



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, October 25, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Heritage institutions, 2002** 3  
Operating revenues for Canada's 2,670 heritage institutions hit a record \$1.7 billion in 2002, driven by over-the-counter sales from gift shops and cafeterias, as well as government contributions. Overall attendance slipped marginally, although it rose at museums and historic sites.
- **Parenting style and children's aggressive behaviour, 1994 to 2000** 8  
Children who live in homes where punitive parenting techniques are used are more likely than others to exhibit aggressive behaviour, according to a new study. However, children raised with a punitive parenting style at very young ages are not more aggressive than other children when they're older, if the parenting style becomes less punitive over time.

*(continued on page 2)*

#### **Workplace and Employee Survey Compendium** 2001

This new 46-page compendium provides data from the 2001 Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) conducted by Statistics Canada with the support of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

It has a three-fold objective: to provide a snapshot of Canadian workplaces and their employees in 2001; to examine changes occurring among these workplaces and their employees; and to emphasize the linked nature of the WES. It updates an earlier version, based on data for 1999, the survey's inaugural year, which was released in August 2001.

Data cover selected workplace characteristics such as industry, size and region as well as a few employee characteristics, notably, age, gender, education level and occupational groups. These snapshots are designed to act as a primer leading to more thorough analysis by researchers and practitioners alike, which is the main purpose of the WES.

The WES is an innovative survey that collects information on a broad range of topics from both workplaces and their employees. In addition to this linked aspect of the survey, it is also longitudinal on both employers and employees. This enables the survey to shed light on issues that would otherwise be difficult to analyze.

*Workplace and Employee Survey Compendium* (71-585-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Labour*.

For more information, contact Yves Decady (613-951-4282), Labour Statistics Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Heritage institutions

2002

Operating revenues for Canada's 2,670 heritage institutions hit a record \$1.7 billion in the fiscal year 2002, driven by over-the-counter sales from gift shops, cafeterias and other outlets, as well as contributions from governments.

During much of the 1990s, the source of operating revenue for these institutions shifted from governments to the visiting public. Since the turn of the millennium, however, this trend appears to have abated slightly.

In 2002, heritage institutions received more than \$60 from the three levels of government for every \$100 in revenue. This was slightly higher than the level of \$59 for every \$100 in revenue in 1999, but well below the level of \$71 in 1993.

In contrast, private donors and the public accounted for less than \$40 out of every \$100 in revenue in 2002. This was down from \$41 in 1999, but well above their share of \$29 in 1993. This revenue came in the form of memberships, admissions and over-the-counter sales.

Overall revenues in 2002 were up 19.5% from 1999, the last year the Survey of Heritage Institutions was taken. In absolute dollar value, this gain more than offset a 22.0% increase in operating expenditures.

There were nearly 117.5 million visits to some form of heritage institution during the year, ranging from museums, historic sites and archives to aquariums and zoos, botanical gardens, arboreturns and conservatories. This was down marginally from 1999.

Museums and historic sites recorded the biggest gains in attendance. Meanwhile, attendance fell off at nature parks.

The average admission fee for adults rose from \$2.62 in the early 1990s to \$3.70 in 2002, a 39% increase after adjusting for inflation.

#### Higher growth in government grants

In total, all three levels of government contributed over \$1.0 billion to heritage institutions in 2002, a 13% increase after adjusting for inflation.

Grants and subsidies from the federal government accounted for 45% of the total. Provincial contributions represented 32% and municipalities the remaining 23%.

The federal contribution of just over \$466.5 million was 24.9% higher than the level three years earlier.

On average, each heritage institution received grants and subsidies worth \$391,300 in 2002, 18% higher than the \$331,300 in 1999. This level was also much higher than the average of \$362,800 in 1993.

#### Note to readers

*The biennial Survey of Heritage Institutions collects data on not-for-profit heritage institutions in Canada. These data are based on 2,672 institutions reporting for their financial year ending between April 1, 2002, and March 31, 2003, referred to here as 2002.*

*Heritage institutions include museums, historic sites, archives, and other related institutions such as exhibition centres, planetariums, and observatories, aquariums and zoos, and botanical gardens, arboreturns and conservatories. Data are also available on nature parks that have interpretation and educational programs (e.g., Banff, Jasper, Stanley, Gatineau, Wood Buffalo, Algonquin, and many smaller parks). For-profit institutions are excluded.*

*Earned revenues include membership, admission and camping fees, gross revenues from gift shops, sales counters, cafeterias or recreational activities; and interest and other revenues.*

*Unearned revenues include government funding, corporation grants, corporate sponsorships, contributions from "friends of" organizations, university or religious institutions, and donations.*

*Unless otherwise stated, revenues are in current dollars.*

Heritage institutions reported 51,700 volunteer workers in 2002, an increase from 49,440 three years earlier. However, the number of volunteers declined drastically during the 1990s, and the level in 2002 was well below the number of 59,320 in 1993.

The only institutions benefiting from an increase in volunteers were museums, which reported a volunteer work force of 32,700 in 2002, up from 28,000 three years earlier. The volunteer work force in historic sites and other institutions, including nature parks, declined.

#### Over-the-counter sales, government contributions driving revenue growth

Heritage institutions reported earned operating revenues of more than \$563.5 million in 2002, up 17% from 1999.

Over-the-counter sales in gift shops, cafeterias and other outlets accounted for about 67% of earned revenues, admission fees 30% and memberships only about 3%. In 1999, over-the-counter sales represented 64% of earned revenues.

Over-the-counter sales hit \$378.5 million in 2002, up 22.7% from 1999.

In the case of museums, earned revenue of \$224.8 billion accounted for about one-third of their total operating revenue. This compares with less than one-quarter at the beginning of the 1990s.

The pattern was the same with historical sites where 33% of revenue in 2002 came from these

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sources, compared with 20% at the beginning of the 1990s.

Nationally, the increase in earned revenue was most evident for heritage institutions in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Alberta.

### **Museum attendance up**

Attendance increased at every type of heritage institution, except nature parks in 2002.

Museums remained the most popular institution, as their attendance rose 5.0% to 27.8 million from 26.5 million in 1999. Even so, on average attendance remained the same as in 1999 at about 18,900 for each museum.

Over 17.4 million people visited a historic site in 2002, a 4.5% increase from three years earlier. At nature parks, the number of visitors declined by more than 5.3% while visits to other institutions, primarily zoos, aquariums, botanical garden, and exhibition centres climbed 2.9%.

Museum visitors spent more for their pleasure, as earned revenue exceeded \$224.8 million in 2002, 6.4% higher than three years earlier.

### **Nature parks: Declining attendance, more government support**

The number of visits to Canada's vast nature parks fell 5.3% in 2002, while revenue from admissions was

down 8.9%. However, government support and sales at the counters continued to expand.

Led by the federal government, the various level of government increased their financial support of nature parks to \$269.9 million in 2002. On average, each institution received just over \$1.7 million, up from \$1.2 million in 1999.

Revenue from sales counters and gift shops at nature parks reached \$123.3 million in 2002. This represented an average of \$796,000 for each nature park, up from \$484,000 in 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 504-0001 to 504-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3107.**

Selected details from the Survey of Heritage Institutions in table format (87F0002XIE, free) are available online. Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To order special or standard tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-1333; [fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca](mailto:fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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## Attendance, operating revenue, and operating expenditures

	1993	1999	2002	1999 to 2002 % change
<b>Total</b>				
Attendance ('000)	111,235	118,259	117,452	-0.7
Operating revenues (\$'000)	1,167,783	1,453,777	1,737,215	19.5
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	1,065,793	1,334,203	1,627,769	22.0
<b>Heritage institutions excluding nature parks</b>				
Attendance ('000)	54,928	56,299	58,759	4.4
Operating revenues (\$'000)	869,947	1,116,576	1,297,832	16.2
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	844,016	1,073,331	1,264,775	17.8
<b>Museums</b>				
Attendance ('000)	25,444	26,518	27,840	5.0
Operating revenues (\$'000)	506,738	647,496	723,475	11.7
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	497,767	632,132	731,618	15.7
<b>Historic sites</b>				
Attendance ('000)	17,020	16,659	17,415	4.5
Operating revenues (\$'000)	131,015	159,108	168,001	5.6
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	120,710	142,039	163,171	14.9
<b>Other institutions<sup>1</sup></b>				
Attendance ('000)	12,464	13,122	13,504	2.9
Operating revenues (\$'000)	232,194	309,971	406,356	31.1
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	225,539	299,160	369,986	23.7
<b>Nature parks</b>				
Attendance ('000)	56,307	61,960	58,693	-5.3
Operating revenues (\$'000)	297,836	337,201	439,383	30.3
Operating expenditures (\$'000)	221,777	260,872	362,993	39.1

1. Includes archives, exhibition centres, planetariums, aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums and conservatories.

## Earned operating revenue

	1993	1999	2002	1999 to 2002
	\$'000			% change
<b>Total</b>				
Membership	8,224	12,623	16,516	30.8
Admission	98,961	160,430	168,486	5.0
Sales counters, gift shops and other	162,435	308,449	378,539	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,620</b>	<b>481,502</b>	<b>563,541</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Heritage institutions excluding nature parks</b>				
Membership	7,963	12,374	16,121	30.3
Admission	75,967	114,748	126,890	10.6
Sales counters, gift shops and other	111,476	227,097	255,218	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,407</b>	<b>354,219</b>	<b>398,228</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Museums</b>				
Membership	5,419	8,892	10,979	23.5
Admission	38,120	49,324	54,646	10.8
Sales counters, gift shops and other	73,961	153,035	159,193	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,500</b>	<b>211,251</b>	<b>224,818</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Historic sites</b>				
Membership	217	354	1,108	213.0
Admission	11,352	22,567	22,934	1.6
Sales counters, gift shops and other	16,570	26,929	30,496	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,139</b>	<b>49,850</b>	<b>54,538</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Other institutions<sup>1</sup></b>				
Membership	2,327	3,129	4,034	28.9
Admission	26,495	42,857	49,310	15.1
Sales counters, gift shops and other	20,946	47,133	65,529	39.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,768</b>	<b>93,119</b>	<b>118,873</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Nature parks</b>				
Membership	260	249	396	59.0
Admission	22,995	45,682	41,596	-8.9
Sales counters, gift shops and other	50,958	81,352	123,321	51.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,213</b>	<b>127,283</b>	<b>165,313</b>	<b>29.9</b>

1. Includes archives, exhibition centres, planetariums, aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, arboreturns and conservatories.

## Operating grants and donations

	1993	1999	2002	1999 to 2002 % change
	\$'000			
<b>Total</b>				
Federal	337,675	373,419	466,543	24.9
Provincial	311,551	288,663	330,826	14.6
Municipal	181,942	200,606	248,138	23.7
<b>Total government</b>	<b>831,168</b>	<b>862,688</b>	<b>1,045,507</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Private	66,995	109,588	128,066	16.9
<b>Heritage institutions excluding nature parks</b>				
Federal	233,627	268,987	326,205	21.3
Provincial	253,039	253,510	272,057	7.3
Municipal	121,605	132,711	177,331	33.6
<b>Total government</b>	<b>608,271</b>	<b>655,208</b>	<b>775,593</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Private	66,270	107,149	123,910	15.6
<b>Museums</b>				
Federal	117,353	142,517	172,060	20.7
Provincial	180,300	171,671	177,068	3.1
Municipal	50,732	59,194	70,507	19.1
<b>Total government</b>	<b>348,386</b>	<b>373,382</b>	<b>419,635</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Private	40,852	62,862	79,023	25.7
<b>Historic sites</b>				
Federal	56,379	59,475	63,103	6.1
Provincial	30,291	28,414	25,685	-9.6
Municipal	14,532	16,333	19,390	18.7
<b>Total government</b>	<b>101,202</b>	<b>104,222</b>	<b>108,178</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Private	1,674	5,036	5,286	5.0
<b>Other Institutions<sup>1</sup></b>				
Federal	59,895	67,044	91,042	35.8
Provincial	42,448	53,425	69,305	29.7
Municipal	56,340	57,183	87,435	52.1
<b>Total government</b>	<b>158,683</b>	<b>177,652</b>	<b>247,782</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Private	23,744	39,250	39,602	0.9
<b>Nature parks</b>				
Federal	104,048	104,432	140,338	34.4
Provincial	58,512	35,153	58,769	67.2
Municipal	60,337	67,895	70,807	4.3
<b>Total government</b>	<b>222,897</b>	<b>207,480</b>	<b>269,914</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Private	726	2,439	4,156	70.4

1. Includes archives, exhibition centres, planetariums, aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums and conservatories.

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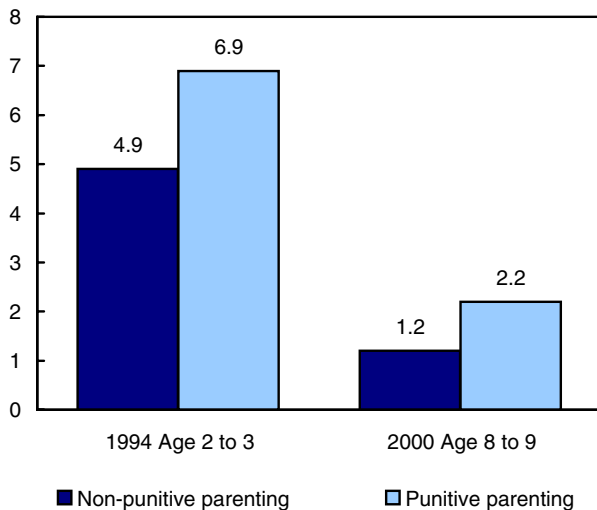
## Parenting style and children's aggressive behaviour

1994 to 2000

Children who live in homes where punitive parenting techniques are used are more likely than others to exhibit aggressive behaviour, according to a new study. However, children raised with a punitive parenting style at very young ages are not more aggressive than other children when they're older, if the parenting style becomes less punitive over time.

### Children's aggressive behaviour and punitive parenting occurred together

Aggressive behaviour score



The study found that children aged two to three years who were living in punitive environments in 1994 scored 39% higher on a scale of aggressive behaviours, such as bullying or being mean to others, than did those in less punitive environments.

The difference was even more pronounced six years later in 2000, when the children were eight to nine years old. Those who lived in punitive homes scored 83% higher on the aggressive behaviour scale than those in less punitive homes.

Both at age two to three and also at age eight to nine, children raised in a non-punitive parenting environment were much less likely than others to exhibit aggressive behaviour, according to their parents.

It is important to emphasize that this study does not prove that punitive parenting causes aggressive behaviour in children. However, it does reinforce earlier

#### Note to readers

This release is based on a research paper entitled "Aggressive Behaviour Outcomes for Young Children: Change in Parenting Environment Predicts Change in Behaviour."

Data used in this study were taken from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), a long-term study of Canadian children that collects information on a wide range of factors influencing the social, emotional and behavioural development of children from birth to early adulthood. The NLSCY began in 1994 and is jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Social Development Canada, formerly Human Resources Development Canada.

This release reports on data provided by parents of about 2,000 children who were two to three years old in 1994 and eight to nine years old in 2000. The report focuses on their parenting styles and on the behaviour patterns of their children.

#### Definitions

**Child aggressive behaviour:** To measure aggressive behaviour in children, the NLSCY asked parents how often their child behaved or reacted in aggressive ways, such as whether they got into many fights, or how often they bullied or were mean to others. A score for aggressive behaviour was calculated from their responses to these questions.

**Punitive parenting style:** Punitive parenting was measured by asking parents how often they used physical punishment, or yelled and shouted at the child and, on the other hand, how often they calmly discussed the problem or described more acceptable behaviour to the child. Responses were tallied to create a punitive parenting practices score for the child's home. For the purposes of this study, a parenting style was considered to be punitive if the score was at or above the score nearest to the 90th percentile.

**Income status:** Income status in this study was measured as the ratio of household income to the relevant low-income cut-off level (LICO) for each family. Low income families are those who devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average equivalent family would. Households in this study were divided into two groups: "low income," where the household fell below the LICO; and "higher income," where the household income fell at or above the LICO.

research and theory which have proposed that punitive parenting styles may lead to increased aggressive behaviour in children.

Aggressive behaviour in young children is of considerable interest because of its implications for future behaviour and adjustment. Researchers have found links between aggression in childhood and poor outcomes later in life. These outcomes may include aggression, delinquency, and crime in adolescence and adulthood; poor school results; unemployment in adulthood; and other negative circumstances.

This study, based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY),



expands on what is known about the relationship between early home environments and later behaviour.

### Change in parenting environment predicts change in child's behaviour

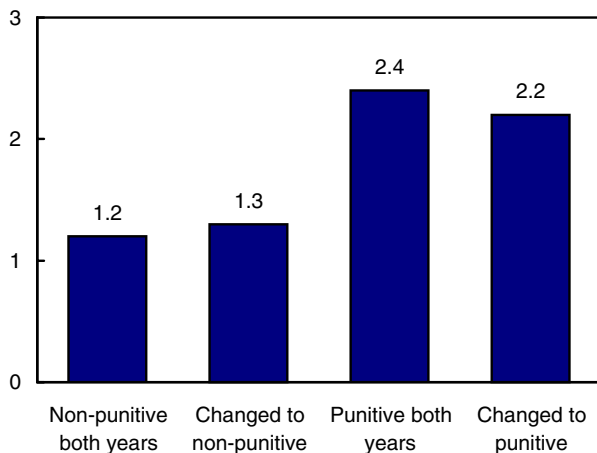
The study found that the tendency toward aggressive behaviour observed in some children did not necessarily persist. When parenting styles that had been punitive when children were two to three years old became less punitive six years later, children's aggressive behaviour scores also tended to be lower, regardless of how aggressively they had behaved while very young.

In other words, children whose parenting environment changed from punitive at age two to three to non-punitive at age eight to nine scored just as low in aggressive behaviour as those whose parenting environment was not punitive at either of those ages.

Likewise, children whose parenting environment changed from non-punitive to punitive had aggressive behaviour scores that were just as high as those whose parenting environment was punitive at both ages.

#### Children's aggressive behaviour was linked with current punitive parenting

Aggressive behaviour score, 2000



Parenting style change, 1994 to 2000

### Aggressive behaviour linked to parenting style, regardless of sex or income

Children of parents whose style was punitive were more likely to score high on the aggression scale than children living in less punitive environments at both ages, regardless of their sex or their household income level.

The study found that girls and boys were equally likely to exhibit aggressive behaviour and to experience punitive parenting, as reported by their parents.

Toddlers aged two to three living in low-income households in 1994 had higher aggressive behaviour scores than their counterparts in higher-income households. However, the differences in those scores disappeared by the time the children reached ages eight to nine, six years later.

Parenting style did not differ by income. The likelihood of a child being raised with a punitive parenting style was the same for low-income and higher-income households.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

The publication *Aggressive Behaviour Outcomes for Young Children: Change in Parenting Environment Predicts Change in Behaviour* (89-599-MIE2004001, free), is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information about the data collected during the first four cycles of the NLSCY or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Farm Product Price Index

August 2004

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities increased 5.2% in August compared with August 2003, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The livestock and animal products index was 13.7% above year-earlier levels, marking the third consecutive year-over-year increase since June 2003. Meanwhile, the crop index was down 2.9% from its August 2003 level of 102.7, continuing the monthly year-over-year decreases which began in July 2003. The oilseed and potato indexes were the only two to record an increase on the crops side. While for the livestock and animal product index, all but the poultry index recorded an increase over August 2003.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 100.5 in August, up from the July index of 99.7. The total index had peaked in February 2003 at 111.3, and then slid to the recent low of 93.8 in September 2003.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index increased 3.2% in August even though the indexes for fruits and potatoes were the only ones to record an increase. Decreases ranged from 2.5% for the vegetable index to 8.0% for the grain index.

The oilseed index dropped 5.6% in August. This index had climbed steadily from 93.6 last November and peaked at 111.5 this May. Canadian oilseed prices had found support from increased world oilseed consumption, tight United States soybean supplies and very strong soybean prices. However, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) released its first estimate of production in August, placing this fall's soybean harvest as the second largest soybean crop ever, pressuring prices downward.

The grains index dropped 8.0% in August as Canada's first estimate of production for this fall placed wheat up 9.0% while barley production was expected

to increase 11.0% over last year. As well, the USDA reported a record corn crop to be harvested this fall.

The livestock and animal products index slipped from a revised July index of 102.6 to 101.3 in August. On a month-to-month basis, only the dairy index recorded an increase, up 2.4%. The decrease ranged from 0.6% for poultry to 3.7% for cattle and calves.

After strong growth for the first five months of 2004, the hog index dropped for the third consecutive month, down 2.2% from the July index to 98.2. It started the year at 66.1 in January and had steadily climbed to peak at 103.6 in May. Hog prices had gained support from robust exports and strong consumer demand. However, adequate North American supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar have eased prices downward.

The August 2004 cattle and calves index dropped to 87.5. Since the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), in May 2003, the month-to-month index changes have ranged from a 30.1% drop in July 2003 to a 35.4% advance in September 2003, when the border opened to exports of select cuts of beef. Prolonged closure to live cattle exports and a record number of cattle on Canadian farms continue to plague cattle prices.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.**

The August 2004 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 4, no. 8 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, 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 Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. □

## Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	August 2003 <sup>r</sup>	July 2004 <sup>r</sup>	August 2004 <sup>p</sup>	August 2003 to August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004
	% change				
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Grains	96.5	87.6	80.6	-16.5	-8.0
Oilseeds	85.1	104.8	98.9	16.2	-5.6
Specialty crops	106.1	107.9	104.3	-1.7	-3.3
Fruit	104.8	99.6	103.6	-1.1	4.0
Vegetables	111.5	106.8	104.1	-6.6	-2.5
Potatoes	187.0	152.9	291.2	55.7	90.5
<b>Livestock and animal products</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Cattle and calves	69.5	90.9	87.5	25.9	-3.7
Hogs	78.0	100.4	98.2	25.9	-2.2
Poultry	96.6	96.9	96.3	-0.3	-0.6
Eggs	102.3	108.8	108.8	6.4	0.0
Dairy	117.7	120.8	123.7	5.1	2.4

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Primary iron and steel

August 2004

Data on primary iron and steel for August are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.**

The August 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol. 59, no. 8 (41-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series:  
Welfare Dynamics in Canada: The Role of Individual  
Attributes and Economic-Policy Variables**, no. 231  
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2004231  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical  
Series: A Study of Data Revisions to the National  
Tourism Indicators**, no. 45  
Catalogue number 13-604-MIE2004045  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical  
Series: A Study of Data Revisions to the National  
Tourism Indicators**, no. 45  
Catalogue number 13-604-MPE2004045  
(free).

**Farm Product Price Index**, August 2004, Vol. 4, no. 8  
Catalogue number 21-007-XIB  
(free).

**Primary Iron and Steel**, August 2004, Vol. 59, no. 8  
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).

**Workplace and Employee Survey  
Compendium**, 2001  
Catalogue number 71-585-XIE  
(free).

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
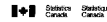

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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