



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

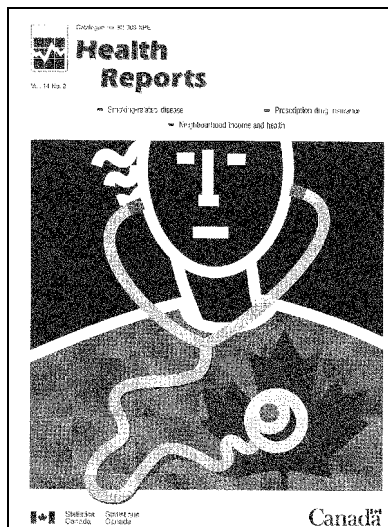
There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index, December 2002

3

(continued on page 2)



Health reports

Volume 14, number 2

The latest issue of *Health reports* contains three research articles: "Age at diagnosis of smoking-related disease," "Neighbourhood low income, income inequality and health in Toronto" and "Validity of self-reported prescription drug insurance coverage."

The first article finds that people who began smoking in adolescence are at increased risk of developing smoking-related diseases. The second article, which analyses data for census tracts in Toronto, shows that self-perceived health is significantly associated with neighbourhood low income and income inequality. The third reveals substantial under-reporting of prescription drug insurance coverage among seniors and recipients of social assistance, largely because they are not aware of the provisions of provincial plans.

Each issue of *Health reports* provides comprehensive and timely analysis of national and provincial health information, along with vital statistics derived from surveys or administrative databases. It is designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy-makers, educators and students.

Health reports, Vol. 14, no. 2 (82-003-XIE, \$15/\$44; 82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58), is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-8374; claudio.graziadei@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Non-residential building construction price indexes, fourth quarter 2002	3
Department store sales and stocks, December 2002 and annual 2002	4
Services indicators, third quarter 2002	5
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, December 2002	6
Steel wire and specified wire products, December 2002	6
Coal and coke statistics, November 2002	6
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, August 2002	6
Postcensal population estimates by various characteristics, July 1, 1997 to 2002	7
Age at diagnosis of smoking-related disease	7

NEW PRODUCTS 9

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 11

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

December 2002

The New Housing Price Index (1992=100) rose 0.3% in December from November, capping off a strong year of growth in new house prices. Compared with December 2001, this index of contractors' selling prices was up 5.1%, the highest 12-month increase in more than 12 years.

Monthly rises occurred in 12 of the 21 urban centres surveyed, with the largest increases in St. Catharines–Niagara (+0.9%) and Calgary (+0.8%). Higher material and labour costs were the main sources of this growth.

New Housing Price Index (1992=100)

	December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002	November to December 2002
	% change		
Canada total	112.8	5.1	0.3
House only	118.0	6.9	0.3
Land only	105.6	1.5	0.2
St. John's	107.4	5.6	0.2
Halifax	124.2	3.6	..
Charlottetown	108.1	0.7	..
Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton	96.4	2.0	0.1
Québec	113.8	8.0	..
Montréal	125.1	8.3	..
Ottawa–Gatineau	132.6	8.0	0.2
Toronto	115.1	4.5	0.2
Hamilton	117.0	7.4	0.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	112.8	2.6	0.9
Kitchener–Waterloo	115.9	5.1	0.1
London	108.0	2.8	0.3
Windsor	107.0	0.6	..
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	99.0	1.1	0.3
Winnipeg	124.2	3.2	..
Regina	144.9	6.5	..
Saskatoon	121.6	1.0	..
Calgary	146.2	6.2	0.8
Edmonton	126.4	9.3	0.3
Vancouver	86.7	2.0	..
Victoria	77.0	5.9	0.3

.. Data unavailable.

Elsewhere, new house prices rose 0.4% in Hamilton, partly the result of higher land values. In London, Sudbury–Thunder Bay, Edmonton and Victoria, the index increased 0.3% on a month-to-month basis. The index was up 0.2% in St. John's, Ottawa–Gatineau and Toronto, and up 0.1% in Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton and Kitchener–Waterloo.

Nine of the surveyed urban centres registered no price change and there were no monthly decreases in December.

For the second time in a row, Edmonton led the way with the largest year-over-year increase for new home

prices (+9.3%). Montréal was second with an increase of 8.3%, and Québec and Ottawa–Gatineau both went up 8.0% on a 12-month basis. There were no annual decreases.

Nationally, the annual average for the New Housing Price Index for 2002 rose 4.1% from 2001, the largest increase since 1989. This reflects the strength in the market for new homes, also evidenced by the record year for the issue of building permits by municipalities.

Of the more notable turnarounds for the year, Victoria (+3.6%) and Vancouver (+2.5%) were both up from the period of decline experienced in the late 1990s.

Ottawa, which only a year earlier had a very strong increase in the annual average (+11.6%), saw this growth recede to 7.7%. However, this is still the largest increase among the cities surveyed in 2002. Edmonton, which came in second, had a significant jump in the annual average (+7.2%) compared with 2001 (+1.6%). At the bottom of the pack were Charlottetown and Windsor, with minor increases of 0.7% and 0.5% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2310.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) 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 Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; [morrus@statcan.ca](mailto:morrisus@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Fourth quarter 2002

The composite price index (1997=100) for non-residential building construction in the fourth quarter was 116.4, up 0.9% from the third quarter and 2.5% from the fourth quarter of 2001, the highest year-over-year percentage change since an identical one in the third quarter of 2001.

Ottawa's index rose 1.5% from the third quarter, followed by Toronto (+1.2%), Montréal (+1.1%), Halifax (+0.8%), Calgary (+0.3%), Edmonton (+0.2%) and Vancouver (-0.1%).

Compared with the fourth quarter of 2001, Ottawa and Toronto had the highest change (both +3.1%),

followed by Halifax and Calgary (both +2.4%), Montréal (+2.2%), Edmonton (+2.1%) and Vancouver (+0.7%).

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (1997=100)

	Fourth quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2001 to fourth quarter 2002 % change	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2002
Composite	116.4	2.5	0.9
Halifax	108.1	2.4	0.8
Montréal	114.9	2.2	1.1
Ottawa	118.1	3.1	1.5
Toronto	120.8	3.1	1.2
Calgary	116.7	2.4	0.3
Edmonton	115.2	2.1	0.2
Vancouver	107.6	0.7	-0.7

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories — industrial, commercial and institutional buildings — are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the major urban areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group — structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical — within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0039 and 327-0040.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) 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 Rebecca McDougall (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks

December 2002 and annual 2002 (preliminary)

In December, consumers cut back their spending in department stores, causing sales to decline 0.3% from their November level to \$1.75 billion (seasonally adjusted). December's decline wiped out the gain recorded in November (+0.3%).

Following a period of strong growth that began in the fall of 2001, department store sales have remained at a high level since the start of 2002. Throughout the year, they hovered around a monthly average of \$1.75 billion. Before the fall of 2001, sales had generally been moving upward since the spring of 2000.

Annual department store sales in 2002 totalled \$21.0 billion. This was up 6.0% from 2001, a year that saw an increase of 7.9%. Since 1997, annual department store sales have shown large increases, except in 2000. After peaking at 10.3% in 1997, sales rose by at least 6.0% annually, except in 2000 when they advanced only 2.0%. This lower growth was at least partly due to the restructuring that was taking place in the department store sector at that time. The sales growth recorded in 2002 from 2001 was accompanied by an increase in the number of locations, with the annual average rising from 732 to 742.

In 2002, department store sales advanced in all provinces from 2001. Nova Scotia (+10.2%) and the group formed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (+10.0%) registered the largest gains. Quebec (+9.0%), New Brunswick (+7.4%), Alberta (+7.4%) and Saskatchewan (+6.2%) also reported increases above the national average.

Annual department store sales grew half as quickly in the large urban centres as in other areas. Large urban centres as defined by the survey include the census metropolitan areas of Halifax–Dartmouth, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa–Gatineau, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Compared with 2001, sales in 2002 were up 4.2% in the large urban centres, but up 8.1% in other areas. The rapid increase in sales in the other areas can be explained, at least in part, by the opening of a larger number of new stores in those areas. For the same one-year period, the average number of stores rose from 401 to 409 in the other areas and from 331 to 333 in the large urban centres.

Department store sales including concessions

	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001 to Dec. 2002	Jan. to Dec. 2002	Jan.-Dec. to Jan.-Dec. 2002
	Unadjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions	% change
Canada	3,079.4	3,080.5	0.0	20,959.9	6.0
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island ¹	69.8	72.1	3.3	503.0	10.0
Nova Scotia	104.3	104.8	0.5	658.5	10.2
New Brunswick	74.6	79.7	6.9	496.4	7.4
Quebec	521.9	528.3	1.2	3,866.0	9.0
Ontario	1,340.6	1,322.8	-1.3	8,849.3	4.8
Manitoba	119.2	116.9	-1.9	823.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	101.7	101.8	0.1	731.2	6.2
Alberta	378.8	386.8	2.1	2,607.0	7.4
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ¹	368.3	367.2	-0.3	2,425.2	3.4

¹ For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note: This release is the last to appear in the department store sales series. From this point forward, this series will be disseminated with the release of the monthly Retail Trade Survey. The estimates for January 2003 are scheduled for release on March 24.

All annual comparisons in this release use the sum of the unadjusted monthly estimates.

Available on CANSIM: table 076-0005.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2408.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Services indicators

Third quarter 2002

Service industries accounted for 69% of Canada's total economic output, as well as 74% of its workforce, according to annualized results from the third quarter of 2002.

Economic output in the services sector rose 0.8% in the third quarter, based on seasonally adjusted data, the same growth rate as in the second quarter.

Output in the goods industries also rose 0.8% in the third quarter, but this rate of growth was much slower than the 1.4% increase in the second quarter.

In terms of real output, service industries added \$5.2 billion to the economy, at constant 1997 prices. This was more than twice the gain of \$2.4 billion made by the goods industries.

Real quarterly gross domestic product growth rates

	Services	Goods
	%	
Fourth quarter 2001	1.0	-0.8
First quarter 2002	2.5	1.2
Second quarter 2002	0.8	1.4
Third quarter 2002	0.8	0.8

On a year-over-year basis, real output for service industries was 5.2% higher in the third quarter than in the third quarter of 2001. This rate of growth was twice the increase of 2.6% in the goods industries during the same period.

Output in information and cultural industries rose 1.5%, almost twice the rate of growth for the services sector as a whole. They added \$699 million to the economy (at 1997 prices). Almost two-thirds of this added value was generated by telecommunication industries (+1.7%), and another quarter came from publishing industries (+1.8%).

Growth in the real estate industry was noticeably slower (+0.5%). Still, this was equivalent to a substantial \$576 million increase in real output, because the real estate industry represents a relatively high proportion of total economic output, about 12%.

Employment in the services sector grew only 1.0% in the third quarter from the second, well below the growth rate of 5.5% for goods industries and 2.1% for the general economy (based on data which have not been seasonally adjusted).

Although full-time employment in services rose a healthy 3.4%, overall levels were dampened by a 7.1% decline in part-time jobs.

On a year-over-year basis, however, employment levels for both the services and goods sectors were 2.7% higher than in the third quarter of 2001. The increase represented 300,000 additional workers in services and 110,000 more in goods.

Part-time jobs in services increased 7.4% in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001, almost five times the rate of growth of only 1.5% in full-time jobs. Much of the year-over-year growth in part-time jobs was due to a surge of 14.6% in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Employment in the accommodation and food services area was up only 1.3% from the third quarter of 2001. The number of part-time workers

in accommodation and food rose 6.1%, or 21,000, but the number of full-time jobs declined 1.1%, or 8,000.

The third quarter 2002 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. This issue includes the feature article "Cross-sectional analyses of performance and structure for Canada's hotel industry." See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-9344; levegass@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

December 2002

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins for December are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2183.

The December 2002 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 12 (46-002-XIE, \$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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

December 2002

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production for December are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The December 2002 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 57, no. 12 (41-006-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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

November 2002

Data on coal and coke for November are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0016.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

August 2002

There were 78,570 take-offs and landings recorded in August at the 111 airports without air traffic control towers, down 11.4% from August 2001, when 110 airports reported 88,637 take-offs and landings.

The August 2002 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (those with Nav Canada air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Postcensal population estimates by various characteristics

July 1, 1997 to 2002

Preliminary postcensal estimates by age, sex and marital status at July 1, 2002, as well as the revised postcensal estimates at July 1, 1997 to 2001, are now available for Canada and for the provinces and territories. Estimates by age, sex and legal marital status are also available for the same years.

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, 2002.

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 November 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 051-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3605.

The publication *Annual demographic statistics, 2002* (91-213-XIB, \$56; 91-213-XPB, \$125), will be available on March 31. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; colette.omeara@statcan.ca) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Center. 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. ■

Age at diagnosis of smoking-related disease

The younger individuals are when they become daily smokers, the sooner they are likely to be diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease or rheumatoid arthritis, according to a new study.

In the case of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, women appeared to be more susceptible than men to the detrimental effects of smoking.

In 2000/01, the cumulative incidence of having at least one of the three diseases was highest among smokers who had started smoking daily in adolescence. By age 60, 32% of men who had become daily smokers when they were aged 13 to 17 had been diagnosed with

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or heart disease or rheumatoid arthritis. The corresponding figures were 24% for men who had become daily smokers when they were aged 18 to 22, and 14% for those who had never smoked. Among women, the estimated percentages were even higher: 41%, 29% and 17%, respectively.

Even when socio-economic status — as measured by level of education and household income — and the number of cigarettes smoked per day were taken into account, the risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among those who started smoking when they were adolescents was three times that of those who never smoked. For young adult starters, the risk was about twice as high as for those who never smoked. And among women, the risk of being diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was significantly higher for those who started smoking when they were adolescents than for those who started when they were young adults.

The relationship between early smoking initiation and heart disease was similar. Adolescent starters had about twice the risk of having been diagnosed with heart disease, compared with those who never smoked. Among men — but not women — the risk compared with those who never smoked was also significantly high for young adult starters. As well, the heart disease risk for men was significantly higher among adolescent starters than among young adult starters.

Smokers also had a significantly higher risk of rheumatoid arthritis than did those who had never smoked. However, the risk was not significantly higher for adolescent starters than for young adult starters.

Note: The article uses data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey. Daily smokers aged 35 to 64 are compared with their contemporaries who had never smoked. The smokers are divided into two groups according to the age at which they recall becoming daily smokers: 13 to 17 (adolescence) and 18 to 22 (young adulthood). Data on the presence of chronic diseases are self-reported and not independently verified, nor do they specify the nature of a condition or its severity.

The article "Age at diagnosis of smoking-related disease" is now available in *Health reports*, Vol. 14, no. 2 (82-003-XIE, \$15/\$44; 82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; kathryn.wilkins@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, or Jiajian Chen (808-944-7426), East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This issue of *Health reports* contains two other articles. The first, "Neighbourhood low income, income inequality and health in Toronto," shows that, in the Toronto census metropolitan area, self-perceived health

was significantly associated with neighbourhood low income and income inequality, even when individual low-income status and other individual characteristics were considered. This association was not found for two other health outcomes: distress and number of chronic conditions. For more information on this article, contact Feng Hou (613-951-4337; feng.hou@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

The second, "Validity of self-reported prescription drug insurance coverage," reveals that self-reports of prescription drug insurance coverage reflect substantial under-reporting among seniors and social assistance

recipients, that is, respondents who were eligible for publicly funded provincial benefits. For more information on this article, contact France Bilocq (613-951-6956; france.bilocq@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division or Paul Grootendorst (616-946-3994; paul.grootendorst@utoronto.ca), Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-8374; claudesgraziadei@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector — Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 1, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-016-XIE
(free).

Agriculture value added account — Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 1, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-017-XIE
(free).

Farm business cash flows — Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 1, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-018-XIE
(free).

Steel wire and specified wire products,
December 2002, Vol. 57, no. 12
Catalogue number 41-006-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
December 2002, Vol. 45, no. 12
Catalogue number 46-002-XIE (\$5/\$47).

Services indicators, Third quarter 2002, Vol. 9, no. 3
Catalogue number 63-016-XIB (\$26/\$87).

Services indicators, Third quarter 2002, Vol. 9, no. 3
Catalogue number 63-016-XPB (\$35/\$116).

Health reports, Vol. 14, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE (\$15/\$44).

Health reports, Vol. 14, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003-XPE (\$20/\$58).

Language Composition of Canada: First Official Language Spoken (7) and Sex (3) for Population, for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas - 20% Sample Data, 2001 Census
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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 modestly 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, Apr. 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

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