



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, July 2004**

In July, the 12-month increase in the Consumer Price Index slowed to 2.3% from 2.5% in May and June. However, the 12-month increase in the All-items excluding energy index remained identical to June's at 1.6%.

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- **Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, July 31, 2004**

Production of most major field crops and oilseeds is set to increase this year, according to the results from the July 31 pre-harvest survey of crop farmers.

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NEW PRODUCTS



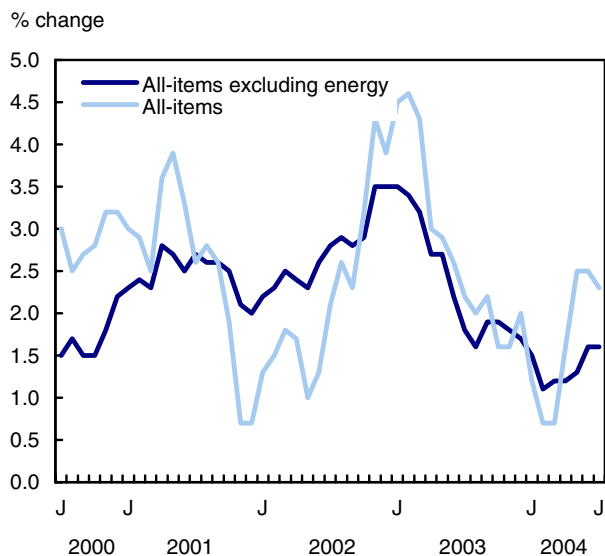
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 2004

In July, Canadian consumers paid 2.3% more than they did in July 2003 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. However, the 12-month increase in the All-items excluding energy index was identical to June's at 1.6%.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Gasoline prices were again by far the main contributor to the rise in the CPI. However, the 12-month increase in gasoline prices slowed from 24.5% in June to 17.9% in July. This slowdown impacted the 12-month change in the All-items index, which fell from 2.5% in June to 2.3% in July.

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.9% from July 2003 to July 2004. This follows a 1.7% rise in June.

The CPI fell by 0.1% between June and July—mainly as a result of the 3.5% decline in gasoline prices. Gasoline prices have fallen by 6.7% in the last two months after rising 29.4% in the previous five months.

Note to readers

Adjustments to CPI baskets weights effective this month

Statistics Canada has determined that the weights assigned to mortgage interest cost were too high in the CPI basket update effective January 2003. The effect on the Canada All-items CPI has been very small, within the rounding factor of the index.

Effective with this release, the weight for mortgage interest cost has been reduced and as a result, the weights of all other commodities have increased proportionally. The adjusted CPI basket weights are in the July issue of Consumer Price Index (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111), as well as in the Documentation section of Definitions, data sources and methods: survey 2301.

For more information, contact Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539), Prices Division.

Gasoline prices remained the most important contributor to the 12-month increase in the CPI

In July, the CPI registered a slightly smaller 12-month increase than in the previous two months, increasing 2.3% compared with 2.5% in May and June. While higher gasoline prices were by far the main contributor to the 12-month increase in the CPI, upward pressure was also exerted by homeowners' replacement cost, cigarettes, homeowners' insurance premiums, tuition fees and restaurant meals.

Dampening these increases were lower prices for fresh vegetables, computer equipment and supplies and leasing of automotive vehicles.

Gasoline prices were up 17.9% from July 2003. Substantial price increases were observed in all provinces, with the highest in Prince Edward Island (+28.1%) and the lowest in Saskatchewan (+15.1%).

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose 7.1% from July 2003. Favourable market conditions and higher material and labour costs across Canada are the main factors behind this increase.

Increases in tobacco taxes in the last 12 months explain most of the 7.5% rise in the price of cigarettes since July 2003.

Homeowners' insurance premiums were up 13.3% on average.

The 8.1% increase in tuition fees continues to impact the 12-month increase in the CPI, although they are collected only once a year, in September.

Restaurant meal prices rose 2.6%. This increase combined with the 6.9% increase in meat prices

contributed to push the food index upward by 1.9% from July 2003. Increases in meat prices ranged from 1.9% for "other poultry" to 10.8% for pork.

However, prices for fresh vegetables dampened these increases, falling 11.7% from July 2003 to July 2004. This decline was mostly as a result of better crops than last year in all categories of vegetables, especially for lettuce (-24.7%) and "other fresh vegetables" (-11.5%).

Computer equipment and supplies prices fell 15.3% as prices for desktops and laptops decreased.

Prices for the leasing of automotive vehicles fell 5.4% as a result of financing incentives offered over the last 12 months.

Slight decrease in the CPI from June to July

The CPI fell 0.1% from June to July. Downward pressure came mostly from lower prices for gasoline. Weaker prices for fresh vegetables and women's footwear also contributed to this decline, although to a lesser degree. Higher traveller accommodation prices exerted a slight dampening effect on these downward pressures.

Gasoline prices fell for a second consecutive month after increasing in the previous five months. Prices fell 3.5% in Canada from June to July 2004, with all provinces and territories posting price decreases. Prices fell the most in Alberta (-8.6%) while Ontario residents experienced the smallest decrease at only 1.6%.

Consumers can now take advantage of domestic produce and therefore experienced a 5.8% decline in fresh vegetable prices in July 2004. Lower prices for "other fresh vegetables," tomatoes and lettuce contributed to this decrease. Higher prices for new potatoes, which are imported from the United States since new domestic crops are not yet available, dampened these decreases.

Women's footwear prices fell 5.7%, mostly as a result of end-of-season specials.

In July, consumers paid 4.7% more for traveller accommodation than in June. This follows a 6.0% rise in June. July's increases ranged from 0.4% for residents of Newfoundland and Labrador to 7.5% for Quebec residents. These increases are again attributable to the peak tourist season across the country.

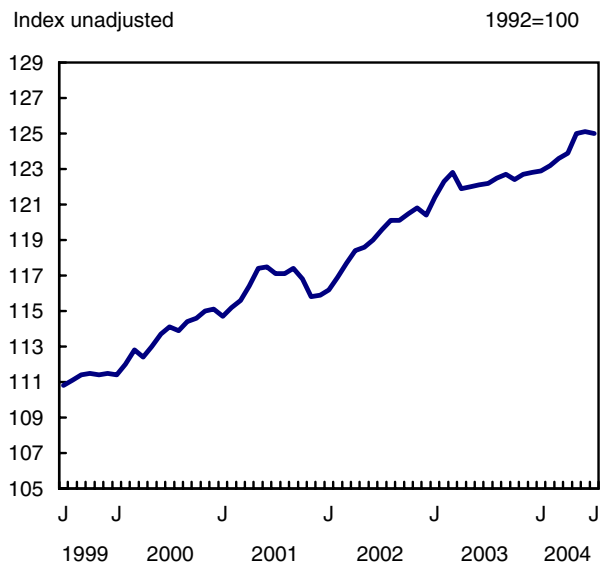
The seasonally adjusted CPI remained steady from June to July

After seasonal adjustment, the CPI remained unchanged from June to July 2004.

Upward pressure was exerted by higher seasonally adjusted indexes for shelter (+0.2%), health and personal care (+0.3%), food (+0.1%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.1%).

Counterbalancing these increases were lower seasonally adjusted indexes for transportation (-0.6%), clothing and footwear (-1.6%), and household operations and furnishings (-0.1%). There was no change in the seasonally adjusted index for recreation, education and reading.

The Consumer Price Index



All-items excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased 1.9% from July 2003 to July 2004. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+7.1%), homeowners' insurance premiums (+13.3%), tuition fees (+8.1%) and electricity (+4.6%).

From June to July 2004, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada registered an increase of 0.2%. Price increases for traveller accommodation (+4.7%), homeowners' replacement cost (+0.7%) and electricity (+0.7%) exerted upward pressure on the index, which was partially offset by lower prices for clothing (-1.0%) and women's footwear (-5.7%).

Energy

The energy index rose 10.7% from July 2003 to July 2004, mostly as a result of gasoline prices,

which rose 17.9% in this period. Higher prices for electricity (+4.6%), fuel oil (+10.7%) and for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+10.5%) also contributed to the increase. However, natural gas prices fell 0.3% from 12 months ago.

On a monthly basis, the energy index decreased 1.6%, forced down by lower prices for gasoline (-3.5%), fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (-1.8%) and natural gas (-0.2%). This decrease was dampened by price increases in electricity (+0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free).

Available at 7 a.m. online under *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The July 2004 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 83, no. 7 (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The August 2004 Consumer Price Index will be released on September 17.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	July 2004	June 2004	July 2003	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	125.0	125.1	122.2	-0.1	2.3
Food	125.6	125.6	123.2	0.0	1.9
Shelter	120.6	120.3	117.6	0.2	2.6
Household operations and furnishings	114.9	115.0	114.6	-0.1	0.3
Clothing and footwear	100.9	101.9	101.6	-1.0	-0.7
Transportation	146.2	147.1	139.9	-0.6	4.5
Health and personal care	119.2	119.1	116.9	0.1	2.0
Recreation, education and reading	128.9	128.5	127.9	0.3	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.2	144.0	136.6	0.1	5.6
All-items (1986=100)	160.1				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	80.0	79.9	81.8		
Special aggregates					
Goods	120.2	120.7	117.5	-0.4	2.3
Services	130.4	130.0	127.4	0.3	2.4
All-items excluding food and energy	122.2	122.0	120.3	0.2	1.6
Energy	152.3	154.8	137.6	-1.6	10.7
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	124.9	124.7	122.6	0.2	1.9

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

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

	July 2004	June 2004	July 2003	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	123.9	123.2	121.2	0.6	2.2
Prince Edward Island	124.6	124.9	121.7	-0.2	2.4
Nova Scotia	126.7	126.5	124.0	0.2	2.2
New Brunswick	124.8	124.8	122.6	0.0	1.8
Québec	120.9	121.0	118.3	-0.1	2.2
Ontario	126.0	125.8	123.1	0.2	2.4
Manitoba	128.3	128.5	124.9	-0.2	2.7
Saskatchewan	130.1	129.9	126.5	0.2	2.8
Alberta	132.1	133.0	129.6	-0.7	1.9
British Columbia	123.4	123.6	120.5	-0.2	2.4
Whitehorse ¹	121.8	121.8	120.4	0.0	1.2
Yellowknife ¹	119.5	119.5	118.3	0.0	1.0
Iqaluit (December 2002=100) ¹	101.8	101.8	100.7	0.0	1.1

1. Go online to view the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.

Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops

July 31, 2004

Production of most major field crops and oilseeds is set to increase this year, according to the results from the July 31 pre-harvest survey of crop farmers.

Farmers are cautiously optimistic about this year's crop, noting that it will be some time before the crop is in the bin.

July production estimates

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004
	'000 tonnes		% change
Total wheat	23,552	25,624	8.8
Spring wheat	16,440	18,630	13.3
Barley	12,328	13,452	9.1
Canola	6,669	8,244	23.6
Durum wheat	4,280	4,617	7.9
Oats	3,691	3,780	2.4
Field peas	2,124	3,382	59.2
Flaxseed	754	921	22.1
Rye	308	366	18.8
Soybeans ¹	2,113	2,786	31.9
Grain corn ¹	9,063	8,277	-8.7

1. Quebec and Ontario only.

In the Prairies, much of southern Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan experienced very wet soil conditions in May. Consequently, seeding was delayed or left as summerfallow in some of these areas while some early-maturing crops were substituted for late-season types. These changes to seeded areas of crops and summerfallow took place after the June Farm Survey established the intended detailed crop areas. Since the July Farm Survey is not designed to collect information on specialty crops, the production estimates in this publication are based on seeded areas previously established in June.

Due to the late seeding as well as a cool spring and summer in both Western and Eastern Canada, crop development is much later than normal in most areas with considerable variation evident across the Prairies. At the time of the survey, crop conditions were generally rated as favourable to excellent with soil moisture conditions much improved. The cool wet weather has also limited the proliferation of plant diseases and insect pests which are usually more in evidence by the end of July.

The improved yields reported by farmers are the result of the adequate rainfall during the summer period and have led to the increase in expected production of major crops such as barley and wheat in spite of lower reported harvested and seeded areas compared with 2003. In order to realize these expected yields, however, industry experts are indicating that we will

Note to readers

The July Crops Survey of 17,500 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews and over the Internet between July 21 and August 4.

Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas, harvested areas, and yields of major grains and oilseeds.

Statistics Canada also monitors crop and pasture conditions across the Canadian Prairies on a weekly basis using a vegetation index obtained from digital satellite data.

need much warmer weather in all regions to advance the crops to maturity before the onset of the first frosts.

Production of total wheat continues to rise

Total wheat production is expected to reach 25.6 million tonnes, up 9% or 2.1 million tonnes from the 2003 level, the highest estimated crop since 2000. The reported average yield was 37.4 bushels per acre, up from 33.5 in 2003, while harvested area declined 3% to 25.2 million acres.

In the Prairies, spring wheat production should rise 13% to 18.2 million tonnes, the result of a rise in yield to 36.9 bushels per acre, just shy of the record of 37.7 bushels per acre set in 1999. Production increases were reported in Saskatchewan (+26%) and Alberta (+18%). In Manitoba, however, farmers reported a reduced harvest (down 18% from 2003) as a result of both reduced yield expectations and a decline in harvested area.

Durum production in the Prairie provinces is expected to rise this year to 4.6 million tonnes, up 8% from 2003. This is above the 10-year average of 4.5 million tonnes but remains well below the record of 6.0 million tonnes set in 1998. A strong increase in yield of 6.1 bushels per acre was tempered by a decrease in harvested area of 775,000 acres to 5.3 million acres.

Barley production increases

Prairie barley production should rise 11% this year to 12.5 million tonnes, an estimate not seen since the record 14.5 million tonnes set in 1996. Yields could rise strongly by 15% to 58.7 bushels per acre, well above the 10-year average of 52.9 bushels per acre. Harvested area was reported to be 9.8 million acres, down 400,000 acres from 2003.

Canola production jumps—yield could set a record

Prairie farmers estimated canola production at 8.1 million tonnes, up 24% over the 2003 production

estimate, the result of an increase in harvested acreage and yield. The estimated yield of 28.6 bushels per acre could eclipse the previous record of 28.2 bushels per acre set in 1999.

Field pea production could soar

Field pea production could skyrocket by 60% to a record 3.4 million tonnes in the Prairies. The previous record of 2.9 million tonnes was set just four years ago. A strong improvement in yield at 35.6 bushels per acre was mostly responsible for the gain, easily surpassing the 10-year average of 29.8 bushels per acre.

Corn production to decline in Ontario and Quebec

Corn production could fall in both Ontario and Quebec, brought on by a general decline in yield and harvested area. Quebec farmers reported that production could fall 3% to 3.4 million tonnes, a decline from the 2003 record harvest. In Ontario, production could fall 12% to 4.9 million tonnes, an estimate below the 10-year average of 5.3 million tonnes.

Soybean production in the East could approach the record

Increased soybean production in Ontario and Quebec could bring the total for the East to 2.8 million tonnes, the level of the record set in 1999. Both

provinces reported production gains of 32% and 30% respectively compared with 2003. While expected yields were around 3.0 bushels above the recent five-year average they did not appear to be exceptional. Harvested areas on the other hand were reported as record or near-record levels for both major producing provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010 and 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

For more information on the Crop Condition Program, contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872) or consult the publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program* (22-205-XIE, free).

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 2004*, Vol. 83, no. 5 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca), Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.ca) or Heather Smith (613-951-0730; heather.smith@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

June 2004 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (seasonally adjusted) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in June 2004 was 541,840, down 0.7% from May. All provinces and territories recorded declines in June except Alberta (+2.9%) and Saskatchewan (+1.8%). Since June 2003 the number of regular beneficiaries has fallen by 5.3% with the largest declines in Alberta (-17.6%) and British Columbia (-14.4%).

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in June totalled \$718.4 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 256,160.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for July will be released on September 28, 2004.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090 or 1-866-873-8788; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance statistics

	June 2004	May 2004	June 2003	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	541,840 ^P	545,610 ^P	572,200	-0.7	-5.3
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	718.4 ^P	781.6 ^f	790.6	-8.1	-9.1
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	256.2 ^P	239.4 ^f	267.7	7.0	-4.3
unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) ¹	687.8 ^P	766.6 ^P	714.6		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	422.4 ^P	494.1 ^P	447.6		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	207.5	177.6	213.5		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,082.8	1,292.4	1,175.1		
year-to-date (January to June)					
			2004	2003	2003 to 2004
					% change
Claims received ('000)			1,306.6	1,362.9	-4.1
Payments (\$ millions)			8,211.3	8,032.9	2.2

^f Revised figures.

^P Preliminary figures.

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., as a result of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 2004 ^P	May to June 2004	June to June 2004
seasonally adjusted			
% change			
Canada	541,840	-0.7	-5.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,830	-1.1	4.3
Prince Edward Island	7,770	-0.5	2.1
Nova Scotia	29,160	-1.2	-4.1
New Brunswick	33,350	-0.4	-3.1
Quebec	184,240	-0.6	-0.5
Ontario	135,650	-0.4	-4.7
Manitoba	13,580	-2.9	-1.5
Saskatchewan	12,550	1.8	5.2
Alberta	28,810	2.9	-17.6
British Columbia	57,490	-2.2	-14.4
Yukon Territory	940	-1.1	-6.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,200	-1.6	6.2
unadjusted			
% change			
Northwest Territories	750	-15.7	7.1
Nunavut	390	-4.9	0.0

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is the week usually containing the 15th day of the month.

Natural gas sales June 2004 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 929 million cubic metres in June, up 1.3% from June 2003. Slightly higher sales (including direct sales) in the industrial sector (+1.9%) and the commercial sector (+1.0%) were partially offset by weaker volume in the residential sector (-2.0%).

Year-to-date sales at the end of June were down 1.4% from the same period of 2003. Both the residential (-3.5%) and the commercial (-6.9%) sectors posted declines. Use of natural gas by the industrial (including direct sales) sector has edged up 1.8% so far this year.

Natural gas sales

	June 2004 ^P	June 2003	June 2003 to June 2004
'000 of cubic metres			
Natural gas sales	3 929 389	3 880 102	1.3
Residential	519 488	529 946	-2.0
Commercial	428 527	424 344	1.0
Industrial	1 431 040	1 336 915	1.9
Direct	1 550 334	1 588 897	
year-to-date			
'000 of cubic metres			
	2004 ^P	2003	2003 to 2004
% change			
Natural gas sales	40 406 535	40 983 963	-1.4
Residential	10 731 062	11 119 151	-3.5
Commercial	7 874 126	8 455 353	-6.9
Industrial	10 039 439	9 792 621	1.8
Direct	11 761 908	11 616 838	

^P Preliminary figures.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

Crushing statistics

July 2004

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 306 664 metric tonnes of canola in July. Oil production last month totalled 126,218 tonnes while meal production amounted to 190 352 tonnes.

Canola crushings during the 2003/04 crop year reached a record 3,389,168 tonnes, surpassing the previous record of 1997/98 by 4.6%

The crush pace was strong through the 2003/04 crop year, supported by record high crush margins and by limited soyoil supplies.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The July 2004 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in September.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714), les.macartney@statcan.ca, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and Oilseeds Review

June 2004

Favourable weather in North America and in most other major global producing areas and the prospects for a good harvest led to a drop in grain prices in July.

The data from the June 2004 issue of the *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries, and supply-disposition analyses.

The July situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the June issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120), which will soon be available.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

July 2004

Data on grain deliveries for July are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The July 2004 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in September 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca.) or Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat: A Weekly Review, August 24, 2004
Catalogue number **11-002-XWE** (\$100).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 83, no. 5
Catalogue number **22-002-XIB** (\$12/\$71).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 83, no. 5
Catalogue number **22-002-XPB** (\$17/\$95).

The Consumer Price Index, July 2004, Vol. 83, no. 7
Catalogue number **62-001-XIB** (\$9/\$83).

The Consumer Price Index, July 2004, Vol. 83, no. 7
Catalogue number **62-001-XPB** (\$12/\$111).

Retail Trade, June 2004, Vol. 76, no. 6
Catalogue number **63-005-XIE** (\$18/\$166).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -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.

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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 the average of about six to eight one-way trips 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

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