



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 21, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, July 2004** 2  
Retail sales advanced for a third consecutive month in July, up 0.5% to a record \$28.9 billion.
- **Study: Innovation and productivity growth, 1988 to 1997** 6  
Innovation is a main factor contributing to labour productivity growth, gains in market share and survival in Canadian manufacturing plants, according to a new research report.

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### Perspectives on Labour and Income

Autumn 2004

The Autumn 2004 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* contains five articles. "Immigrants: Settling for less?" focuses on the portion of recent immigrants holding a university degree but working in an occupation below their education level. "Shifts in consumer spending" describes changes in consumer spending over the last 20 years and how they have contributed to altering the economic landscape. "Saving for post-secondary education" looks at parents saving for the post-secondary education of their children. In light of concern about the property tax burden, "Housing costs of elderly families" examines the income and assets of elderly home-owners compared with others. Finally, "The union movement in transition" pinpoints the groups and industries that have experienced changes in union membership over the past several decades.

All these articles have appeared previously in online editions of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Also included is a Key Labour section with updates on gambling and unionization. "What's New?" contains recent studies of interest from Statistics Canada and other organizations, and "In the works" outlines topics planned for upcoming issues.

The Autumn 2004 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 16, no. 3 (75-001-XPE, \$20/\$63) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; [henry.pold@statcan.ca](mailto:henry.pold@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Retail trade

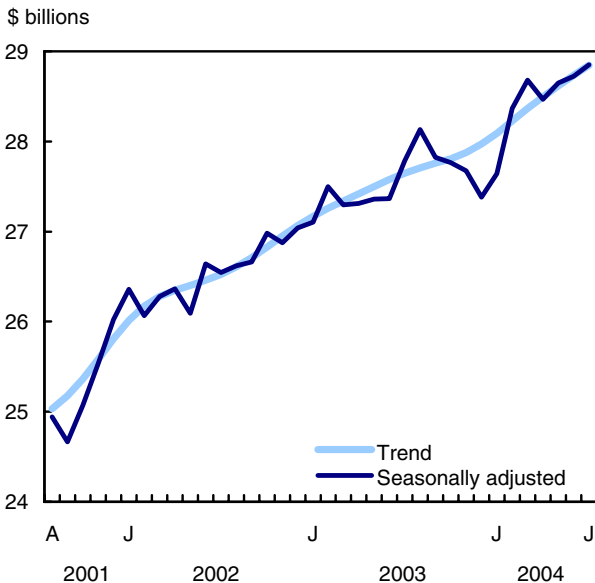
July 2004

Retail sales advanced for a third consecutive month in July, up 0.5% to a record \$28.9 billion. This followed increases of 0.3% in June and 0.6% in May. In fact, July's increase was the sixth monthly sales gain so far this year, following a period of successive declines in the last four months of 2003. Previously, retail sales had generally been rising since the fall of 2001.

Overall, retail sales growth in June and July remained unaffected by price changes.

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#### Third straight gain in retail sales



Consumers returned shopping in several retail sectors in July, pushing sales up strongly in furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores (+1.7%), general merchandise stores (+1.6%), building and outdoor home supplies stores (+1.6%) and clothing and accessories stores (+1.5%).

Smaller sales advances were noted in the miscellaneous sector (+0.7%) and in food and beverage stores (+0.5%) in July. Retailers classified in the miscellaneous sector include sporting goods, office supplies, hobby, music and book stores.

Consumers reduced their spending by 1.5% in pharmacies and personal care stores in July, following

a strong 1.9% jump in the previous month. Sales were also down in the automotive sector (-0.3%), despite a 1.4% sales gain enjoyed by new car dealers in July. A price-induced decline in gasoline station sales (-2.9%) and a sales drop suffered by dealers of used and recreational vehicles and auto parts (-2.2%) led to lower results in the overall automotive sector.

#### Sales bounce back in several retail sectors

Sales in the furniture, home furnishings and electronics sector bounced back with a 1.7% increase in July, after a 1.3% decline in June. Within this sector, all types of stores posted strong sales increases in July, ranging from 1.3% in home electronics and appliance stores to 2.1% in furniture stores. Sales growth in this sector has been marginal since the fall of 2003, after a period of strong increases that began earlier that year.

Renewed sales growth in the general merchandise sector (+1.6%) in July came entirely from higher spending at department stores (+2.9%). Department stores had been reporting depressed sales in the previous four months, after posting hefty sales increases in the first two months of 2004.

After three months of declining or weak results, retailers in the building and outdoor home supplies sector enjoyed a 1.6% sales gain in July. Within this do-it-yourself sector, specialized building material and garden stores posted a healthy 3.9% increase in sales, while home centres and hardware stores saw their sales rise more moderately (+0.8%). Sales at home centres and hardware stores remained exceptionally strong so far in 2004, with a cumulative year-over-year increase of 11.9%.

Mark down prices stimulated consumer demand at clothing and accessories stores. Sales in clothing and accessories stores increased 1.5% in July, the strongest gain in 10 months. This followed three months of falling or flat results, which were partly attributable to unfavourable weather conditions. Previously, sales in clothing and accessories stores had been rising since the fall of 2003, after remaining essentially flat over a two year period.

#### Retail sales growth strongest in British Columbia

Retailers reported sales increases in seven provinces in July, with those in British Columbia enjoying the strongest growth. Retail sales jumped 1.2% in British Columbia, marking the sixth consecutive monthly increase. Sales in that province have been increasing

rapidly since the beginning of 2004, after a year of more moderate gains.

In July, consumer spending in retail stores was also strong in New Brunswick and Alberta, with sales up 0.8% in both provinces. While the sales increase in New Brunswick followed three monthly declines, the gain in Alberta added more strength to the record sales levels reached earlier this year.

#### **Related indicators for August**

In August, total employment was little changed for a second consecutive month, after rising rapidly in the second quarter of 2004 (+130,400 jobs). Housing starts jumped 10.5% from July to August, reaching their fifth highest level in the last 15 years. The number of new motor vehicles sold in August is estimated to have slipped by 1.3% compared with July, based on preliminary figures obtained from the auto industry.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017 and 076-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.**

The July 2004 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-XIE, \$18/\$166) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for August 2004 will be released on October 21.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541), Distributive Trades Division.

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**Retail sales**

	July 2003	April 2004 <sup>r</sup>	May 2004 <sup>r</sup>	June 2004 <sup>r</sup>	July 2004 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>9,568</b>	<b>9,692</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
New car dealers	5,953	5,665	5,558	5,695	5,776	1.4	-3.0
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,237	1,235	1,202	1,212	1,185	-2.2	-4.2
Gasoline stations	2,377	2,585	2,808	2,785	2,703	-2.9	13.7
<b>Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Furniture stores	674	704	705	676	690	2.1	2.5
Home furnishings stores	327	365	364	368	374	1.8	14.4
Computer and software stores	169	147	153	147	149	1.8	-11.5
Home electronics and appliance stores	765	773	780	785	796	1.3	4.0
<b>Building and outdoor home supplies stores</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Home centres and hardware stores	1,206	1,310	1,321	1,296	1,307	0.8	8.4
Specialized building materials and garden stores	383	381	368	399	414	3.9	8.2
<b>Food and beverage stores</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Supermarkets	4,711	4,792	4,873	4,860	4,899	0.8	4.0
Convenience and specialty food stores	701	745	747	748	737	-1.5	5.1
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,053	1,099	1,190	1,149	1,155	0.5	9.7
<b>Pharmacies and personal care stores</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Clothing and accessories stores</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Clothing stores	1,217	1,264	1,266	1,266	1,294	2.2	6.3
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	410	409	406	402	399	-0.7	-2.7
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Department stores	1,734	1,827	1,823	1,795	1,847	2.9	6.5
Other general merchandise stores	1,614	1,729	1,671	1,675	1,677	0.1	3.9
<b>Miscellaneous retailers</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	722	733	708	730	737	1.0	2.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	745	839	827	821	825	0.5	10.7
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>27,785</b>	<b>28,469</b>	<b>28,648</b>	<b>28,722</b>	<b>28,852</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>20,595</b>	<b>21,569</b>	<b>21,889</b>	<b>21,816</b>	<b>21,890</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	480	461	471	466	461	-1.1	-4.0
Prince Edward Island	115	118	116	115	110	-3.7	-4.2
Nova Scotia	839	847	860	866	853	-1.6	1.6
New Brunswick	662	660	649	644	649	0.8	-1.9
Quebec	6,285	6,403	6,484	6,526	6,560	0.5	4.4
Ontario	10,549	10,533	10,638	10,606	10,642	0.3	0.9
Manitoba	920	983	966	986	988	0.2	7.4
Saskatchewan	820	865	860	860	862	0.3	5.2
Alberta	3,353	3,613	3,609	3,637	3,665	0.8	9.3
British Columbia	3,664	3,890	3,899	3,918	3,964	1.2	8.2
Yukon	35	35	34	35	34	-1.1	-3.5
Northwest Territories	44	43	42	44	43	-2.1	-2.3
Nunavut	18	19	19	19	19	-3.5	3.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Retail sales**

	July 2003	June 2004 <sup>r</sup>	July 2004 <sup>p</sup>	July 2003 to July 2004
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>10,677</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>0.3</b>
New car dealers	6,559	6,772	6,302	-3.9
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,491	1,492	1,393	-6.6
Gasoline stations	2,627	2,934	3,015	14.8
<b>Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Furniture stores	728	718	759	4.3
Home furnishings stores	329	367	376	14.2
Computer and software stores	155	139	141	-9.2
Home electronics and appliance stores	678	682	719	6.1
<b>Building and outdoor home supplies stores</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Home centres and hardware stores	1,519	1,705	1,630	7.3
Specialized building materials and garden stores	424	527	464	9.4
<b>Food and beverage stores</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Supermarkets	4,882	4,905	5,351	9.6
Convenience and specialty food stores	780	791	842	7.9
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,207	1,162	1,431	18.5
<b>Pharmacies and personal care stores</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Clothing and accessories stores</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Clothing stores	1,100	1,215	1,216	10.5
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	392	402	388	-1.0
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Department stores	1,608	1,757	1,763	9.6
Other general merchandise stores	1,763	1,839	1,846	4.7
<b>Miscellaneous retailers</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	684	678	707	3.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	743	834	818	10.1
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>29,435</b>	<b>30,820</b>	<b>31,025</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>21,385</b>	<b>22,555</b>	<b>23,330</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland and Labrador	537	510	525	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	141	128	137	-3.0
Nova Scotia	911	945	944	3.6
New Brunswick	718	706	713	-0.6
Quebec	6,708	7,083	7,109	6.0
Ontario	11,071	11,401	11,315	2.2
Manitoba	972	1,056	1,068	9.9
Saskatchewan	874	917	932	6.6
Alberta	3,488	3,846	3,878	11.2
British Columbia	3,903	4,122	4,293	10.0
Yukon	43	40	42	-2.5
Northwest Territories	48	47	48	-0.8
Nunavut	19	20	20	3.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Study: Innovation and productivity growth

1988 to 1997

Innovation is a main factor contributing to labour productivity growth, gains in market share and survival in Canadian manufacturing plants, a new study shows.

The study also finds that research and development (R&D) investment, competencies and past innovation activities are the three main factors affecting innovation outcomes of Canadian manufacturing firms.

The study examines the determinants of innovation and the role of innovation in productivity growth, shifts in market share and survival in the Canadian manufacturing sector.

Higher productivity, as measured by production per hour worked, occurs when output increases faster than hours worked. Productivity growth is the main determinant of the prosperity and standards of living in the long run.

### Difference in the effect of process innovation and product innovation

Product innovation and process innovation have different effects on plant performance and plant survival.

Process innovation is more important than product innovation for labour productivity growth. The paper finds that process innovators had an annual labour productivity growth that was 3.6 percentage points higher than non-process innovators from 1993 to 1997.

In contrast, product innovation had a positive but statistically insignificant effect on labour productivity growth. This is consistent with the view that new products tend to disrupt established production processes and productivity growth is unlikely to show significant improvement as a result.

Process innovation is associated with higher plant survival rates while product innovation is related to lower survival rates. Firms that introduced process innovations between 1989 and 1991 had survival rates in the subsequent 1993 to 1997 period that were 6 percentage points higher than those that did not. In contrast, the average survival rate of plants with product innovation was lower than those without product innovation.

This suggests that these different types of innovators are at different phases of the product life cycle. Product innovation dominates the early stages of the life cycle when turnover is high. Process innovation occurs later when market shake outs have already occurred. At this point, competition no longer depends so heavily

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on the research paper "Innovation, Survival and Performance of Canadian Manufacturing Plants," which is available today.*

*It investigates the factors affecting innovation outcomes and the role of innovation in productivity growth, shifts in market share and survival in Canadian manufacturing plants.*

*Data for the analysis came from linking two micro-data sources: the Survey of Innovation and Advanced Technologies (SIAT) and a longitudinal file constructed from the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The SIAT was conducted in 1993 and it provides a rich set of measures of innovation and factors affecting innovation outcomes. The longitudinal ASM file provides information on productivity growth, market share changes and survival.*

on providing unique product characteristics but rather emphasizes price advantages because products have become more homogeneous.

The importance of process innovation to productivity growth confirms findings from other research studies that show how technology use is related to faster productivity growth. These technologies include robots, advanced manufacturing cells, automated process control and many similar state-of-the-art technologies, all of which are integral to new processes.

Many of these advanced technologies were introduced in conjunction with process innovations. Together, the results in this paper and those in the work on technology use stress the importance of process innovation for productivity growth.

The paper also finds that innovation is related to market share growth through its positive effect on productivity growth. The plants that introduce process innovation have faster productivity growth that in turn leads to gains in market share.

### Three main factors affecting innovation outcomes

The paper shows that investment in R&D competencies and past innovation activities are the three main factors affecting innovation outcomes of Canadian manufacturing firms. R&D investment is an important determinant of innovation. Continuously performing R&D is closely related to innovation of most types—though it is more important for the most novel than the least novel innovations. The location of R&D activity is less important, that is, having a separate R&D department is not as critical as the presence of continuous R&D.

The second factor affecting innovation outcomes is technology competencies of firms. The paper finds that firms placing more emphasis on technology strategies

are more innovative. While the commitment to R&D is important for innovation, the technological competencies that are accumulated over time are just as important.

The third factor affecting innovation outcomes is past innovation activities. The use of patents and trade secrets, which is associated with past innovation, is a strong predictor of being an innovator.

Firms that have obtained patents or used trade secrets to protect their intellectual property in the past have innovation rates that are 23 percentage points higher than those with no intellectual property rights. The difference is 23 percentage points for process innovations, 18 percentage points for product innovations, 2 percentage points for world-first innovations, and 15 percentage points for non-world-first innovations.

#### **Difference in innovation outcomes by firm size and firm ownership**

Firm size is found to be more closely related to process innovation than product innovation. The paper finds that large firms have process innovation rates that are 14 percentage points higher than small firms. But there is no difference in product innovation rates between them. Large firms are more likely to be at that stage of the life cycle where process innovation is important for both survival and growth.

While most closures occur in smaller plants, failing to innovate will lead to the closure of even the larger

plants. Finally, it should be noted that innovation for large plants tends to offset the inexorable dynamics of decline. Larger plants have higher productivity and plants with higher productivity tend to show a decline in relative productivity compared with small plants. Process innovation can reduce the amount of this decline.

It is also the case that foreign-controlled firms have innovation rates that are about 10 percentage points higher than their domestic counterparts. The higher innovation rates of foreign-controlled plants are a result of their larger size, higher export participation rates, technology competencies, and past innovation activities. After controlling for these firm characteristics, the nationality of a firm is not significantly related to innovation.

The research paper *Innovation, Survival and Performance of Canadian Manufacturing Plants*, no. 22 (11F0027MIE2004022, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Additional information on related papers on innovation and productivity can be found at our economic analysis site (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/studies/eaupdate/>).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or Wulong Gu (613-951-0754), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Environment industry: business sector 2002 (revised)

Canada's environment industry earned \$15.8 billion in revenues from environmental goods, environmental services and environment-related construction projects in 2002, up 8% from 2000.

An "industry" that cuts across conventional industrial classifications, the environment industry comprises businesses that make goods and services used to measure, prevent, limit or correct damage to water, air and soil. The number of firms in the industry reached 7,967 in 2002, up from 7,493 in 2000. The increase was primarily as a result of the growth in Environment Consulting Services industry where the number of firms rose from 993 to 1,510 over the period. Firms that sell "eco-efficiency" technologies that decrease material inputs, recover valuable byproducts and reduce energy consumption continue to grow at a faster rate than average within the industry.

Revenues from the sale of environmental services reached \$7 billion in 2002, accounting for 44% of total environmental revenues. As in previous years, sales of waste management and remediation services accounted for the most significant proportion of these revenues, some \$5.1 billion in 2002, up from \$4 billion in 2000. This 27% increase was to be expected given the increased waste generation by Canadian businesses and households; higher reclamation and decommissioning expenditures by the mining, oil and gas and petroleum and coal products industries; and various initiatives directed at brownfield redevelopment during the period. Environmental activities related to consulting engineering and analytical services (\$638 million) and water and wastewater management services (\$470 million) also made significant contributions to total environmental services revenues in 2002.

Revenues from the sale of environmental goods were \$6.6 billion in 2002. Almost half of this amount came from the sale of recyclable materials (\$3.3 billion), some of which were materials collected through

municipal recycling programs. An additional \$1.2 billion were generated from the sales of systems, equipment and supplies for water supply and conservation as well as wastewater management and sewage treatment.

The environment industry earned \$2.2 billion from a range of environment-related construction projects. Construction of water and sewage treatment plants and other infrastructure related to water yielded about \$118 million in revenue. In comparison, the industry earned \$2 million from the construction of renewable energy production facilities.

Small- and medium-sized establishments continued to dominate the Canadian environment industry in 2002. Small establishments (those with fewer than 100 employees) made up 93% of all firms in the industry and their revenues represented 54% of the total. Total employment in firms that reported environmental revenues in 2002 reached 159,720. This total includes all workers who performed environmental and non-environmental activities.

Export markets represented the source of 9% of environmental revenues during the period. Most of the \$1.4 billion environmental export revenues were exports to the United States (\$1.1 billion), Europe (\$121 million) and Asia (\$113 million). The top exports were goods and services related to waste and remediation (\$405 million), air (\$343 million) and water (\$212 million).

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1209.

The report *Environment Industry: Business Sector, 2002* (16F0008XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free* then *Environment*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rowena Orok (613-951-0344) or the information officer (613-951-0297; [environ@statcan.ca](mailto:environ@statcan.ca)), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. □



**Environmental revenues by category  
2002**

	million dollars
<b>Environmental goods</b>	<b>6,647.3</b>
Water	1,219.0
Air	542.7
Waste	669.5
Technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	364.3
Analytical	221.5
Recyclable materials	3,313.8
All other environmental goods	316.7
<b>Environmental services</b>	<b>6,996.7</b>
Water	470.2
Air	79.4
Waste and remediation/treatment of soil, surface water, seawater and groundwater	5,070.8
Research and development	50.1
Renewable energy	82.9
Consulting engineering and analytical services	637.5
Environmental management systems	68.8
Management consulting and legal services	402.8
Environmental education, training and information	28.3
Other environmental services	105.9
<b>Environment-related construction</b>	<b>2,155.8</b>
Water	118.2
Air	82.2
Waste	85.9
Renewable energy	2.2
Other environment-related construction (general construction projects)	1,867.3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,799.8</b>

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending September 11, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 11 totaled 283 650 metric tonnes, down 11.8% from 321 441 tonnes a week earlier and 3.6% lower from 294 177 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of September 11 was 11 239 634 tonnes, up 3.1% from 10 904 609 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

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. ■

**Asphalt roofing**

August 2004

Data on asphalt roofing for August are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

The August 2004 issue of *Asphalt Roofing*, Vol. 56, no. 8 (45-001-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. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat, a weekly review**, September 21, 2004  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XWE** (\$100).

**Economic Analysis Research Paper Series :  
Innovation, Survival and Performance of Canadian  
Manufacturing Plants**, no. 22  
**Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2004022**  
(free).

**Environment Industry Survey: Business  
Sector**, 2002  
**Catalogue number 16F0008XIE**  
(free).

**Asphalt Roofing**, August 2004, Vol. 56, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 45-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**Wholesale Trade**, July 2004, Vol. 67, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 63-008-XIE** (\$15/\$150).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income**, Autumn 2004,  
Vol. 16, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 75-001-XPE** (\$20/\$63).

**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  
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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.

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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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