



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, May 29, 2001**  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, April 2001** 2  
Annual rates of growth for both industrial product prices and the cost of raw materials accelerated in April, ending the slowdown in price growth seen during the past few months.
- **Characteristics of international travellers, 2000** 5  
International travellers arrived in Canada in record numbers again last year, despite slowdowns in visits from both the United States and overseas nations.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

April 2001

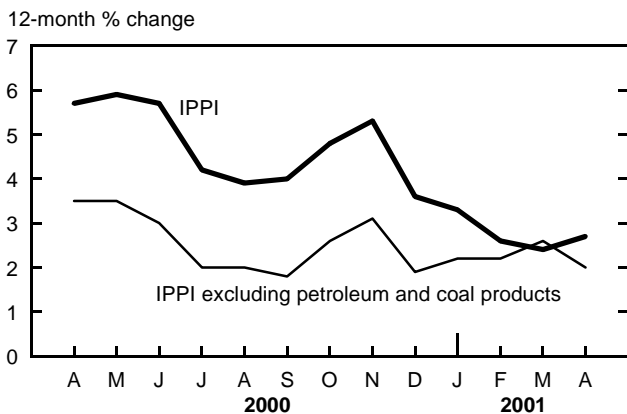
Annual rates of growth for both industrial product prices and the cost of raw materials accelerated in April, ending the slowdown in price growth seen during the past few months.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), grew 2.7% from April 2000 to April 2001, compared with a year-over-year gain of 2.4% in March. The annual increase in the IPPI had been slowing down since December.

At the same time, manufacturers paid 7.9% more for their raw materials in April than they did in April 2000, a significant increase from the year-over-year gain of 1.2% in March. The annual increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) had been slowing since November.

Rising petroleum and coal product prices accounted for about one-quarter of the annual increase in the IPPI in April. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.0% instead of 2.7%.

Petroleum product prices influenced IPPI growth



Price increases for motor vehicles and chemicals and chemical products also contributed to the annual rise in manufacturers' prices; falling prices for lumber and primary metal products had a dampening effect.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices increased a slight 0.2% in April compared with March. Higher prices for petroleum and coal products and meat

#### Note to readers

The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

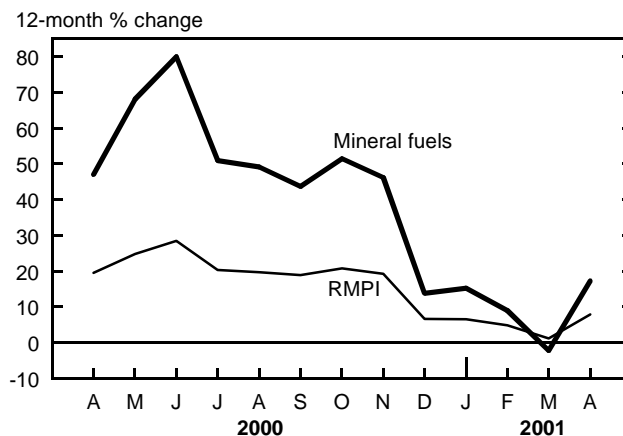
Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

products were partly offset by lower prices for paper and paper products.

Mineral fuels were responsible for most of the upward pressure in the RMPI in April, along with modest increases for animal products. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have advanced 2.6% in April on a year-over-year basis instead of 7.9%.

Crude oil prices influenced annual growth rate of RMPI



On a monthly basis, raw materials prices edged up 0.1% from March to April. Increases for mineral fuels were more than offset by declines in prices for animal products and non-ferrous metals.

The IPPI (1992=100) stood at 130.3 in April, up from a revised level of 130.0 in March. The RMPI (1992=100)

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rose to 144.4 in April from its revised level of 144.2 in March.

### Crude oil prices up again

Crude oil prices were 1.4% higher in April than in March because of low inventories. This increase spilled over into the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices increased 3.4%.

On an annual basis, crude oil prices rose 14.3% in April, while petroleum and coal product prices were 12.1% above their April 2000 levels.

### Motor vehicle and petroleum prices pushed finished goods prices up

Rising prices for motor vehicles and petroleum products pushed up year-to-year price increases for finished goods. Prices for tobacco products and paper and paper products also contributed to the 4.1% increase from April 2000.

On a month-to-month basis, petroleum prices were the major factor contributing to the 0.5% increase from March.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

### Prices for input goods remained stable

Prices for input goods were virtually unchanged in April, edging up only 0.1% from March. Higher prices for meat, fish and dairy, petroleum and lumber products were offset by lower prices for paper and primary metal products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 1.7% more for their products in April than they did in April 2000. Prices for petroleum, chemicals and chemical products and paper and paper products were the driving force behind this increase.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

### Available on CANSIM: tables 3290001-3290012 and 3300001 and matrices 1870-1879.

The April 2001 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; [danielle.gouin@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

## Industrial product price indexes (1992=100)

	Relative importance	April 2000	March 2001 <sup>r</sup>	April 2001 <sup>p</sup>	April 2000 to April 2001	March to April 2001
					% change	
<b>Industrial product price index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>	7.91	139.5	145.4	142.4	2.1	-2.1
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	51.37	126.7	128.2	128.8	1.7	0.5
<b>Finished goods<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>40.72</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	117.1	118.8	119.5	2.0	0.6
Capital equipment	10.21	125.9	130.5	130.5	3.7	0.0
All other finished goods	20.13	128.3	133.8	134.9	5.1	0.8
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	126.6	128.9	131.3	3.7	1.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.3	112.3	112.3	1.8	0.0
Beverages	2.12	120.1	121.7	121.7	1.3	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	141.6	151.7	151.7	7.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	118.9	120.3	120.5	1.3	0.2
Textile products	1.82	107.4	109.9	110.1	2.5	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	110.4	110.6	110.6	0.2	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	143.4	128.1	129.7	-9.6	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	119.0	119.9	119.9	0.8	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	141.2	150.3	147.4	4.4	-1.9
Printing and publishing	3.05	138.4	142.5	142.5	3.0	0.0
Primary metal products	7.58	129.3	124.8	124.0	-4.1	-0.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	126.0	125.5	125.6	-0.3	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	116.4	117.1	117.1	0.6	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	132.2	138.9	139.0	5.1	0.1
Electrical and communications products	6.03	104.8	106.3	106.7	1.8	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	118.5	121.5	121.5	2.5	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>	6.01	148.7	161.2	166.7	12.1	3.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	122.0	130.5	130.7	7.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	120.8	120.6	120.5	-0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	118.6	120.9	120.3	1.4	-0.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>2</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>4</sup> Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

<sup>5</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw materials price indexes (1992=100)

	Relative importance	April 2000	March 2001 <sup>r</sup>	April 2001 <sup>p</sup>	April 2000 to April 2001	March to April 2001
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Mineral fuels	31.47	155.4	180.1	182.3	17.3	1.2
Vegetable products	9.41	112.8	119.6	119.1	5.6	-0.4
Animals and animal products	24.41	122.6	131.3	130.0	6.0	-1.0
Wood	14.88	142.1	143.3	143.5	1.0	0.1
Ferrous materials	3.17	122.8	112.2	112.7	-8.2	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	114.5	115.4	113.5	-0.9	-1.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	121.6	122.3	122.5	0.7	0.2
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Characteristics of international travellers

2000

International travellers arrived in Canada in record numbers again in 2000, despite slowdowns in visits from both the United States and overseas nations.

Canada welcomed 19.6 million overnight foreign travellers in 2000, the highest number in the 25 years in which international travel data have been collected.

Americans accounted for 78% of travellers, about 15.2 million. However, this was a marginal increase of 0.3% from 1999, following gains of 1.9% and 11.1% in the two previous years.

About 4.4 million overseas travellers spent at least one night in Canada, up 4.9% from 1999; that rise followed a 6.4% increase from 1998. The gain in 2000 was driven largely by Asian markets; the number of travellers from Asian countries rose 6.1%.

Travel from Asia was led by a 35.4% increase from South Korea. Taiwanese travel to Canada rose 3.2% to a record 160,000. Trips from Hong Kong grew 2.2%, after declining 9.5% in 1999; travel from Japan, the largest source of Asian tourists to Canada, dipped 3.1% after a 6.6% gain in 1999.

Travel from European countries increased 3.5%, due mainly to record travel by British tourists, who took 866,000 trips to Canada in 2000, 11.0% more than in 1999. Traffic from France and Germany, the third- and fourth-ranked overseas tourist markets for Canada, dipped slightly.

### Canada's top 10 major overseas tourist markets

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000 % change
	'000		
United Kingdom	780	866	11.0
Japan	516	500	-3.1
France	414	404	-2.4
Germany	392	385	-1.8
Taiwan	155	160	3.2
Australia	152	173	13.8
Mexico	127	143	12.6
Hong Kong	134	137	2.2
South Korea	99	134	35.4
Netherlands	121	128	5.8

### Provinces set records despite slowdown in American travel

Despite the slower growth in American travel to Canada, many provinces posted record high numbers. American visits to the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia set new marks.

American visits to New Brunswick grew 10.3% to 451,000, the highest growth rate in the country, followed by Saskatchewan (+9.0%). Alberta, Quebec

and British Columbia also saw more American visitors in 2000. Visits to Ontario, the most popular destination for American travellers to Canada, dropped by an estimated 2.9%, the second consecutive annual decline.

The greatest number of American travellers, 1.9 million or about 12% of the total, came from New York state. Massachusetts posted the largest annual gain among the top 10 states of origin; residents took 11.6% more overnight trips to Canada in 2000. Texans took 9.1% more trips to Canada, the second highest increase. Travel from California topped 1 million for the first time. Travel from New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois declined.

The vast majority of Americans travelled to Canada for pleasure, but last year they took 2.0% fewer trips for this purpose. Americans took a record 2.8 million trips to see friends or relatives living in Canada, up 4.2%. Business travel remained relatively constant.

Travel by air to Canada grew at a faster rate than travel by automobile. In 2000, Americans took a record 3.9 million overnight trips by plane, up 3.0% from 1999 and up 63.3% from 1990. In contrast, travel by auto declined 1.6% from 1999, but it was up 12.8% from a decade earlier.

### Canadian travel to the United States saw second annual advance

Canadians made 14.6 million overnight trips to the United States in 2000, up 3.8% from 1999, the second consecutive year of growth. Despite this rise, travel to the United States still remained below the record of 19.1 million set in 1991, when the Canadian dollar was at US\$0.83. Travel plummeted to 13.4 million by 1998, as the Canadian dollar fell to US\$0.67.

Almost 2 million Canadians visited Florida in 2000, up 16.4% over 1999. Canadian visits to the gambling state of Nevada rose 15.2%, the second highest increase among the top 10 states visited by Canadians.

At 2.3 million visits, New York remained the most popular state for Canadian travellers in 2000, although the rate of gain slowed to 2.2%. Among the top 10 states, Washington, Michigan and California received fewer Canadian travellers.

### Growth in air travel continued to outpace car trips

Canadians flew to the United States on 5.4 million trips in 2000, up 7.9% from 1999. Travel by air accounted for 37% of all overnight trips, compared with 26% in 1995, when the Open Skies Agreement came into effect. About 27% of non-business trips were made by plane compared with 18% in 1995.

Air travel to the United States has expanded from a low of 3.6 million in 1991 to almost 5.4 million in 2000.

However, auto travel south of the border has slid from a high of 14.3 million trips in 1991 to just under 8.0 million in 2000.

Canadians left on 7.8 million overnight trips south of the border for pleasure, a 5.3% increase over 1999. Over the last decade, pleasure travel has fluctuated between a high of 11.6 million in 1991 and a low of 7.0 million in 1998.

Canadians took a record 2.7 million overnight trips south of the border for business reasons, up 2.0% from 1999.

### Growth in Canadian travel overseas

Canadians made a record 4.5 million trips to overseas countries in 2000, up 6.2% from 1999; that rise follows a 0.8% increase from 1998. Travel to overseas countries has been on the rise throughout most of the decade.

### Top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000 % change
	'000		
United Kingdom	816	803	-1.6
Mexico	608	731	20.2
France	408	442	8.3
Germany	228	277	21.5
Cuba	350	273	-22.0
Italy	192	211	9.9
Dominican Republic	153	195	27.5
Netherlands	154	154	0.0
Spain	91	132	45.1
Japan	86	124	44.2

Double-digit gains were recorded for half of the top 10 overseas countries visited by Canadians. Travel to Mexico, the second most popular overseas destination for Canadians, rose 20.2%. France and Germany, ranked third and fourth, saw a recovery in the Canadian market, with increases of 8.3% and 21.5%, respectively.

Travel to Cuba dipped 22.0%, after almost doubling in 1999 from 1998. However, Canadians travelled to the Dominican Republic in record numbers; visits grew 27.5% in 2000, after a 9.3% increase in 1999.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. The tables and various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter and year 2000 are now available on request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Éline Fournier (613-951-5907) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult&tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult&tourstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey 2000

More Canadians kicked the cigarette habit last year as the overall rate of smoking continued the decline that started in the mid-1990s, according to data from the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey for 2000.

An estimated 24% of Canadians aged 15 and over, or just over 6 million people, were current smokers last year, compared with 31% in 1994, the highest point reached in the last decade. Two decades ago, 38% of Canadians were smokers.

About 23% of women smoked last year, and 26% of men. In 1994, 29% of women were smokers, and 32% of men.

The survey, conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Health Canada, provides timely, reliable and continuous data on tobacco use and related issues. Its objective is to track changes in smoking status and the amount smoked, especially for populations most at risk, such as those aged 15 to 24.

This release represents the second full year of data collection for this survey, although rates are comparable with those of earlier surveys. About 20,000 people were interviewed for the survey, conducted monthly from February to December 2000.

Young adults aged 20 to 24 still had the highest smoking incidence of any age group, although overall rates fell from 35% in 1999 to 32% in 2000. The decline was due entirely to men in this age group, who appear to have quit in dramatic numbers. Smoking rates among these men plunged from 40% in 1999 to 33% last year. The rate among women in this age group remained stable at 32%.

Teenagers, aged 15 to 19, now have smoking rates close to the national average, at 25%, down from 28% in 1999. This is the lowest rate seen since the mid-1990s. About 27% of teenage girls smoked last year, compared with 23% of their male counterparts.

Quebec was not ranked first in overall smoking prevalence for the first time in a decade. Rates varied from a low of 20% in British Columbia to a high of 30% in Nova Scotia. Smoking declined in most provinces between 1999 and 2000; the largest drops were in Alberta, Newfoundland and Quebec.

The survey estimated that more than 1.6 million children aged 17 and under were regularly exposed to tobacco smoke in the home from cigarettes, cigars or pipes in 2000. Children under the age of 12 were exposed to smoke in 25% of the 2.4 million homes with children of this age.

More than one-third of current smokers were contemplating quitting, according to the survey,

and 16% of smokers reported taking concrete steps to do so. About 25% of teen smokers said they were taking action to quit, the highest proportion of any age group.

Among cigarette smokers, 42% preferred light/mild cigarettes, 36% regular strength, and 23% ultra/extra light/mild.

The vast majority of smokers smoked only manufactured cigarettes (84%). About 9% smoked roll-your-owns sometimes or most of the time. Only 7% smoked exclusively roll-your-owns.

For more information on the survey results, contact Anne Zaborski (613-954-0152; [anne\\_zaborski@hc-sc.gc.ca](mailto:anne_zaborski@hc-sc.gc.ca)), Tobacco Control Programme, Health Canada, or visit the program's Web site ([www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/tobacco/ctums\\_splash.html](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/tobacco/ctums_splash.html)).

For information on the public-use microdata file, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax 613-951-3012; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wayne Smith (613-951-9476; [smitway@statcan.ca](mailto:smitway@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

### Light bulbs and tubes

April 2001

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17.5 million light bulbs and tubes in April, down 7.3% from the 18.9 million they sold in April 2000.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April 2001 totalled 85.0 million light bulbs and tubes, down 2.5% from the 87.2 million sold in the same period of 2000.

The April 2001 issue of *Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes*, Vol. 30, no. 4 (43-009-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 Gregory Sannes (613-951-7205; [sanngre@statcan.ca](mailto:sanngre@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Construction type plywood

March 2001

Canadian firms produced 172 542 cubic metres of construction-type plywood in March, down 4.3% from the 180 384 cubic metres produced during March 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of March totalled 507 877 cubic metres, an increase of 0.2% from

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the 506 774 cubic metres produced in the same period of 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030005 and matrix 122 (level 1).**

The March 2001 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 49, no. 3 (35-001-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](mailto:sara.breen@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Electric power selling price indexes

January to April 2001

Electric power selling price indexes (1992=100) are now available for January to April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3290013 and matrix 1880.**

The April 2001 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; [danielle.gouin@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), fax: 613-951-1539), Prices Division. ■

### Cereals and oilseeds review

March 2001

Data from the March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The April situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is

also included in the March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in June. 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](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; [karen.gray@statcan.ca](mailto:karen.gray@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Grain trade of Canada

1999/2000

Data from this publication for the 1999/2000 crop year are now available.

This report presents an overview of the crop year as well as tables on Canadian and world grain supply and demand, prices, trade, domestic processing and storage and movement.

The 1999-00 issue of *Grain trade of Canada* (22-201-XPB, \$44/22-201-XIB, \$33) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; [karen.gray@statcan.ca](mailto:karen.gray@statcan.ca)), or Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Innovation analysis bulletin

May 2001

The May 2001 issue of *Innovation analysis bulletin*, Vol. 3, no. 2 (88-003-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rad Joseph (613-951-6830; [robert.joseph@statcan.ca](mailto:robert.joseph@statcan.ca), fax: 613-951-9920), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■



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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Construction type plywood**, March 2001, Vol. 49, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 35-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes**, April 2001, Vol. 30, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 43-009-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Aviation service bulletin**, Vol. 33, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 51-004-XIB** (\$8/\$82).

**Radio and television broadcasting**, 1999  
**Catalogue number 56-204-XIB** (\$32).

**Canadian international merchandise trade**, March 2001  
**Catalogue number 65-001-XIB** (\$14/\$141).

**Canadian international merchandise trade**, March 2001  
**Catalogue number 65-001-XPB** (\$19/\$188).

**Innovation analysis bulletin**, May 2001, Vol. 3, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 88-003-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.

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Statistics Canada

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

**MAJOR RELEASES**



- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are taking it less and less. In 1996, about 1.5 billion trips were taken 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**

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### 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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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