



The Daily

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- **Impact of income on mortality in urban Canada, 1971 to 1996** 3
The gap in life expectancy at birth between the poorest and richest neighbourhoods in Canada's urban areas narrowed substantially from 1971 to 1996, according to a new study that examines the impact of income on mortality.

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Perspectives on labour and income

September 2002 online edition

The September 2002 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, available today, features two articles. "Approaching retirement" looks at older Canadian workers who lost or left a career job, and their subsequent labour market activity over two years. For more information, contact Wendy Pyper (613-951-0381; wendy.pyper@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

"Union wage premium" uses the Workplace and Employee Survey to examine differences between union and non-union wages. For more information, contact Tony Fang (613-951-4233; tao-tony.fang@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

The September 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3, no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Impact of income on mortality in urban Canada

1971 to 1996

The gap in life expectancy at birth between the poorest and richest neighbourhoods in Canada's urban areas narrowed substantially from 1971 to 1996, according to a new study that examines the impact of income on mortality.

In 1971, the disparity in life expectancy between the 20% of people in urban neighbourhoods with the lowest incomes and the 20% in those with the highest incomes was more than 6 years for men, and nearly 3 years for women.

During the next quarter-century, life expectancy improved substantially for all income levels. However, the gains were larger for those in the lowest income neighbourhoods than for those in the highest.

Consequently, by 1996, the gap in life expectancy between the lowest and highest income neighbourhoods was down to 5 years for men, and considerably less than 2 years for women.

This study also found similar improvements in levels of infant mortality and a considerable improvement in the probability of survival to age 75.

In addition, socio-economic disparities fell markedly over time for most causes of death. However, there was little improvement for some causes, while a few, such as lung cancer for females, showed clearly widening disparities.

This study found that socio-economic differentials in mortality are still of major importance in Canada, despite considerable progress in many areas.

Gains in life expectancy greatest in poorest neighbourhoods

For the purposes of this study, the population in census tracts, or neighbourhoods, of Canada's major urban areas was ranked by income and categorized into five groups based on income levels. Each group, therefore, represented 20%, or one-fifth, of the urban population.

This study, in line with many previous studies, observed that the poorer the neighbourhood, the shorter the life expectancy of its residents at birth. This applied to both sexes together and for men in all years, as well as for women in 1971.

For both men and women in all years, the poorest neighbourhood income group was particularly disadvantaged. Nevertheless, life expectancy rose substantially for all income groups from 1971 to 1996.

Note to readers

This release is based on a study titled Trends in mortality by neighbourhood income in urban Canada from 1971 to 1996, released today. This study examines changes in mortality rates by income in urban Canada over this quarter-century.

The objective was to determine if income-related differences in mortality rates have changed since the early 1970s, and if so, by how much, in which period, and for what ages and which causes of death. The study's findings apply to the 60% of Canada's population who live in metropolitan areas.

Death registration and population data for residents of census metropolitan areas were obtained from the Canadian Mortality Data Base, and population censuses for 1971, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Deaths were then coded to census tracts, together with census small-area data on neighbourhood income and population.

Within each census metropolitan area, the non-institutional population and deaths were grouped into neighbourhood income quintiles on the basis of percentage of the census tract population below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs.

However, these gains were greater among the poorest neighbourhood income groups than they were among the richest. For men in the poorest neighbourhoods, life expectancy at birth rose 6.0 years from 1971 to 1996, compared with 4.7 years for men in the richest neighbourhoods.

For women in the poorest neighbourhoods, life expectancy at birth increased 3.8 years in the same time period, compared with only 2.6 years for those in the richest neighbourhoods.

The difference in life expectancy between the richest neighbourhoods and the entire population reveals how much the population as a whole would gain if the mortality rates of the richest neighbourhoods applied to everyone.

In 1971, that difference was nearly 3 years for men, and almost 17 months for women. By 1996, the difference had narrowed to 2 years for men, and just 6 months for women.

Infant mortality: Gap between poorest and richest neighbourhoods narrows markedly

Infant mortality rates — deaths before the age of one — declined during the 25-year study period in each of the five income groups. Once more, gains were greater among the poorest neighbourhood income groups.

In 1971, the gap between the richest and poorest neighbourhoods was 9.8 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. By 1996, the gap had declined to only 2.4 deaths.

In 1996, infant mortality in Canada's poorest neighbourhoods, 6.4 deaths for every 1,000 live births, was considerably lower than the national rate for the United States (7.8). However, the rate in Canada's richest neighbourhoods was no better than Sweden's national rate (4.0).

If the rate in Canada among the richest neighbourhoods had applied to all urban neighbourhoods, as well as non-metropolitan areas, Canada would have had about 2,000 fewer infant deaths in 1971, and about 500 fewer in 1996.

Probability of survival to age 75: Considerable improvement across all income groups

In 1996, 53% of men in the poorest neighbourhood income group were expected to survive to the age of 75, compared with 69% of men in the richest group. Among women, 73% in the poorest group were expected to survive to 75, as opposed to 80% in the richest.

During this 25-year period, there was about the same improvement in the probability of surviving to the age of 75 across all income groups. Consequently the gaps between rich and poor neighbourhoods persisted at about the same magnitude.

Premature mortality related to income still of major concern in Canada

A useful way of examining premature death from various causes is to calculate potential years of life lost due to deaths before age 75. Excess potential years of life lost before age 75 show the public health impact of income-related disparities in premature mortality.

If all income groups had experienced the mortality rates of the richest group, and the same rates had also applied to rural and small town Canada, then 13,000 fewer men and 5,000 fewer women would have died before the age of 75 in 1996.

In 1971, young people under the age of 15 accounted for 39% of such excess deaths. By 1996, mortality at younger ages had declined to such an extent that this age group accounted for only 12% of those excess deaths.

In terms of potential years of life lost before age 75, in 1996 the burden of income-related excess mortality was greater than that due to all injuries or circulatory diseases.

These findings show that though all Canadians have shown significant improvement in life expectancy over time, with the greatest gains among those in the poorest

neighbourhoods, there is still some way to go in terms of income-related disparities.

Causes of death: General pattern of lower mortality for all income groups

In terms of specific causes of death, trends from 1971 to 1996 show a general pattern of lower mortality for all income groups, for both sexes and for most causes of death.

Throughout this period, the most common pattern was a gradient in which the richest neighbourhood income groups had the lowest mortality, and the poorest had the highest. The gradients generally persisted over time, although they tended to be less steep in recent years, particularly for women.

For most causes of death, socio-economic disparities in mortality diminished markedly over time. These causes included ischemic heart disease, most injuries, cirrhosis of the liver and perinatal conditions. For those causes, mortality rates declined over the 25-year study period, and differences among income groups narrowed.

Some causes of death showed little change in socio-economic disparities: lung cancer and prostate cancer for men, and breast cancer for women.

Finally, a few other causes showed clearly widening disparities: lung cancer among women, mental disorders and diabetes for both sexes. Mortality rates for lung cancer increased rapidly for women in all income groups, and the gap between rich and poor widened, reflecting previous increases in rates of smoking among women. From 1986 on, the rates in the poorest neighbourhoods were much higher than those in other income groups.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3233.

The study *Trends in mortality by neighbourhood income in urban Canada, 1971 to 1996* (82-003-SIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; wilkrus@statcan.ca) or Jean-Marie Berthelot (613-951-3760; berthel@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Demographic statistics

As of July 1, 2002 (preliminary)

Preliminary postcensal population estimates as of July 1, as well as updated estimates for 1998 to 2001, are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories using updated birth, death and migration statistics as they become available.

Canada's population reached 31,414,000 on July 1, up 303,400 persons from July 1, 2001. The 1.0% population growth rate was similar to that of the previous year, when the population grew by 319,700 persons.

Note: These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage and do not take into account the population counts determined by the 2001 Census, which were released on March 12.

The 2001 Census coverage studies will be completed in 2003. Their results will be used to adjust the 2001 Census counts and to update the

population estimates. These new estimates will be released in September 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0008, 051-0009, 051-0013, 051-0017, 051-0020 and 053-0001.

The second quarter 2002 issue of *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25; 91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

To order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; colette.o'meara@statcan.ca) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

Canada's population

	July 1, 2000 ^{PF}	July 1, 2001 ^{PF}	July 1, 2002 ^{PP}	2000 to 2001 % change	2001 to 2002 % change
Canada	30,790,834	31,110,565	31,413,990	1.0	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	537,877	533,816	531,595	-0.8	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	138,341	138,904	139,913	0.4	0.7
Nova Scotia	942,315	942,884	944,765	0.1	0.2
New Brunswick	755,617	755,953	756,652	0.0	0.1
Quebec	7,381,766	7,417,732	7,455,208	0.5	0.5
Ontario	11,697,569	11,894,863	12,068,301	1.7	1.4
Manitoba	1,146,444	1,149,118	1,150,848	0.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,021,963	1,017,087	1,011,808	-0.5	-0.5
Alberta	3,009,860	3,059,107	3,113,586	1.6	1.8
British Columbia	4,060,133	4,101,579	4,141,272	1.0	1.0
Yukon	30,597	30,181	29,924	-1.4	-0.9
Northwest Territories	40,849	41,226	41,403	0.9	0.4
Nunavut	27,503	28,115	28,715	2.2	2.1

^{PF} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.

Births

2000

Canada's fertility rate fell to a record low in 2000 in the wake of the tenth straight annual decline in the number of births.

A total of 327,882 babies were born in 2000, the lowest number since 1946. This was down 2.8%

from 337,249 in 1999. The number of live births fell in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories, where it rose 2.1%.

Combined with a larger population, this left the fertility rate — an estimate of the average number of children women aged 15 to 49 will have in their lifetime — at a record low of 1.49. Fertility rates fell for women in all age groups under 35.

Births¹

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000 % change
Canada²	337,249	327,882	-2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,055	4,869	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	1,515	1,441	-4.9
Nova Scotia	9,575	9,116	-4.8
New Brunswick	7,615	7,347	-3.5
Quebec	73,596	72,007	-2.2
Ontario	131,080	127,408	-2.8
Manitoba	14,315	14,090	-1.6
Saskatchewan	12,604	12,140	-3.7
Alberta	38,171	37,006	-3.1
British Columbia	41,939	40,672	-3.0
Yukon	383	370	-3.4
Northwest Territories ³	659	673	2.1
Nunavut ³	737	727	-1.4

¹ Excludes births to non-residents of Canada and stillbirths.

² Canada total includes births with unknown province/territory of residence of mother.

³ For 1999 and 2000, data for Nunavut are excluded from the Northwest Territories.

The largest annual decrease in the fertility rate occurred among female teenagers. The fertility rate fell from 18.9 births for every 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 in 1999 to a new low of 17.3.

Although fertility rates among women aged 35 and older increased from 1999 to 2000, the levels were not large enough to offset the decreases in fertility rates among younger women.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; patricia.tully@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Migration

2000/01

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, including those who relocated within their own province, those who moved from one province to another, and those who moved into or out of the country.

Just over 1.22 million individuals moved during this period, down from 1.29 million in 1999/2000.

Of these, an estimated 269,000 people changed provinces or territories and about 887,000 moved from one census division to another within their province or territory. Interprovincial migration was lowest since 1992/93, and intraprovincial migration was the second lowest during this period.

Among census divisions, for the third year in a row, the Regional Municipality of York, north of Toronto,

had the largest positive net migration relative to its population. In 2000/01, York gained 51 people from migration for every 1,000 living there. The Regional Municipality of Peel, west of Toronto, posted the second largest net migration, 33 migrants per 1,000 people.

Division No. 16, in northeast Alberta, also experienced a net migration of 33 people per 1,000 inhabitants. Among others, this census division includes the municipality of Fort McMurray, which is experiencing a high level of activity as a result of large investments in oilsands development.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Toronto not only recorded the highest net inflow of people (106,185), but also registered the highest rate of migrants relative to its population, with 22 migrants per 1,000 people living there. With a net migration of 19 people per 1,000, Windsor ranked second, followed by Calgary at 17 people per 1,000.

The positive net migration of individuals in the three largest census metropolitan areas — Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver — was the result of the arrival of international migrants. Without these migrants, there would be more people leaving these three CMAs than arriving.

International immigrants represented two-thirds of the people who moved into Toronto. An additional 21% arrived from elsewhere in the province, and 13% came from other provinces.

Most people (65%) who left the CMA of Toronto moved to another region within Ontario. An additional 19% moved to another province, primarily British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. About 16% moved outside the country.

Note: These migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2000 and 2001. They were adjusted to the July total population estimates. They reflect intraprovincial moves between CMAs or census divisions (sub-provincial geographic areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international movements. Moves across town or across the street are excluded. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, CMAs and census divisions. Four tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age and sex of migrants.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services

(1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444

or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Census metropolitan area migration 2000/01

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				2000/01	1999/2000
Toronto	199,036	92,851	106,185	22.3	14.1
Windsor	13,077	7,137	5,940	19.4	17.5
Calgary	48,498	31,935	16,563	17.5	16.4
Ottawa-Hull	47,004	29,393	17,611	16.2	12.7
Vancouver	79,905	49,536	30,369	14.8	11.0
Oshawa	15,267	11,064	4,203	14.1	15.9
Kitchener	19,411	14,157	5,254	12.4	13.4
Hamilton	25,861	18,869	6,992	10.4	8.4
Victoria	14,942	12,179	2,763	8.7	2.2
Edmonton	36,577	28,692	7,885	8.4	8.8
Montréal	90,240	64,908	25,332	7.3	5.0
Sherbrooke	7,459	6,539	920	6.0	4.0
London	17,024	14,621	2,403	5.7	6.1
Halifax	15,715	13,918	1,797	5.0	5.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	10,072	8,727	1,345	3.4	5.1
Québec	19,762	17,408	2,354	3.4	1.3
Winnipeg	19,801	19,002	799	1.2	0.7
St. John's	5,922	5,725	197	1.1	1.4
Saskatoon	10,783	11,046	-263	-1.1	-3.9
Thunder Bay	3,862	4,095	-233	-1.9	-8.9
Trois-Rivières	4,687	4,969	-282	-2.0	-2.1
Saint John	3,313	3,741	-428	-3.4	-0.8
Sudbury	4,994	5,693	-699	-4.4	-9.7
Regina	7,159	8,560	-1,401	-7.0	-5.9
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	3,518	5,183	-1,665	-10.4	-10.6

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 21, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 21 totalled 292 911 metric tonnes, up 20.0% from 244 091 tonnes a week earlier but down 2.7% from 301 047 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of September 21 was 11 644 520 tonnes, up 6.1% from 10 973 024 in the same period of 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products September 2002

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 79 076 metric tonnes, down 1% from 79 759 tonnes in August but up 24% from 63 521 tonnes in September 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0006.

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

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. 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 July 2002

In early August, US grain futures' prices rallied strongly because of North American drought, as documented in the mid-month releases from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Corn prices drifted lower during the remainder of August with improved moisture in the Midwest. Soybean prices were pressured down by better moisture conditions that arrived too late to improve corn and wheat yields. However, the rally of wheat futures was sustained throughout August as the result of drought in the major producing countries that export high-quality wheat.

Winnipeg futures' prices rallied with drought in the US Midwest and Plains and the Canadian Prairies, combined with news of tight global oilseed supplies. November canola futures reached \$436 a metric tonne on August 23 before being pressured down by better yield prospects for US soybeans. December feed barley prices held at about \$190 a tonne following the USDA releases, the result of the previously established yield outlooks for corn and barley.

Data from the July 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 August situation report, an overview of current domestic and international market conditions, is also included in the July 2002 issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in October. 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. ■

Approaching retirement

1993 to 1997

A new study suggests that for many older workers in Canada, quitting their job and plunging headlong into retirement is definitely not for them.

The study, based on data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, shows that almost two in five older workers who ended a full-time career job from 1993 to 1997 began a new job within two years.

The majority of these workers found a new full-time job, and a smaller but significant portion switched to part-time employment. This suggests that easing into retirement is a real phenomenon.

This study, published today in the online version of *Perspectives on labour and income*, looks at the transition of older workers by several characteristics, including age, sex and class of worker. It also examines the voluntary and involuntary nature of job loss.

The study encompassed individuals aged 50 to 67 with a full-time career job — one held for at least eight years — that ended within the five-year period from 1993 to 1997. These people were studied for 24 months following the end of their job for re-entry into employment.

Age has a major bearing on the decision to retire. Among the younger group aged 50 to 54, 58% of those

ending a full-time career job began a new full-time job within two years. These changes may have been part of their career progression. However, 26% still had no job at the end of the two years.

Among those aged 55 to 59, less than one-third left a career job to begin another full-time job; 54% did not work again within the two years, suggesting that they could be early retirees.

Almost 60% of women were likely to remain without a job, compared with almost one-half of men. More than one-third of men began a new full-time job.

Choice also appears to play a role in transition. Among workers who ended a career job voluntarily, 62% did not work again during the following two years, and 21% started a new full-time job.

For those individuals who left involuntarily, the situation was reversed; 21% did not work again during the subsequent two years, but 61% started a new full-time job.

For workers who found a new job within two years, the average jobless period was 5.6 months. Those who "retired" took more time between jobs than those who left for other reasons.

The article "Approaching retirement" is available in the September 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3 no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Pyper (613-951-0381; wendy.pyper@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Union wage premium

1999

Unionized workers earned about 8% more than their non-unionized counterparts in 1999, according to a new study that investigates the wage gap between the two groups.

The study, based on the Workplace and Employee Survey, found that this average wage gap was smaller than previous estimates. For example, in 1986, it was 20%, and in 1998, 12%.

In 1999, unionized workers earned on average \$20.36 an hour, and non-unionized workers earned \$17.82. This amounts to an overall union wage premium of 14%. However, when differences in characteristics of both workers and firms — such as industry, occupation, tenure and region — are taken into account, the gap drops to 8%.

Unionized workers spent on average nine years with their employers, compared with six years for non-unionized workers, and were more likely to be production, professional or technical workers than managerial or clerical workers.

Significant differences also existed in workplace characteristics of these employees. Unionized workers were more likely to come from primary manufacturing, communications and utilities, and education and health care industries.

They were also more likely to be found in larger firms and in not-for-profit organizations. In terms of location, more unionized workers lived in Quebec and British Columbia. Ontario and Alberta had significantly more non-unionized employees.

About 75% of the pay difference between unionized and non-unionized workers was attributable to differences in individual and workplace characteristics, such as education, experience, occupation and industry. However, even accounting for all these factors, a significant portion (25%) of the wage gap remained unexplained.

The average union wage gap of 8% was not uniform across industries, occupations and regions. The construction industry (19%) and construction workers (15%) were at the top end of the scale; real estate, rental and leasing (-11%), and management and professional workers (-1%) were at the lower end.

One of the higher wage differentials (14%) occurred in British Columbia. Although Quebec had the highest unionization rate — 35% according to Labour Force Survey — it showed only a modest wage gap of 5%. Ontario, which had a unionization rate of only 26%,

showed a union wage premium of 6%, somewhat below the national average.

This study also addresses issues of why the union wage premium persists over time, and potential causes for the declining union effect on wages.

The article "Union wage premium" is available in the September 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3 no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tony Fang (613-951-4233; tao-tony.fang@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

1995 to 1998

Revised estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing industries for 1995 to 1998 based on the North American Industrial Classification System are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed at the national level by selected industries, in natural units (quantities) and on a heat content basis.

For general information or to order data, 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 Debbie Hills (613-951-9496; debbie.hills@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products,
September 2002
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Trends in mortality by neighbourhood income in urban Canada, 1971 to 1996
Catalogue number 82-003-SIE
(free).

Perspectives on labour and income, September 2002,
Vol. 3, no. 9
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE (\$5/\$48).

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

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Catalogue 1-006 (Format 11-001) (ISSN 0275-6443)



Statistics Canada

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


MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, about Canadian took an average of about 40 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.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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