, nutrition tends to be more important to women. Women were more likely than men to consider overall health, weight and specific diseases when choosing food. Eighty percent of women were concerned about maintaining or improving health through food choice, compared with 63% of men. While 59% of women considered their weight when selecting foods, just 41% of men did so. And about 48% of women considered the relationship between food and heart disease, compared with 38% of men.

Men, however, were more likely than women to engage in vigorous activity during their leisure time. Yet, despite this, 42% of men were overweight, compared with 24% of women, based on the body mass index, which is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in metres. In each age group, a higher percentage of men than women were overweight. In terms of obesity (more severe levels of overweight), there was no difference: about 14% of both men and women.

Weight was associated with the onset of chronic diseases. Overweight or obese men who were tracked over the four years between 1994/95 and 1998/99 had high odds of being diagnosed with arthritis, heart disease, high blood pressure or diabetes in that period, compared with men who were not overweight or obese.

Similarly, the odds were high that overweight or obese women would be diagnosed with arthritis, high blood pressure, migraine or asthma in that time than would women who were not overweight or obese.

It may be possible to reduce some of the health risks of overweight through exercise. Overweight or obese men who reported at least moderate physical activity in 1994/95 had lower odds of being diagnosed with heart disease over the following four years than did overweight or obese men with a low level of activity.

Twenty-four percent of men and 21% of women were daily smokers. From age 25 on, a higher proportion of men than women smoked daily, but there was no difference between the sexes among teenagers and young adults.

Men who were daily smokers in 1994/95 had high odds of being diagnosed with bronchitis or emphysema or heart disease by 1998/99, compared with those who had never smoked. Among women, daily smoking was associated with a subsequent diagnosis of asthma, bronchitis or emphysema.

Drinking patterns differ sharply. Men are far more likely than women to "binge drink," defined as consuming at least five alcoholic drinks at one sitting. In 1998/99, 24% of men reported that they indulged in binge drinking at least once a month, compared with 7% of women. At ages 18 to 24, 44% of men binged at least once a month, compared with 23% of women.

Stress and well-being: Women appear more resilient

Women are more likely than men to experience stress, which may contribute to their higher prevalence of many health problems.

For both sexes, however, personal stress and work stress are predictive of health problems. According to the NPHS, people who had experienced high personal stress in 1994/95 had increased odds by 1998/99 of having been diagnosed with a number of chronic conditions, including arthritis and ulcers.

Women who reported high personal stress in 1994/95 had greater odds of having been diagnosed with arthritis, ulcers, asthma, back problems, chronic bronchitis or chronic emphysema by 1998/99 than did women who had not reported such stress. Among men, the list was shorter. High personal stress in 1994/95 was associated with later diagnoses of arthritis, ulcers and migraine.

But in the long run, women seem to be more resilient. The NPHS compared men and women of the same age and with the same conditions in 1994/95.

Four years later, men had significantly higher odds than women of being in poor or fair health, or of having died.

In some measure, women's apparent resilience may have to do with their greater tendency to build social support networks, which, in turn, help them cope with stress and deal with painful chronic conditions. According to the NPHS, women were more likely than men to report that they have people to listen when they need to talk, to give advice in a crisis, and to understand their problems. On the other hand, men were more likely than women to report that they have someone to help if they were confined to bed, to prepare meals and to help with chores.

Health care: Women more likely to consult physicians

Women use health care services more than men do. However, data from the 1998/99 NPHS show that this is primarily the result of biological differences, or female-specific needs. This echoes previous studies, which have shown that pregnancy, childbirth, and uniquely female preventive and diagnostic needs (for example, breast cancer screening) are major factors behind women's greater use of health care services.

In 1998/99, about 84% of women aged 20 to 49 reported that they had consulted a general practitioner at least once in the past 12 months, compared with 66% of men the same age. Women also reported about double the rate of consultations with specialists. But when female-specific health care needs were taken into account, these gaps largely disappeared. Pregnancy and childbirth can also largely explain the higher rate of hospitalization among women in the age group 20 to 49.

However, 1998/99 NPHS data showed that more women than men seek alternatives to mainstream health care such as acupuncturists, massage therapists, and naturopaths.

The sexes also respond differently to minor illnesses. According to the NPHS, as an initial response to cold or flu symptoms, women were more likely than men to use some type of self-treatment or consult a physician. Few people initially ignored symptoms altogether, but this was more common among men than among women.

Women use over-the-counter or prescription medication more than men do. Fully 71% of women said they had used pain relievers in the month before the survey, compared with 58% of men. This may be related to the higher prevalence of conditions such as arthritis and migraine among women.

Death: Premature mortality greater for men for most causes

During the last half of the 20th century, mortality rates among women declined 52%, considerably surpassing the 39% decrease for men. From 1990 to 1997, however, the death rate fell 8% for men, twice the 4% decline for women.

Men have a higher risk than women of death before age 75 for most major causes. These include conditions such as heart disease and external events such as motor vehicle accidents. The risk of premature death from heart diseases is three times as high for men as for women; from suicide, four times as high; and from motor vehicle accidents, twice as high. Premature mortality is also higher for men than women as a result of cancer, congenital anomalies, stroke and chronic obstructive lung disease, but the difference between the sexes is less pronounced.

Overall, the top two causes were reversed for men and women. Slightly more men died of cancer than heart disease, and the opposite was true for women. For both sexes, the third leading cause was cerebrovascular diseases, primarily stroke.

Among both men and women, higher household income was generally associated with good health. Yet regardless of income level, most of the key male–female differences in health behaviour, chronic conditions, and health care use persisted.

A detailed summary of this issue of *Health Reports* is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

Health reports Volume 12, number 3 (82-003-XIE, free) is now available. The paper version (82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Health indicators (82-221-XIE, free), a related data product, is also available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; wilkkat@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, or Beverley Webster (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

February 2001 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians who received regular Employment Insurance benefits (unadjusted for seasonal trends) was 641,020 in February, a decrease of 3.7% from February 2000. All provinces and territories recorded decreases in the number of regular beneficiaries from February 2000 except Ontario, which recorded a slight rise of 0.8%.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001 ^P	Feb. 2000 to Feb. 2001	% change
Unadjusted for seasonality				
Canada	665,610	641,020		-3.7
Newfoundland	45,510	45,070		-1.0
Prince Edward Island	12,880	12,490		-3.0
Nova Scotia	39,910	39,410		-1.3
New Brunswick	48,190	47,130		-2.2
Quebec	230,490	219,680		-4.7
Ontario	141,650	142,820		0.8
Manitoba	18,980	16,610		-12.5
Saskatchewan	16,420	15,390		-6.3
Alberta	35,760	31,230		-12.7
British Columbia	72,970	68,760		-5.8
Yukon	1,470	1,300		-11.6
Northwest Territories	1,020	790		-22.5
Nunavut	310	290		-6.5

^P Preliminary figures.

Regular benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal trends) were \$614.4 million, down 5.0% from February 2000.

Note: The number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries from January 1997 to April 2000 were understated. Consequently, Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada have taken measures to correct the underestimation and conduct an historical revision of the data series. The revised data are scheduled to be released June 21. Until then, the January and February 2001 preliminary data for the number of beneficiaries are only available at the aggregated provincial level and are unadjusted for seasonal trends. Users are cautioned against making any analytical comparisons between these data and any monthly or historical data previously released in *The Daily* and on CANSIM.

Employment Insurance statistics

	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Jan. to Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000 to Feb. 2001
Seasonally adjusted					
% change					
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	646.9	604.3 ^P	614.4 ^P	1.7	-5.0
Claims received ('000)	223.8	229.3 ^P	234.8 ^P	2.4	4.9
Unadjusted for seasonality					
% change					
All beneficiaries ('000)	858.3	826.8 ^P	839.8 ^P	1.6	-2.2
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	665.6	640.8 ^P	641.0 ^P	0.0	-3.7
Claims received ('000)	180.4	348.3	193.7	-44.4	7.4
Payments (\$ millions)	1,184.3	1,351.5	1,096.4	-18.9	-7.4
Year-to-date (January to February)					
2000 to 2001					
% change					
Claims received ('000)			481.8	541.9	12.5
Payments (\$ millions)			2,338.4	2,447.9	4.7

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: tables 2760003-2760005 and matrices 5700-5704 and 5707.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

February 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 082 600 cubic metres in February, down 0.5% from February 2000. Exports, which accounted for 61.4% of total production, were down 1.2% from February 2000.

Year-to-date production of crude oil was up 0.7% over the same period of 2000, while crude oil exports increased 0.4% compared with the same period of 2000.

Marketable natural gas production rose by 3.2% over February 2000. Domestic sales decreased by 0.4% from February 2000. Exports of natural gas rose for the fifth consecutive month, with a gain of 4.9% over February 2000.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas increased by 3.3% compared with the same period of 2000. Exports of natural gas were up 10.3%, while Canadian domestic sales decreased by 5.5%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000 to Feb. 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10,138.2	10,082.6	-0.5
Exports	6,269.0	6,192.1	-1.2
Imports ²	4,329.4	4,179.9	-3.5
Refinery receipts	8,206.9	8,087.0	-1.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13,586.3	14,016.2	3.2
Exports	8,259.7	8,666.9	4.9
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	8,291.7	8,258.1	-0.4
	Jan. to Feb. 2000	Jan. to Feb. 2001	Jan.-Feb. 2000 to Jan.- Feb. 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	20,939.0	21,085.5	0.7
Exports	13,068.7	13,116.4	0.4
Imports ²	8,610.4	9,677.2	12.4
Refinery receipts	16,645.9	17,731.8	6.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	28,171.6	29,104.4	3.3
Exports	16,964.0	18,708.2	10.3
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	17,243.7	16,299.4	-5.5

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.

Note: The decreases in crude oil production, crude oil exports, refinery receipts, and Canadian domestic sales were due in part to the extra trading day in February 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1260001 and 1310001 and matrices 530 and 539.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The February 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in May. 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. ■

Hog inventories

April 1, 2001

Hog inventories on farms were estimated at 11.9 million head on April 1, down 2.1% from 12.1 million head on April 1, 2000. The national inventory drop occurred mainly in the east (down 4.5%); hog inventories rose 1.6% in Western Canada. During the first quarter of 2001, the number of hogs declined by 2.1% compared with the fourth quarter of 2000.

Although the total inventory is declining, the breeding herd, including sows, bred gilts and boars, is up slightly from April 1, 2000. In several regions, improvements in breeding herd management has led to the implementation of better breeding techniques, translating into a 6.2% drop in the boar inventories kept on farms.

The number of hogs slaughtered in the first quarter of 2001 was 3.8% higher than in the same period of 2000, and up 0.6% from the fourth quarter of 2000. Over the past four years, the national slaughter has increased, reaching a record of 19.7 million in 2000. From 1988 to 1997, an average 15.2 million hogs were slaughtered each year.

Live hog exports for the first quarter of 2001 rose 17.2% from the first quarter of 2000, as demand from U.S. finishing operations continued to climb. Canadian farrowing operations exported a record of 2.3 million weaners in 2000, up 12.3% from 1999. Weaners were sold to U.S. finishing operations to be fed to slaughter weight. In addition, Canadian hog producers exported 2.0 million hogs in 2000 to be slaughtered or for breeding, a 1.7% drop from 1999.

Over the last four years, hog production in Ontario has been adjusting as smaller producers leave the sector, pushed by the sharp drop in slaughter prices in late 1998. Other producers have improved production practices, becoming more efficient. Over

the last 12 months, farrowing and small farrow-finishing operations in Ontario have shipped an increasing number of weaners to be fed on American finishing operations. As weaner exports rose, the number of hogs weighing less than 20 kg declined 21.8% from the first quarter of 2000. Over the same period, the sow inventory in Ontario decreased 4.2%.

Farrowings, or births, were up 3.3% in the first quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2000. Farrowing intentions for the second quarter of 2001 are up 3.7% over the second quarter of 2000.

Note: Data for this release came from the April Hog Survey, a telephone survey of 2,500 hog producers who were asked to report the number of hogs they had on their farm as of April 1, 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 30004 and matrices 9500-9510.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

Data will be available in the *Livestock statistics update* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde, (613-951-8716, robert.plourde@statcan.ca), or Gilles Beaudry (613-951-7128, gilles.beaudry@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division or call the Agriculture Division information line (1-800-465-1991). ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 21, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 21 totalled 300 557 metric tonnes, up 7.3% from 280 108 tonnes a week earlier and down 6.7% from 322 254 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total on April 21 was 4 445 592 tonnes, down 13.4% from 5 134 967 tonnes in the same week of 2000.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Julie Mayer (613-951-5370; julie.mayer@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Road motor vehicle registrations

2000 (preliminary)

A total of 17.9 million road motor vehicles were registered in Canada in 2000.

Of this total, 16.9 million (94%) were passenger cars and light vehicles such as pickup trucks and minivans. The remainder consisted of 77,500 buses, 311,500 motorcycles and mopeds, and almost 668,000 truck tractors and trucks (weighing at least 4 500 kilograms).

In addition to these road motor vehicles, 4.0 million trailers and 1.8 million off-road, construction and farm vehicles were also registered.

Provincial data are available on an annual and quarterly basis, enabling users to analyse seasonal variation.

These data are not comparable with the motor vehicle registrations prior to 1999. Although the data still come 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.

Annual data for 1999 and 2000 are now available on CANSIM II. Quarterly data are available on request.

Available on CANSIM: table 4050004.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

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

Stocks of frozen meat products

April 2001

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of April amounted to 65 391 metric tonnes, compared with 61 810 tonnes in March and 73 585 tonnes in April 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30005 and 30006 and matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

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. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

March 2001

Manufacturers shipped 2 399 803 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March, down 2.6% from 2 464 941 square metres in February and up 11.0% from 2 161 361 square metres in March 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March totalled 7 345 645 square metres, a 28.4% increase over the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030004 and matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The March 2001 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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 Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

March 2001

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 376 982 metric bundles in March, a 22.9% decrease from 4 379 826 metric bundles produced in March 2000.

Year-to-date production amounted to 9 223 789 metric bundles, a 17.6% decrease from 11 194 542 metric bundles produced during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030006 and matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The March 2001 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

February 2001

Data from the February issue of 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 March situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the February issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in May. 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. ■

Red meat consumption

2000

Red meat consumption statistics on a per-capita basis for 2000 are now available. Data will be available in *Livestock statistics update* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in May. See *How to order products*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30035-30037 and matrices 1175-1179, 1182 and 1183.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts

1998 (revised) and 1999 (preliminary)

Data for 1998 and 1999 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available. Data are tabulated by province and territory, including data for Nunavut from 1992 to 1999.

Available on CANSIM: table 30013 and matrices 5692-5699, 9511-9513, 9515, 9516 and 9544.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics update* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Operating and employment statistics for railways

1999

Annual operating and employment statistics for railways for 1999 are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact J.R. Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
March 2001, Vol. 53, no. 3
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Asphalt roofing, March 2001, Vol. 53, no. 3
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Retail trade, February 2001
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB (\$16/\$155).

New motor vehicle sales, February 2001
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB (\$13/\$124).

Wholesale trade, February 2001
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB (\$14/\$140).

Health reports, Vol. 12, No. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE
(Free).

Health indicators, Volume 2001, No. 1
Catalogue number 82-221-XIE
(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 (F) (en) (11-001E) (11-001E) (11-001E) (11-001E)



Statistics Canada

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



MAJOR RELEASES

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