



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 18, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 2003** 3
Manufacturers began the year with a strong performance, as January shipments rose 3.7% to \$44.7 billion, new orders jumped 2.9% and inventories fell 0.2%, the first decline since September.
- **Canada's international transactions in securities, January 2003** 8
Foreign holdings of Canadian securities fell by \$3.1 billion in January, as heavy retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds dominated portfolio transactions for a second straight month.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian social trends Spring 2003

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. The spring 2003 issue contains six articles.

The article "Traumatic life events" looks at how many Canadians have to cope with difficult events such as serious illness, injury, or death of a friend or family member; "Pockets of belief: Religious attendance patterns in Canada" examines the factors that influence the level of religious attendance, including demographics, immigration patterns and the cultural history of a region; "Family violence against seniors" uses self-reported data from the 1999 General Social Survey on victimization, the most recent survey data available on abuse against older adults; "Housing: An income issue" looks at how Canadians were housed in 2000; "Motherhood and paycheques" examines the effects of the timing of motherhood on the wages of Canadian women; and "Studying and working: The busy lives of students with paid employment" looks at what happens to the time use of young people when they add a job to their daily schedule.

This issue of *Canadian social trends* also features the latest social indicators as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Spring 2003 issue of *Canadian social trends*, no. 68 (11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Warren Clark (613-951-2560; cstsc@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Refined petroleum products, January 2003	10
Aircraft movement statistics, January 2003	10
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 2003	10
Canadian business patterns product, December 2002	11

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 2003

Manufacturers began the year with a strong performance, as January shipments rose 3.7% to \$44.7 billion, new orders jumped 2.9% and inventories fell 0.2%. January's increase in shipments, which resulted in the highest monthly output in two years, followed consecutive declines in November (-1.4%) and December (-1.0%).

As a result of higher shipments and the decline in inventories in January, the inventory-to-shipment ratio tumbled to 1.41 from December's nine-month high of 1.47. The gradual rise of the inventory-to-shipment ratio during the latter months of 2002 was an indicator of slowing manufacturing activity, spurred by rising inventories.

A strong rebound by the motor vehicle and parts industries contributed to the muscle behind January's rise. Several motor vehicle manufacturers returned to higher production levels in January following extended shutdowns at some assembly plants in the previous two months.

Widespread increases

In addition to the strength of the motor vehicles and parts industries, manufacturing activity remained healthy in other industries. Excluding the motor vehicles and parts industries, shipments increased a robust 1.6% in January, following a 1.3% rise in December. Soaring prices boosted shipments of petroleum and coal products to a record high in January.

Both manufacturers of durable and non-durable goods were up strongly in January. Big ticket durable goods industries boosted shipments 5.5% to \$25.3 billion, making up some ground following three consecutive declines. Manufacturing of non-durable goods rose 1.4%, the second increase in a row.

Thirteen of 21 industries, representing 72.5% of total shipments, posted increases in January.

Most provinces and the territories are up in January

Seven provinces and the territories reported higher shipments in January. A rebound in Ontario's motor vehicle industry contributed to a \$1.3 billion (+5.7%) increase in the province's shipments. The petroleum and coal products industry contributed to a \$157.3 million (+4.4%) increase in Alberta's shipments. As well, shipments advanced by \$117.4 million (+1.2%) in Quebec, partly because of a rebound in the province's primary metal industry.

Note to readers

In addition to current-month estimates, data for the previous three months are regularly revised. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data, incorrect information reported earlier, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for revised data.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastic and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include clothing, wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Readers should take note that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile. This will happen particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is closely related to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries.

Shipments by province and territory

	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2002 to Jan. 2003
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	193	211	9.1
Prince Edward Island	113	109	-3.4
Nova Scotia	743	781	5.0
New Brunswick	1,158	1,161	0.2
Quebec	10,126	10,244	1.2
Ontario	22,616	23,895	5.7
Manitoba	1,009	979	-2.9
Saskatchewan	613	627	2.3
Alberta	3,615	3,772	4.4
British Columbia	2,891	2,878	-0.4
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	5	6	22.2

Unfilled orders decline

On the downside, manufacturers reported a 3.3% decline in unfilled orders in January. The decrease was

entirely concentrated in the aerospace products and parts industry, where unfilled orders have been down successively since October 2001. Excluding aerospace products and parts, unfilled orders increased 0.2%.

Manufacturing employment regains lost ground in February

Factory employment regained some lost ground in February as payrolls increased by 21,000, according to the latest report of the Labour Force Survey. Manufacturers had shed jobs in December (-24,700) and January (-14,600).

After three consecutive quarterly increases, the industrial capacity utilization rate in the manufacturing sector remained steady at 84.3% in the fourth quarter of 2002. Thirteen of the 21 manufacturing groups reduced their capacity utilization. A drop in transportation equipment was offset by rising rates in chemicals, wood products and machinery.

US manufacturers also upbeat in January

Strong output by the durable goods sector contributed to a 2.2% rise in US manufacturing shipments in January. Following a 0.6% decrease in December, US shipments were at the highest level since May 2001. Transportation equipment and computers, as well as petroleum and coal products, contributed to the solid boost this month.

US inventories remained stable in January, following a 0.6% rise in December. This was the largest monthly increase in manufacturers' stocks in two and a half years.

Motor vehicles and parts manufacturers bounce back

Shipments of motor vehicles jumped 15.4% to \$5.4 billion in January, marking the end of a five-month string of declines. In addition to the usual seasonal shutdowns at various assembly plants in December, some manufacturers extended closures by a few weeks in an effort to reduce inventories. Rising inventories and heightened uncertainty regarding the sustainability of demand in the new year contributed to the slowdown in motor vehicle manufacturing in the fourth quarter. Despite the magnitude of January's increase, shipments remained almost 10% below July 2002, and the trend for shipments of motor vehicles has been negative for six consecutive months.

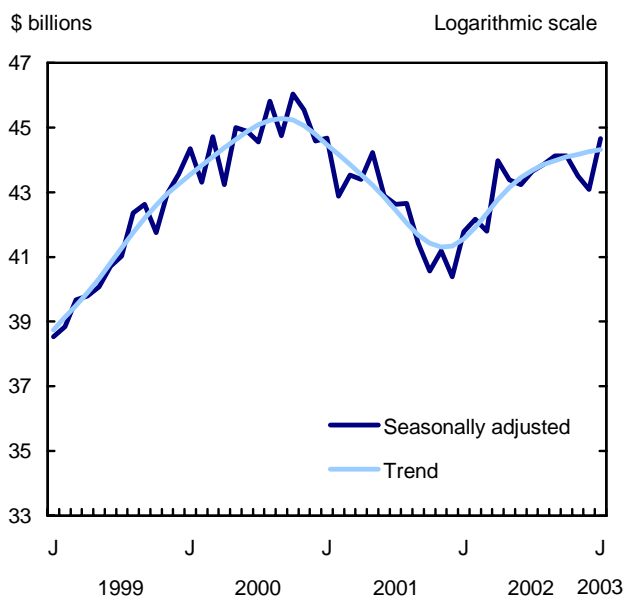
On the heels of January's strong surge in motor vehicle manufacturing, the motor vehicle parts industry also boosted shipments 11.4% to \$2.8 billion. January's

increase more than offset a 9.6% drop in December. Automotive parts shipments are now at the highest level since August.

Also reporting higher shipments in January were manufacturers of primary metals and petroleum and coal products. Primary metal shipments increased 5.3%, the fourth rise in the last five months.

Escalating prices of petroleum and coal products (+7.5%) boosted shipment values in January. Shipments soared 4.5% to \$3.2 billion, the highest level on record, as geo-political tensions in the Middle East continued.

Shipments improve in January



Inventories decrease for the first time since September

Following a gradual build-up of inventories over the latter half of 2002, manufacturers scaled back inventories 0.2% to \$63.1 billion in January. This marked the first decrease since inventories edged down 0.1% in September.

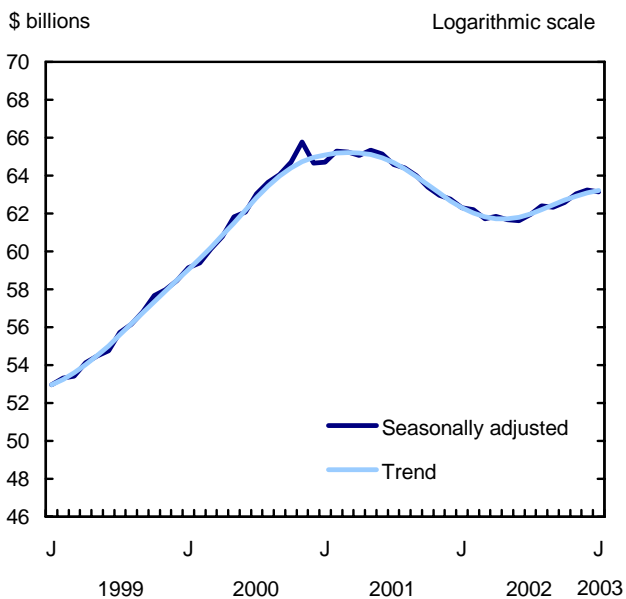
In 2002, manufacturing inventories reached a two-year low in June (\$61.6 billion), but had been on the rise ever since. By December, inventories were 2.6% above June's level, and marked a 14-month high. The increase prompted some manufacturers to reduce production in the fourth quarter.

The trend for inventories remained positive for the eighth month in a row.

Goods-in-process contribute to the inventory decline

Goods-in-process inventories fell 0.7% to \$15.9 billion in January, contributing to the overall decrease this month. Finished-product inventories increased 0.3%, slightly offsetting the decrease in total inventories. Finished-product inventories rose to \$19.7 billion in January, the highest level in 16 months.

Inventories decline following a three-month build-up



The main contributors to lower inventories in January were manufacturers of motor vehicles (-10.6%) and railroad rolling stock (-4.6%). A 3.3% rise in fabricated metal product inventories partly offset the overall decrease in total inventories.

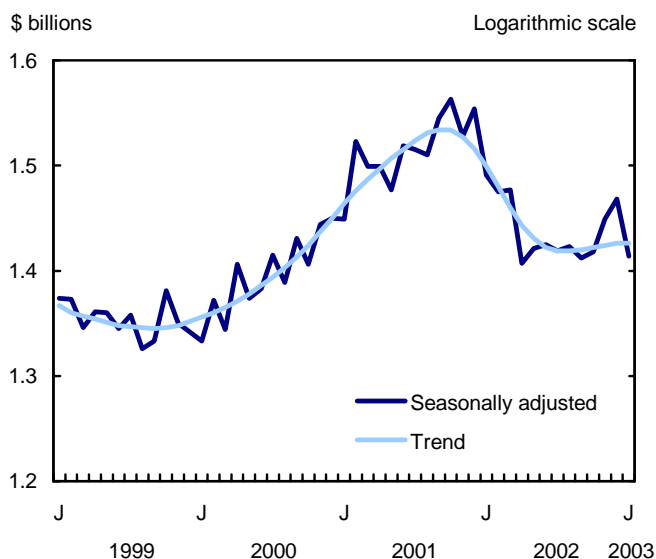
The new year begins with a sharp drop in the inventory-to-shipment ratio

Higher shipments coupled with the first decrease in inventories in four months contributed to a sharp decline

in the inventory-to-shipment ratio for January. The ratio decreased to 1.41 in January from December's nine-month high of 1.47. Prior to the recent run-up, the ratio had remained relatively stable since April 2002, as manufacturers controlled their inventory levels and shipments grew moderately.

The finished-product inventory-to-shipment ratio slipped back to 0.44 in January from December's nine-month high of 0.46. The ratio is a measure of the time that would be required in order to exhaust finished-product inventories if shipments were to remain at their current level.

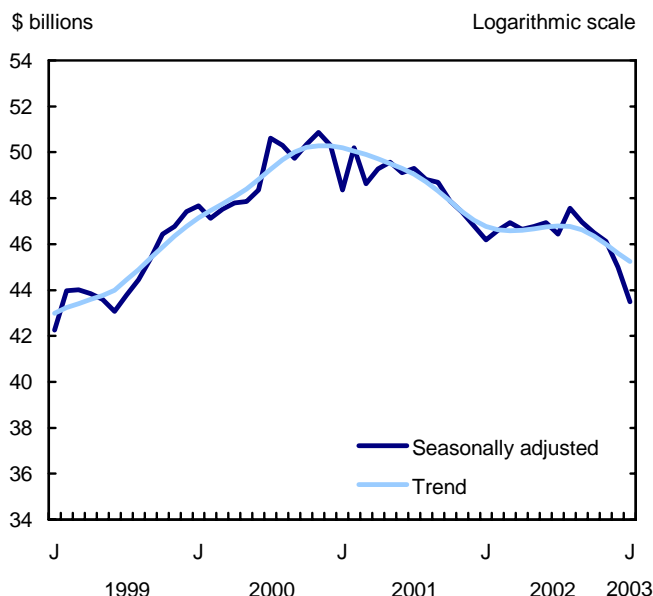
The inventory-to-shipment ratio drops sharply in January



The aerospace industry pulls down unfilled orders in January

Unfilled orders fell 3.3% to \$43.5 billion in January; this was the fifth consecutive drop, marking the longest string of decreases since late 2001.

The weak aerospace industry pulls down unfilled orders



January's decline was entirely due to the ongoing slump in the global aviation sector. Unfilled orders of the aerospace products and parts industry plunged 9.6% to \$14.6 billion in January and have been consistently decreasing since October 2001. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders edged up 0.2%.

New orders bounce back

New orders increased 2.9% to \$43.2 billion in January, recovering some of the losses incurred over the last couple of months. Incoming orders for motor vehicles and parts and fabricated metal products contributed to January's increase.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014 and 304-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

The January 2003 issue of the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XIB, \$15/\$147) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

All data are benchmarked to the 1998 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; kowarus@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-shipment ratio
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
	Seasonally adjusted								
January 2002	41,782	3.5	62,311	-0.7	46,178	-1.3	41,170	3.5	1.49
February 2002	42,168	0.9	62,213	-0.2	46,596	0.9	42,586	3.4	1.48
March 2002	41,803	-0.9	61,724	-0.8	46,931	0.7	42,137	-1.1	1.48
April 2002	43,982	5.2	61,861	0.2	46,641	-0.6	43,693	3.7	1.41
May 2002	43,380	-1.4	61,657	-0.3	46,761	0.3	43,500	-0.4	1.42
June 2002	43,228	-0.3	61,612	-0.1	46,933	0.4	43,400	-0.2	1.43
July 2002	43,649	1.0	61,958	0.6	46,440	-1.1	43,156	-0.6	1.42
August 2002	43,851	0.5	62,407	0.7	47,556	2.4	44,968	4.2	1.42
September 2002	44,134	0.6	62,320	-0.1	46,963	-1.2	43,541	-3.2	1.41
October 2002	44,132	0.0	62,580	0.4	46,491	-1.0	43,660	0.3	1.42
November 2002	43,502	-1.4	63,052	0.8	46,121	-0.8	43,132	-1.2	1.45
December 2002	43,081	-1.0	63,233	0.3	44,989	-2.5	41,949	-2.7	1.47
January 2003	44,662	3.7	63,134	-0.2	43,493	-3.3	43,166	2.9	1.41

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
January 2002	34,114	4.0	58,890	-1.0	44,578	-1.5	33,419	4.0
February 2002	33,969	-0.4	58,798	-0.2	45,007	1.0	34,398	2.9
March 2002	33,955	-0.0	58,362	-0.7	45,299	0.6	34,247	-0.4
April 2002	35,103	3.4	58,431	0.1	44,970	-0.7	34,774	1.5
May 2002	35,058	-0.1	58,179	-0.4	45,046	0.2	35,135	1.0
June 2002	34,865	-0.6	58,174	0.0	45,234	0.4	35,052	-0.2
July 2002	34,846	-0.1	58,383	0.4	44,707	-1.2	34,319	-2.1
August 2002	35,261	1.2	58,914	0.9	45,663	2.1	36,218	5.5
September 2002	35,787	1.5	58,808	-0.2	44,932	-1.6	35,056	-3.2
October 2002	35,834	0.1	59,130	0.5	44,532	-0.9	35,434	1.1
November 2002	35,385	-1.3	59,471	0.6	44,193	-0.8	35,046	-1.1
December 2002	35,845	1.3	59,495	0.0	43,140	-2.4	34,793	-0.7
January 2003	36,412	1.6	59,600	0.2	41,724	-3.3	34,996	0.6



Canada's international transactions in securities

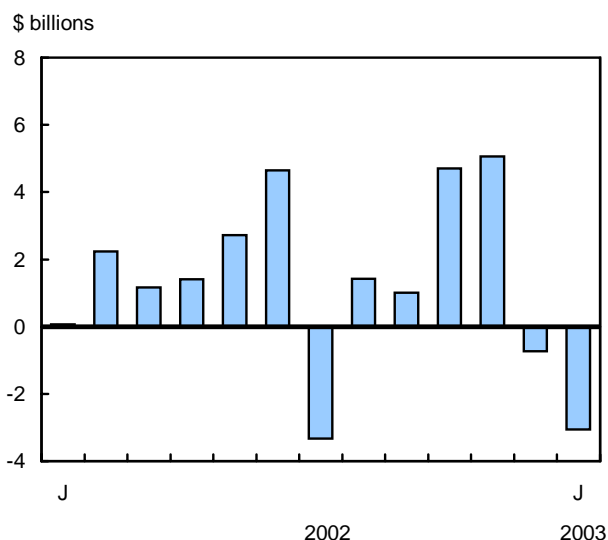
January 2003

Foreign holdings of Canadian securities fell by \$3.1 billion in January, as heavy retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds dominated portfolio transactions for a second straight month.

Heavy retirements lead to reduced foreign holdings of bonds

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds declined by \$3.1 billion in January, as large retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds amounting to \$6.0 billion followed the record \$7.9 billion in December. The heavy retirements came as new bonds sold in foreign markets amounted to just \$0.9 billion in January, the lowest level in over two years. The bulk of January's retirements were provincial issues, in contrast with December's, which were more evenly spread over most governments and the corporate sector.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign investment of \$1.5 billion in the secondary bond market in January was a continuation of the investment in that market totalling \$14.5 billion for all of 2002. January's investment in outstanding bonds was split between corporate and federal government issues. Overall, the \$3.1 billion divestment was spread

Related market information

In January, **short-term interest rates** in Canada rose 20 basis points, but comparable rates in the United States fell marginally, causing the differential between the two countries to rise to 166 basis points from 144 in December. This is the largest gap since the rates turned in favour of investment in Canada in early 2001.

For **long-term interest rates**, a 14-basis-point rise in Canadian rates and an 11-point rise in comparable US rates pushed up the differential to 96 basis points from 93 in December.

Canadian **stock prices** (S&P/TSX composite index) lost 0.7% in January 2003, reversing a similar gain in December. Although prices gained 7.0% over the last three months of 2002, the S&P/TSX composite index still recorded an overall loss of 14% for 2002.

In comparison, American stock prices (Standard & Poor's composite 500 index) did not perform as well. They declined 2.7% in January, adding to the 6.0% decline in December.

After trading in about a one-cent range for all of the second half of 2002, the **Canadian dollar** rose sharply against the US dollar in January, closing the month a full two and one-third cents higher than at the end of 2002. January's close of US65.72 cents was the highest monthly closing for the Canadian dollar since June 2002, and preceding that, June 2001.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks and bonds (both Canadian and foreign issues) and Canadian money market instruments (or paper).

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

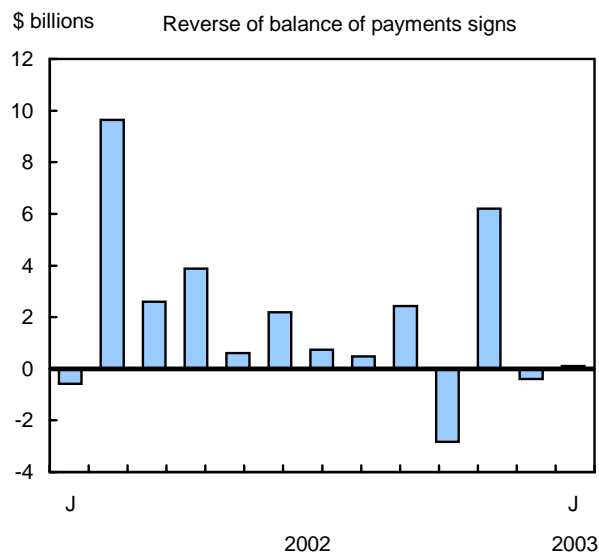
Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills. **Other money market instruments** includes treasury bills and other paper issued by other Canadian governments or their enterprises, bankers' acceptances, bearer demand notes of banks, commercial paper and other short-term paper.

geographically among Europe, the United States and Asian countries.

In January, foreign investors added \$0.7 billion to their holdings of Canadian money market paper, the fourth consecutive investment in that market since October 2002. Two-thirds of the accumulated \$4.7 billion in these four months came from the United States, where short-term interest rates have generally declined more than those in Canada. In January, the differential in rates between Canada and the United States grew to its highest level since rates moved in favour of investment in Canada in early 2001. Short-term rates in Canada rose 20 basis points, but comparable rates in the United

States fell marginally. This resulted in a differential of 166 basis points.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



investors sold off \$0.6 billion in January. Almost all of January's divestment was accounted for through selling of existing issues in the secondary market, as there were virtually no new share offerings in foreign markets. Canadian stock prices lost 0.7% in January, after gaining 7.0% over the last three months of 2002.

Small investment by Canadian investors in foreign bonds

In January, Canadian investors made a small \$0.3 billion investment in foreign bonds while reducing their holdings of foreign stocks by \$0.2 billion. This comes after a year that saw Canadians acquire \$24.9 billion in foreign securities; three-quarters of this investment went to foreign equities, and the balance to foreign bonds.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1532, 1534, 1535 and 1537.

The January 2003 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIE, \$14/\$132) 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 Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Foreign investors divest Canadian stocks after two months of acquisitions

After increasing their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$1.9 billion in November and December, foreign

Canada's international transactions in securities

	October 2002	November 2002	December 2002	January 2003	2001	2002
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	4,699	5,066	-735	-3,053	30,868	20,377
Bonds (net)	4,510	1,856	-2,976	-3,148	33,609	18,307
Outstanding	4,463	2,014	313	1,450	9,042	14,474
New issues	2,536	2,270	6,188	895	76,826	49,363
Retirements	-3,012	-2,549	-7,917	-5,983	-52,934	-45,732
Change in interest payable ¹	523	121	-1,561	490	674	202
Money market paper (net)	436	2,246	1,322	708	-7,349	3,861
Government of Canada	21	543	904	-630	-4,578	2,059
Other	414	1,702	418	1,337	-2,771	1,802
Stocks (net)	-247	964	919	-612	4,608	-1,791
Outstanding	-1,175	436	570	-630	1,270	-8,391
Other transactions	928	528	349	18	3,338	6,600
Canadian investment in foreign securities	2,822	-6,196	398	-102	-37,718	-24,941
Bonds (net)	2,829	-3,260	408	-333	-1,882	-6,209
Stocks (net)	-6	-2,936	-10	230	-35,836	-18,732

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Refined petroleum products

January 2003 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for January. Other selected data about these products are also available.

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. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

January 2003 (preliminary)

In January, the 43 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 307,261 total movements, down 5% from 322,265 in January 2002. Monthly year-over-year comparisons show the rate of the decline is slowing. In November, the decline was recorded at -6%, compared with -5% in December and January. The number of aircraft movements recorded at these airports in January 2003 was still 16% below the figure recorded in January 2001 (367,114). Overall, the decrease in January 2003 was due to a drop of 14,620 in local movements (-14%), compared with itinerant movements, which dropped less than 1% (384 movements). One-third of the airports that have air traffic control towers showed increases in total aircraft movements in January compared with January 2002. Of the 28 airports showing year-over-year decreases, 11 had declines of -20% or more.

Among the top ten airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in January, LB Pearson and Dorval recorded the largest gains in volume of itinerant movements, both gaining more than a thousand movements. Edmonton City Centre reported the largest decline in volume, down 738 itinerant movements. Among the top ten airports in terms of local movements, Abbotsford (+1,813) and Boundary Bay (+650) recorded the largest gains. Waterloo Regional (-1,835) and Edmonton/Villeneuve (-1,715) recorded the largest declines.

The January 2003 issue of *Aircraft movement statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available

on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*. Previous issues are available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for January.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 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. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 2003

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in February from the January level of 125.3 (1992=100). The composite index increased 2.9% from February 2002.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2003 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Canadian business patterns product

December 2002

The *Canadian business patterns* (CBP) product, which provides counts of active business establishments on the basis of several variables, such as geography and employment size, is now available on CD-ROM.

Data are also presented by the 1996 Standard Geographical Classification, by both the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002).

In December, Canada had 2,204,782 active business establishments, compared with 2,173,598 in June 2002.

Since the June 2002 issue, the new version of the North American Industry Classification has been

used in the CBP. However, it affects only two sectors: construction and information and culture.

A concordance table indicating the relationship between NAICS 1997 and NAICS 2002 is included with the product, along with the concordance table between SIC and NAICS 2002.

This product is compiled by the Business Register, which is a repository of information reflecting the Canadian business population.

The CD-ROM *Canadian business patterns product* (61F0040XCB) is now available. Cost of data varies from \$150 to \$2,000, depending on the complexity of the request. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Collette Lachance (613-951-0389) or Beau Cinnamon (613-951-9021), Business Register Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian social trends, Spring 2003, no. 68
Catalogue number **11-008-XIE** (\$8/\$27).

Canadian social trends, Spring 2003, no. 68
Catalogue number **11-008-XPE** (\$11/\$36).

Aircraft movement statistics, January 2003, Vol. 2,
no. 1
Catalogue number **51F0001PIE**
(free).

Canadian Business Patterns, December 2002
Catalogue number **61F0040XCB**
(various prices).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
January 2003, Vol. 57, no. 1
Catalogue number **65-001-XIB** (\$14/\$141).

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 or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE 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 website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Document 1 - 2006 (F) (single) 11-001-11-002-0001-0-01



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 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, each Canadian took an average of about six rides 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

- **Map-warmed index**, May 1997 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production**, Apr 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

 Canada 

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2003. 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 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.