



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 23, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, March 2002** 2
Consumers paid 1.8% more in March than they did in March 2001 for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index.
 - **Retail trade, February 2002** 5
Consumers took a breather in February after engaging in a spending spree during the previous four months. Retail sales remained flat (-0.1%) at \$25.2 billion.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, November 2001 9
 - Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, March 2002 9
 - Crushing statistics, March 2002 9
 - Deliveries of major grains, March 2002 9
 - International scheduled air passenger origin and destination statistics, second quarter 1998 10
-

NEW PRODUCTS 11



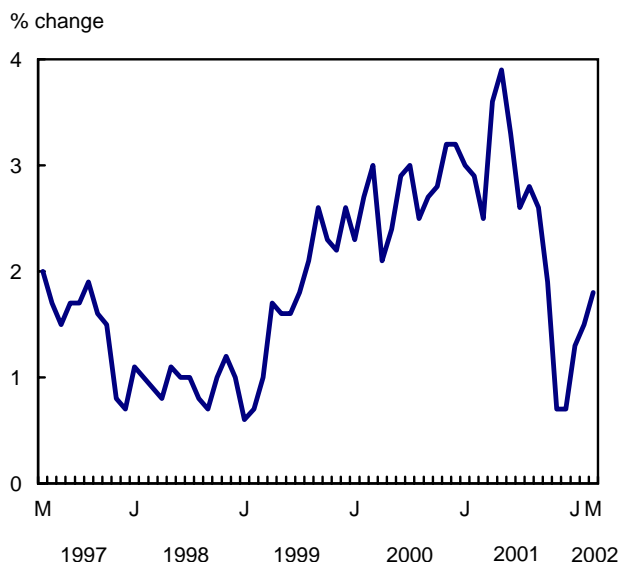
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

March 2002

Consumers paid 1.8% more in March than they did in March 2001 for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The 12-month change has grown steadily so far this year, rising from 1.3% in January to 1.5% in February and then to 1.8% in March. The index (1992=100) reached 117.7 in March, surpassing its June 2001 peak of 117.5 for the first time. Thus consumer prices, while comparable, were generally slightly higher in March than they were in June 2001. Energy prices had a moderating effect on the overall index; the CPI excluding energy advanced 2.5% in March compared with March 2001.

Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



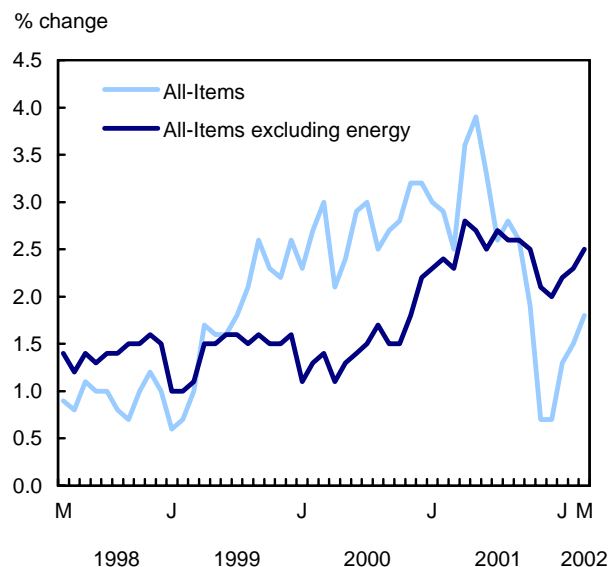
Note to readers

ATCO Gas must pay its northern Alberta customers part of the receipts from the sale of a gas field. The payments are intended to compensate these customers for the future benefits that they would have received, in the form of lower prices, if the company had not sold the gas field. The amount these customers will receive corresponds to a fixed amount (\$3.325) per gigajoule consumed in 2001. The average consumer will therefore receive about \$500. Starting in March, the average gas bill of these clients entering into the calculation of the CPI will therefore be brought to zero or reduced until the payment amount is exhausted.

In fact, energy prices were down 3.3% from March 2001. The prices of all the items in the energy component except electricity declined substantially. The largest contributors were natural gas (-16.9%) and gasoline, which, despite recent increases, was down 5.3% from March 2001. Roughly one-half the 12-month drop in the natural gas index is attributable to the Ontario market, and another one-third is due to the payment made by a gas company to its northern Alberta customers.

Rising prices for food, tobacco products and electricity contributed the most to the 12-month increase in the CPI in March. Food prices rose 3.3%, primarily driven by restaurant meals, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. However, this 12-month rise was the smallest since December 2001. The 27.7% jump in cigarette prices was primarily due to tax increases. Electricity prices (+14.4%) also put substantial upward pressure on the All-items CPI. More than one-third of this upsurge can be explained by the fact that a \$200 credit given by the government of British Columbia in February 2001 carried over to March 2001, making March 2002 prices higher by comparison. Rents, homeowners' replacement cost and automobile insurance premiums played lesser roles in the CPI increase.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Monthly CPI higher for a fourth month

The overall CPI rose for a fourth consecutive month. The 0.7% increase in March from February was fuelled mainly by gasoline prices, which rose 9.2%. Also contributing to the rise were electricity, lettuce, travel tours and cigarettes. Lower natural gas prices partly offset these increases.

The 9.2% jump in gasoline prices was the biggest monthly gain since June 1983. It accounts for at least one-half the monthly increase in the All-items index. Although prices were up throughout Canada, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia were most affected. These price increases reflect the steady rise in crude oil prices since the start of 2002. The price of crude oil, around \$30 per barrel in January, rose to an average of \$38 in March, nearing its March 2001 average of \$41.

The 2.8% rise in the national electricity index was entirely due to the 8.0% price increase in Ontario. The new electricity rates approved by the Ontario Energy Board came into force on March 1 in most parts of the province.

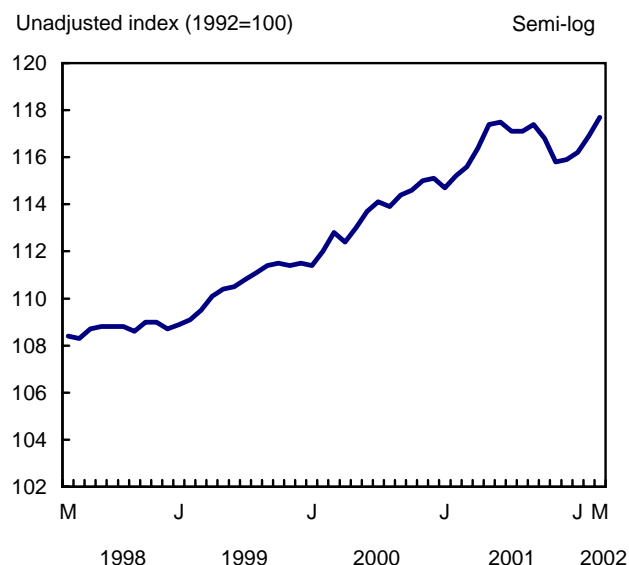
Cold weather and frost affected lettuce harvests in Arizona and California, driving up prices 41.8% for Canada as a whole. Major price hikes were recorded throughout Canada; the highest was 73.7% in Manitoba.

The price of travel tours rose 7.4% in March from February. The 7.1% increase in the first three months — the high season for travel tours — is comparable to a 7.0% increase in the same period of 2001.

The 2.5% rise in cigarette prices was due mainly to higher provincial sales taxes. The increases were greatest in Alberta (+17.2%) and British Columbia (+9.9%), although the governments of Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island also raised their sales taxes on cigarettes.

Natural gas prices fell 7.3% in March from February, the fifth consecutive monthly decline. This decrease was entirely due to the payment received by some northern Alberta consumers, which caused the Alberta index to plummet 50.5%. Quebec's index rose 0.5%, and the indexes for the other provinces were unchanged.

Consumer Price Index



Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0004, and 326-0010.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

The March 2002 issue of The Consumer Price Index (62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

April's Consumer Price Index will be released on May 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Louise Chaîné (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539) or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Index and major components (1992=100)

	March 2002	February 2002	March 2001	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	117.7	116.9	115.6	0.7	1.8
Food	120.4	120.6	116.6	-0.2	3.3
Shelter	113.1	113.1	111.9	0.0	1.1
Household operations and furnishings	113.7	113.1	111.3	0.5	2.2
Clothing and footwear	107.1	105.4	107.9	1.6	-0.7
Transportation	130.5	127.5	130.1	2.4	0.3
Health and personal care	114.5	114.8	113.5	-0.3	0.9
Recreation, education and reading	124.9	124.1	123.5	0.6	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	114.1	112.9	99.4	1.1	14.8
All-items (1986=100)	150.8				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	85.0	85.5	86.5		
Special aggregates					
Goods	114.8	113.7	113.5	1.0	1.1
Services	121.1	120.7	118.1	0.3	2.5
All-items excluding food and energy	116.0	115.4	113.5	0.5	2.2
Energy	127.2	122.4	131.6	3.9	-3.3
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	119.1	118.6	116.6	0.4	2.1

¹ Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation>).

Consumer Price Index by province, Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1992=100)

	March 2002	February 2002	March 2001	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	114.9	114.2	114.4	0.6	0.4
Prince Edward Island	114.5	113.7	113.3	0.7	1.1
Nova Scotia	117.1	116.4	115.6	0.6	1.3
New Brunswick	115.8	115.0	114.1	0.7	1.5
Quebec	114.3	114.2	112.7	0.1	1.4
Ontario	119.5	118.2	117.3	1.1	1.9
Manitoba	121.5	120.6	120.7	0.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	121.8	120.8	118.8	0.8	2.5
Alberta	121.0	120.7	118.7	0.2	1.9
British Columbia	116.6	115.9	113.3	0.6	2.9
Whitehorse	115.4	115.2	116.1	0.2	-0.6
Yellowknife	114.3	114.2	111.9	0.1	2.1

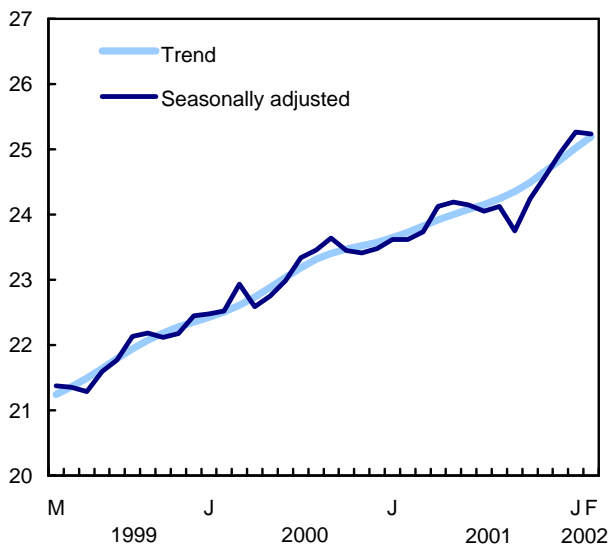
Retail trade

February 2002

Consumers took a breather in February after engaging in a spending spree during the previous four months. Retail sales remained flat (-0.1%) at \$25.2 billion. Sales gains in January and in the last three months of 2001 were all above 1.0%. In January and February 2002, retailers posted their highest year-over-year increases (+6.9%) since July 2000. In contrast, American retail sales in February were up 2.9% from February 2001.

Retail sales growth paused in February

\$ billions



Declining sales in the furniture and automotive sectors in February cancelled the gains reported by food stores and clothing stores. Sales were essentially unchanged in the remaining retail sectors.

In constant dollars, total retail sales fell 0.6% in February from January. Higher prices for food and clothing were noted in February.

Retailers have generally been reporting strong sales increases since mid-1998, except for periods of flat sales in the second half of 2000 and the spring and summer of 2001.

Furniture stores start year slowly

After remaining flat in January, sales in furniture stores fell 1.6% in February, the largest monthly decline since April 2001. This follows exceptionally strong sales in the fourth quarter of 2001 (+5.4%) which were stimulated, in part, by a surge in housing starts,

Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Retail sales estimates are revised every year with the February release. The unadjusted monthly estimates for 2001 and January 2002 have been revised. Seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised for the period from January 1999 to January 2002. Constant dollars retail sales estimates, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, have been revised for the period from January 1999 to January 2002. These revisions are now available on CANSIM, and also by request. The revised 2001 estimates will also appear in the February 2002 issue of Retail trade (63-005-XIB).

In this release, sales by building material dealers and non-store retailers were excluded from the US total retail sales in order to make a more direct comparison with Canada.

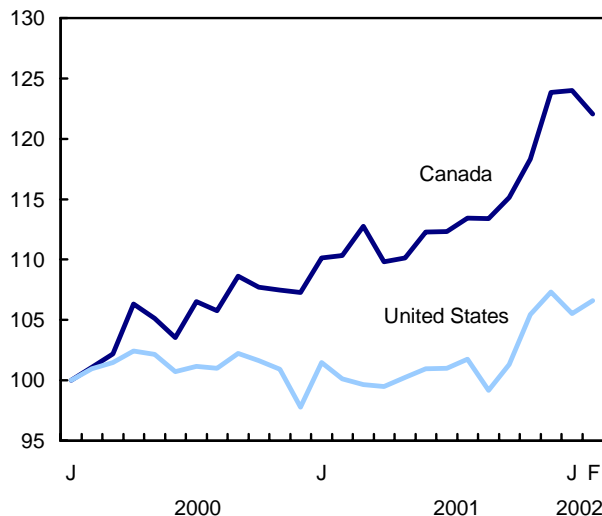
attractive credit incentives and a vigorous holiday season for home electronics.

US furniture store sales have shown the same trend as in Canada during the last few months. Furniture store sales in the United States remained flat in January and February after gaining 4.0% in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Previously, American furniture stores had reported little growth in sales for almost two years. From January 2000 to October 2001, sales in US furniture stores advanced only 1.3%. This contrasts with Canadian furniture stores, which continued to post strong results over the same period for an overall gain of 15.1%.

Furniture store sales in Canada and the United States

Index (January 2000=100)



Auto sales stall

In February, motor and recreational vehicle dealers posted their first sales decline (-0.7%) in five months. In the four months leading up to February, monthly sales gains ranged from 1.7% to 5.7%. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers bounced back in October after falling significantly the month before, partly because of the events of September 11. In November 2001, auto manufacturers introduced zero-percent financing programs that led to strong sales gains up to January. Despite February's decline, sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers were up 17.1% from February 2001.

Price-induced gains in food stores and clothing stores

Higher prices in February contributed to sales increases in food stores (+0.8%) and clothing stores (+0.5%). Food prices rose an average of 0.5% in February, and consumers paid 3.0% more for clothing than they did in January. In 2001, food retailers posted their largest annual sales gain in four years (+4.2%). Sales advances in clothing stores since the fall of 2001 offset the declines reported in the spring and summer of that year.

Provincial retail sales balance out

In February, retailers in half the provinces reported lower sales, cancelling the gains in the remaining provinces. Retailers in Ontario suffered the largest loss (-2.0%). However, Ontario's declining retail sales in February followed four consecutive large monthly increases. This sequence of strong gains ended a period of weak increases that began in the summer of 2000.

The largest retail sales gain in February occurred in Quebec (+2.2%). Sales by Quebec retailers have

recovered strongly since the fall of 2001, more than offsetting the declines reported in the spring and summer of that year. Prior to the spring of 2001, Quebec retailers enjoyed a period of rising sales that began in the summer of 1998.

Related indicators for March

Total employment advanced 0.6% in March from February. The strong gains in job creation in March and January led to the largest quarterly employment increase since 1987. The number of housing starts in March (+10.9%) bounced back from a decline of similar size in February. Housing starts advanced 13.7% in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. This was the largest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 1997. In contrast, preliminary data from the auto industry indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold in March declined from February. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers generate slightly more than one-quarter of all retail sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0001 to 080-0005.

The February 2002 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

March retail sales estimates will be released on May 22.

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; paul.gratton@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	February 2001 ^r	November 2001 ^r	December 2001 ^r	January 2002 ^r	February 2002 ^p	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	5,243	5,363	5,413	5,408	5,449	0.8	3.9
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,857	4,957	4,999	4,990	5,030	0.8	3.6
All other food stores	387	406	414	418	419	0.2	8.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,168	1,236	1,249	1,281	1,282	0.1	9.7
Clothing	1,299	1,347	1,367	1,354	1,361	0.5	4.8
Shoe stores	144	152	159	153	152	-0.7	5.6
Men's clothing stores	120	116	116	121	118	-2.7	-1.8
Women's clothing stores	399	397	400	392	400	1.9	0.2
Other clothing stores	635	682	693	687	691	0.5	8.8
Furniture	1,326	1,422	1,488	1,490	1,466	-1.6	10.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,074	1,149	1,210	1,195	1,185	-0.9	10.3
Household furnishings stores	251	273	278	294	281	-4.4	12.0
Automotive	9,354	9,880	10,017	10,253	10,195	-0.6	9.0
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,034	6,808	7,001	7,118	7,067	-0.7	17.1
Gasoline service stations	1,965	1,670	1,620	1,711	1,695	-0.9	-13.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,354	1,402	1,396	1,423	1,433	0.7	5.8
General merchandise stores	2,674	2,689	2,737	2,793	2,794	0.0	4.5
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,551	2,646	2,673	2,682	2,686	0.2	5.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	734	770	793	773	777	0.4	5.9
Other durable goods stores	649	637	648	647	647	-0.1	-0.3
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,169	1,238	1,232	1,261	1,263	0.1	8.0
Total, retail sales	23,615	24,583	24,946	25,262	25,234	-0.1	6.9
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	17,581	17,775	17,945	18,144	18,167	0.1	3.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	393	424	414	427	434	1.8	10.5
Prince Edward Island	105	109	108	110	109	-1.3	3.7
Nova Scotia	689	748	744	763	759	-0.6	10.1
New Brunswick	587	603	603	614	608	-1.0	3.5
Quebec	5,344	5,558	5,711	5,649	5,774	2.2	8.0
Ontario	9,013	9,270	9,426	9,644	9,447	-2.0	4.8
Manitoba	803	861	847	870	880	1.1	9.5
Saskatchewan	690	715	724	733	724	-1.2	4.9
Alberta	2,786	2,984	3,008	3,083	3,086	0.1	10.8
British Columbia	3,121	3,223	3,273	3,275	3,320	1.4	6.4
Yukon	31	35	34	37	34	-7.3	10.1
Northwest Territories	35	38	38	41	43	5.5	21.8
Nunavut	16	16	16	16	16	-0.5	-0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Retail sales

	February 2001 ^r	January 2002 ^r	February 2002 ^p	February 2001 to February 2002
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,632	5,190	4,834	4.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,298	4,818	4,471	4.0
All other food stores	334	372	363	8.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,074	1,253	1,180	9.9
Clothing	850	999	891	4.8
Shoe stores	85	115	90	5.3
Men's clothing stores	74	98	73	-2.1
Women's clothing stores	270	285	271	0.5
Other clothing stores	420	501	457	8.7
Furniture	1,029	1,274	1,137	10.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	833	1,033	918	10.1
Household furnishings stores	195	241	219	11.9
Automotive	7,391	8,655	7,994	8.2
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	4,668	5,888	5,444	16.6
Gasoline service stations	1,715	1,557	1,483	-13.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,008	1,210	1,067	5.9
General merchandise stores	1,937	2,075	2,029	4.8
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,879	2,091	1,983	5.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	503	570	530	5.5
Other durable goods stores	478	531	480	0.4
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	898	989	973	8.4
Total, retail sales	18,792	21,537	20,049	6.7
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	14,123	15,650	14,604	3.4
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	294	335	324	10.2
Prince Edward Island	76	88	79	3.4
Nova Scotia	547	648	601	9.8
New Brunswick	452	505	468	3.3
Quebec	4,192	4,743	4,520	7.8
Ontario	7,137	8,183	7,461	4.5
Manitoba	654	751	716	9.5
Saskatchewan	552	650	578	4.7
Alberta	2,220	2,673	2,456	10.6
British Columbia	2,601	2,884	2,772	6.6
Yukon	23	29	25	10.4
Northwest Territories	30	35	37	22.3
Nunavut	14	14	13	-0.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

November 2001

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13 360 756 cubic metres in November, down 4.6% from November 2000. Year-to-date receipts to the end of November were 149 948 626 cubic metres, up 2.5% from the same period in 2000. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products totalled 6 896 243 cubic metres in November, up 0.05% from November 2000. Year-to-date receipts were 71 500 008 cubic metres, down 5.3% from the same period in 2000.

Pipeline exports of crude oil totalled 6 336 841 cubic metres, up 2.9% from November 2000, and pipeline imports were 1 434 484 cubic metres, down 35.4%. Year-to-date exports totalled 69 485 457 cubic metres, up 3.8% from the same period in 2000. Year-to-date imports stood at 21 745 469 cubic metres, down 6.1%.

November deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to refineries totalled 5 711 309 cubic metres, down 5.6% from November 2000. Deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 15.9% to 601 249 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries totalled 64 028 570 cubic metres, down 1.4% from the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

The November 2001 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products*, Vol. 51, no. 11 (55-001-XIB, \$9/\$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). 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. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

March 2002

Manufacturers shipped 2 179 304 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March, down 2.0% from 2 224 639 square metres in February and down 9.2% from 2 399 803 square metres in March 2001.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March totalled 7 012 512 square metres, down 4.5% from the same period in 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

The March 2002 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 54, no. 3 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). 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. ■

Crushing statistics

March 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 184 346 metric tonnes of canola in March, according to the monthly report of crushing operations. Oil production totalled 77 170 tonnes and meal production, 114 737 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

The March 2002 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) 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), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

March 2002

Data on March grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

The March 2002 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

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

**International scheduled air passenger
origin and destination statistics**

Second quarter 1998 (preliminary)

In the second quarter of 1998, 6.0 million passengers travelled between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight, up 5.3% (+303,000 passengers) from the second quarter of 1997.

Data on international scheduled air passenger origins and destinations will appear in the

January 2002 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82). A print-on-demand service is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (613-951-0146; lisa.dipietro@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 2002,
Vol. 56, no. 2
Catalogue number 31-001-XIB (\$15/\$147).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
March 2002, Vol. 54, no. 3
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB (\$5/\$47).

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined
petroleum products**, November 2001, Vol. 51, no. 11
Catalogue number 55-001-XIB (\$9/\$86).

Capital expenditure price statistics, Fourth
quarter 2001, Vol. 17, no. 4
Catalogue number 62-007-XPB (\$24/\$79).

Industry price indexes, February 2002, Vol. 28, no. 2
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB (\$13/\$42).

Wholesale trade, February 2002, Vol. 65, no. 2
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB (\$14/\$140).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
February 2002, Vol. 56, no. 2
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$14/\$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
February 2002, Vol. 56, no. 2
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB (\$19/\$188).

**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 -XCB 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) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 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.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Maplewood Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
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, 2002. 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.