



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 7, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

- **Labour Force Survey, December 2004** 2
 Employment increased by an estimated 34,000 in December, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 7.0%, the lowest since May 2001. Following a slow start early in the year, employment picked up momentum in the second quarter and over the last four months of 2004.

Other releases

- Study: Tourism employment in rural Canada, 2003 8
- Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, November 2004 8
- Production of eggs and poultry, November 2004 9
- Steel wire and specified wire products, October 2004 9
- Primary iron and steel, October 2004 9

New products

10

Release dates: January 10 to 14 11



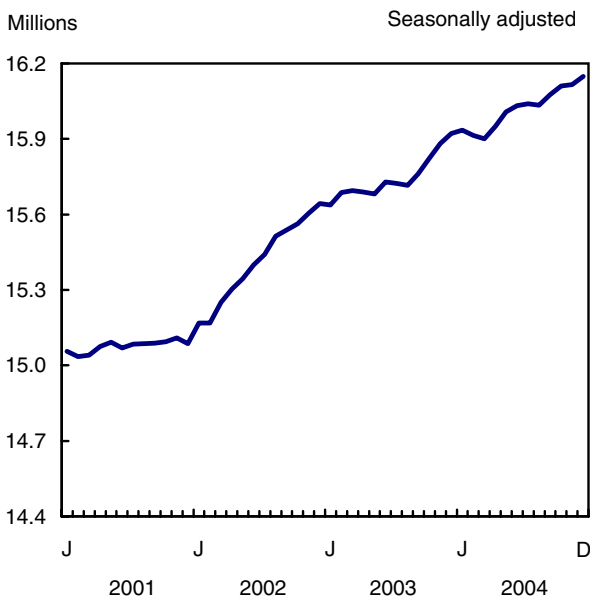
Major releases

Labour Force Survey

December 2004

Employment increased by an estimated 34,000 in December, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 7.0%, the lowest since May 2001. Following a slow start early in the year, employment picked up momentum in the second quarter and over the last four months of 2004.

Employment



The increase in December brought overall employment gains for the year to 228,000 (+1.4%), slightly lower than in 2003 when employment grew by 1.8%. All of the employment gains in 2004 were in full-time jobs and the total number of hours worked rose by 2.2%.

Throughout 2004, the proportion of the employed working-age population (employment rate) remained at or near the record level set in December 2003 (62.7%), as the increase in employment in 2004 just kept pace with population growth.

Note to readers

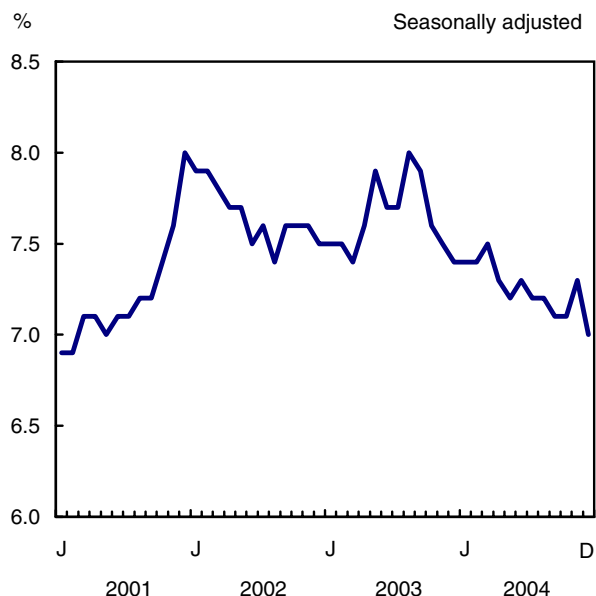
Annual average estimates for 2004 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095).

Every five years, Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates undergo extensive revisions. At the beginning of 2005, revisions will include four major changes. All estimates will be adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population counts; industry estimates will be classified from the 1997 to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); the occupation estimates will be classified from the 1991 Standard Occupation Classification to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S). Lastly, geography boundaries will be based on the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), which will affect boundaries of census metropolitan areas only.

As a result of these changes, LFS estimates will be revised back to January 1976. Revised historical data will be available on CANSIM at the end of January (planned release date of January 26th). LFS CANSIM tables 282-0001 to 282-0095 will not be available to the public from the 15th to 25th of January, 2005. The revised data will also be available on the Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM, which will be released in February.

If you have any questions about these changes, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca).

Unemployment rate

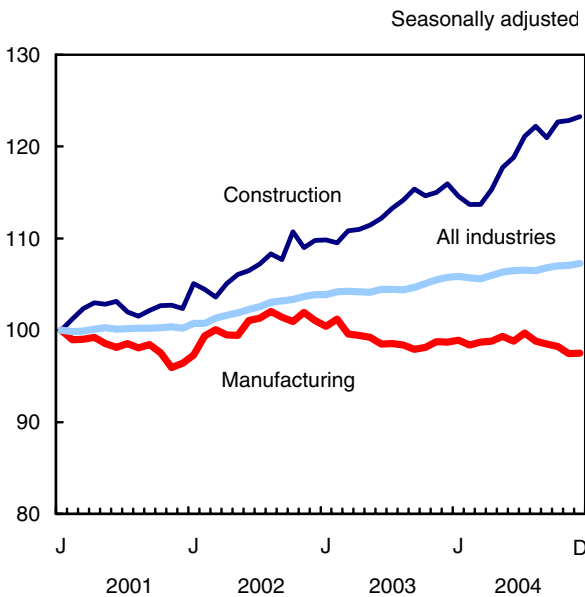


Another strong year for construction, continued weakness in manufacturing

The strength in construction employment over the past several years continued in 2004 with an increase of 6.3%, reflecting robust activity related to building permits and housing starts as well as low interest rates. In 2004, employment also increased in professional, scientific and technical services (+6.0%), finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+5.9%) and natural resources (+3.9%). There was slower growth in retail and wholesale trade (+2.4%) and in health care and social assistance (+1.7%).

For the second year in a row, the manufacturing sector turned in a lackluster performance with employment especially hard hit in the second half of 2004, leaving it down 1.2% for the year. Manufacturers had a difficult year as they were confronted with a higher Canadian dollar as well as substantial increases in the price of crude oil and other raw material inputs. The most recent estimates from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing showed fewer shipments in September and October. Furthermore, exports have fallen as foreign demand for fabricated products has weakened. Employment in the sector is now 4.3% below the most recent peak attained towards the end of 2002.

Index of employment (January 2001=100)



Employment increased by 15,000 in professional, scientific and technical services in December, which brought gains over the year to 59,000 (+6.0%). The largest gain in December occurred in Quebec.

There was also more employment in natural resources (+7,000) in December, which brought year-to-date gains to 12,000 (+3.9%). The largest increases in December were in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. Over the year, strength in the natural resources sector was concentrated in Alberta and Ontario.

Employment in retail and wholesale trade fell by 20,000 in December, partly offsetting gains observed over the previous three months. Despite this decline, employment in the sector was up 2.4% (+59,000) for the year.

In December, the number of private sector employees increased by 31,000 and the number of employees in the public sector rose by 21,000. In 2004, employment was up only 0.9% (+91,000) among private sector employees while it grew at a much faster pace of 2.9% (+88,000) among public sector workers. Over the same period, self-employment increased by 2.0% (+48,000).

More full-time jobs in 2004

In December and in 2004, all of the employment increase was in full-time jobs. Full-time employment rose by 41,000 in December while part-time employment was little changed. The increase in December brought full-time job gains for the year to 258,000 (+2.0%) while part-time employment declined by 1.0% (-30,000).

There were 18,000 more adult men working in December, offsetting the decline in November. This increase brought gains for the year to 118,000 (+1.6%), similar to the gain in 2003. The unemployment rate among adult men was little changed in December at 6.0%.

Among adult women, an increase of 30,000 full-time jobs in December was offset by a marginal decline in the number of part-time jobs (-17,000), leaving overall employment for this group little changed. In 2004, employment among adult women rose by 1.3% (+84,000), considerably less than the 2.6% increase in 2003. The unemployment rate for this group edged down 0.2 percentage points in December to 5.9%.

For the third consecutive month, employment was little changed among youths. However, job gains in the second quarter of the year and during the fall left youth employment up 1.1% (+26,000) since the start of 2004. This compares to a much slower growth rate in 2003 when youth employment was up by only 0.4%. In December 2004, the youth unemployment rate edged down to 12.8%.

Job growth in all provinces in 2004

In 2004, most provinces had employment growth rates above the national average of 1.4%: New

Brunswick (+3.2%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.6%), Nova Scotia (+1.9%), British Columbia (+1.9%), Ontario (+1.5%), Manitoba (+1.5%) and Saskatchewan (+1.5%). The growth rate for Prince Edward Island (+2.1%) was also above the national average, due mostly to a strong gain in November. Employment growth in Quebec (+1.0%) and Alberta (+0.9%) was slower than the national average.

In British Columbia, employment capped the year with an increase of 17,000 in December and the unemployment rate edged down 0.3 percentage points to 6.1%, the lowest since June 1981. The largest job gains were in business, building and other support services, health care and social assistance and agriculture. While overall employment in the province rose by 39,000 (+1.9%) in 2004, this was much lower than the 4.2% growth the year before. The construction sector was a pillar of job strength for the province in 2004.

In December, employment rose by an estimated 5,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, with the largest increases in natural resources and information, culture and recreation. This increase offset some of the losses observed in recent months and left total gains for the year at 6,000 (+2.6%), well above the 0.3% increase in 2003. The unemployment rate fell 1.2 percentage points in December 2004 to 15.3%.

Employment rose by 3,000 in New Brunswick, lowering the unemployment rate from 9.9% in November to 9.5% in December. The employment increase in December brought job gains in the province since the start of the year to 11,000 (+3.2%) and was in sharp contrast to the 1.0% decline in 2003. The bulk of the increase in 2004 was in transportation and warehousing, public administration, educational services and information, culture and recreation.

In December, employment was little changed in Quebec. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points in December to 8.5%, the result of a significant decrease in the number of people searching for work. In 2004, employment in the province grew by 37,000 (+1.0%), just slightly higher than the job growth in 2003 (+0.6%). Job strength in 2004 was primarily in three sectors: finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; business, building and other support services; and in professional, scientific and technical

services. These gains were partly offset by losses in educational services and agriculture.

Employment in Ontario was also little changed in December and the unemployment rate edged down to 6.8%. In 2004, employment in the province increased by 1.5% (+95,000) whereas in 2003, the increase was stronger at 2.0%. Although the number of factory jobs in the province was little changed in 2004 (-0.4%), it has taken a pronounced downturn since July, down 3.8%.

While job growth in Alberta has been strong for over a decade, employment in the province grew by only 0.9% (+15,000) in 2004 and was in sharp contrast to the 2.7% growth of a year ago. In 2004, there were strong gains in construction and in natural resource industries, the likely result of intense oil and gas exploration activities. These increases however were tempered by weakness in manufacturing, especially in the latter part of the year.

There was little change in both employment and the unemployment rate in the other provinces in December.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am on our Web site. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information*, is available today for the week ending December 11, 2004 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of our Web site.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, February 4.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2004	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	16,115.3	16,148.8	33.5	228.1	0.2	1.4
Goods-producing sector	4,027.2	4,044.9	17.7	29.6	0.4	0.7
Agriculture	327.9	333.7	5.8	-12.8	1.8	-3.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	300.7	307.6	6.9	11.6	2.3	3.9
Utilities	127.7	127.9	0.2	-2.8	0.2	-2.1
Construction	1,014.1	1,017.7	3.6	60.6	0.4	6.3
Manufacturing	2,256.8	2,258.0	1.2	-27.0	0.1	-1.2
Services-producing sector	12,088.1	12,103.9	15.8	198.5	0.1	1.7
Trade	2,556.1	2,536.4	-19.7	59.0	-0.8	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	785.6	786.4	0.8	4.2	0.1	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,012.8	1,013.0	0.2	56.3	0.0	5.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,028.8	1,043.6	14.8	59.1	1.4	6.0
Business, building and other support services	629.5	630.6	1.1	-7.0	0.2	-1.1
Educational services	1,067.1	1,077.3	10.2	16.2	1.0	1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,760.3	1,761.4	1.1	29.2	0.1	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	718.5	712.8	-5.7	-4.2	-0.8	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,004.1	1,016.4	12.3	-13.1	1.2	-1.3
Other services	701.2	700.6	-0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.1
Public administration	824.2	825.5	1.3	-2.1	0.2	-0.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,127.2	3,148.1	20.9	88.3	0.7	2.9
Private sector	12,988.1	13,000.6	12.5	139.7	0.1	1.1
Private employees	10,484.1	10,514.8	30.7	91.3	0.3	0.9
Self-employed	2,504.0	2,485.8	-18.2	48.4	-0.7	2.0

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,148.8	33.5	228.1	8,607.2	12.6	149.4	7,541.6	20.9	78.7
Full-time	13,175.6	41.2	258.4	7,683.2	7.4	158.3	5,492.4	33.8	100.0
Part-time	2,973.2	-7.8	-30.2	924.0	5.2	-8.9	2,049.2	-12.9	-21.3
15-24	2,445.1	3.4	26.3	1,242.1	-5.3	31.4	1,203.0	8.7	-5.1
25 and over	13,703.7	30.0	201.9	7,365.0	17.7	118.0	6,338.7	12.3	83.9
25-54	11,559.6	34.3	85.4	6,114.6	13.3	42.6	5,445.0	21.1	42.8
55 and over	2,144.1	-4.3	116.5	1,250.5	4.6	75.5	893.7	-8.8	41.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2004	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004	November 2004	December 2004	November 2004 to December 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,377.0	17,372.8	0.0	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	259.3	261.2	0.7	58.9	59.4	0.5
Prince Edward Island	80.2	80.1	-0.1	69.9	69.7	-0.2
Nova Scotia	492.3	491.8	-0.1	64.3	64.2	-0.1
New Brunswick	393.1	394.9	0.5	64.0	64.3	0.3
Quebec	4,086.1	4,064.5	-0.5	66.2	65.8	-0.4
Ontario	6,847.7	6,848.9	0.0	68.4	68.3	-0.1
Manitoba	611.0	610.5	-0.1	69.4	69.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	522.8	524.8	0.4	68.9	69.2	0.3
Alberta	1,847.7	1,849.9	0.1	72.9	72.9	0.0
British Columbia	2,236.8	2,246.2	0.4	65.1	65.3	0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,115.3	16,148.8	0.2	62.6	62.7	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.6	221.2	2.1	49.2	50.3	1.1
Prince Edward Island	71.8	71.7	-0.1	62.5	62.4	-0.1
Nova Scotia	448.0	447.7	-0.1	58.5	58.4	-0.1
New Brunswick	354.2	357.3	0.9	57.7	58.2	0.5
Quebec	3,722.5	3,718.9	-0.1	60.3	60.2	-0.1
Ontario	6,371.7	6,380.3	0.1	63.6	63.6	0.0
Manitoba	579.9	578.9	-0.2	65.9	65.7	-0.2
Saskatchewan	494.6	495.6	0.2	65.2	65.3	0.1
Alberta	1,763.2	1,766.9	0.2	69.6	69.6	0.0
British Columbia	2,092.9	2,110.2	0.8	60.9	61.3	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,261.7	1,224.0	-3.0	7.3	7.0	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.7	40.0	-6.3	16.5	15.3	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	8.4	8.4	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	44.3	44.1	-0.5	9.0	9.0	0.0
New Brunswick	38.8	37.6	-3.1	9.9	9.5	-0.4
Quebec	363.7	345.6	-5.0	8.9	8.5	-0.4
Ontario	476.0	468.6	-1.6	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Manitoba	31.1	31.5	1.3	5.1	5.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	28.2	29.2	3.5	5.4	5.6	0.2
Alberta	84.5	83.0	-1.8	4.6	4.5	-0.1
British Columbia	143.9	136.0	-5.5	6.4	6.1	-0.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2003	December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004	December 2003	December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,021.5	17,214.0	1.1	67.0	66.8	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	254.4	252.2	-0.9	57.9	57.3	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	75.5	77.5	2.6	66.4	67.4	1.0
Nova Scotia	477.9	486.6	1.8	62.7	63.5	0.8
New Brunswick	374.8	385.5	2.9	61.4	62.7	1.3
Quebec	4,011.8	4,019.3	0.2	65.6	65.0	-0.6
Ontario	6,683.9	6,792.6	1.6	67.8	67.7	-0.1
Manitoba	597.5	606.8	1.6	68.5	68.9	0.4
Saskatchewan	509.5	518.5	1.8	67.4	68.3	0.9
Alberta	1,830.4	1,841.7	0.6	73.4	72.6	-0.8
British Columbia	2,205.8	2,233.4	1.3	65.1	64.9	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,834.0	16,069.8	1.5	62.3	62.4	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.9	213.0	2.0	47.5	48.4	0.9
Prince Edward Island	66.4	68.5	3.2	58.4	59.6	1.2
Nova Scotia	438.6	446.1	1.7	57.6	58.2	0.6
New Brunswick	338.7	350.3	3.4	55.5	57.0	1.5
Quebec	3,642.4	3,679.2	1.0	59.6	59.5	-0.1
Ontario	6,278.2	6,371.2	1.5	63.7	63.5	-0.2
Manitoba	568.6	576.5	1.4	65.2	65.4	0.2
Saskatchewan	482.5	490.3	1.6	63.8	64.6	0.8
Alberta	1,747.6	1,765.0	1.0	70.1	69.5	-0.6
British Columbia	2,062.0	2,109.6	2.3	60.9	61.3	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,187.5	1,144.2	-3.6	7.0	6.6	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.4	39.2	-13.7	17.8	15.5	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	9.0	8.9	-1.1	11.9	11.5	-0.4
Nova Scotia	39.3	40.4	2.8	8.2	8.3	0.1
New Brunswick	36.1	35.2	-2.5	9.6	9.1	-0.5
Quebec	369.4	340.1	-7.9	9.2	8.5	-0.7
Ontario	405.7	421.4	3.9	6.1	6.2	0.1
Manitoba	28.9	30.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	27.0	28.2	4.4	5.3	5.4	0.1
Alberta	82.8	76.6	-7.5	4.5	4.2	-0.3
British Columbia	143.8	123.8	-13.9	6.5	5.5	-1.0

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Other releases

Study: Tourism employment in rural Canada 2003

Tourism accounted for about 3% of total employment in Canada's predominantly rural regions in 2003, about the same as it did for the economy as a whole, according to a new study.

"Down East" hospitality came to the fore as the Atlantic provinces led the way in rural tourism employment growth in the late 1990s.

This study, based on Labour Force Survey data, showed that the rural regions of the Atlantic provinces had the largest growth in tourism employment between 1996 and 2003.

New Brunswick led with a gain of nearly 30%, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador at just over 25%. This compares with an increase of just 15% for rural regions in Canada as a whole.

Two major employment challenges for communities in rural Canada are job losses in primary sector industries and the exodus of youth in search of work. Tourism is seen as one way to bring money into a community and maintain local employment.

The study found that tourism employment in the predominantly rural regions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appears to have the greatest potential for increase.

This contrasts with tourism employment in the predominantly rural region of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There, growth is less than the Canadian average and the intensity of rural employment in tourism is low.

The study also found that throughout Canada, rural regions closest to urban centres took advantage of these markets to generate a 17% increase in tourism employment between 1996 and 2003. This compares with an increase of 15% in rural regions as a whole and 13% in urban regions over the same period.

In 2003, the accommodation sector was the largest source of tourism related jobs in rural regions, accounting for over 40% of all tourism employment. In urban regions, the food and beverage industry predominated.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 5, no. 8, entitled *Tourism Employment in Rural Canada* (21-006-XIE2004008, free) is now

available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet products*, choose *Free then Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Roland Beshiri (951-6506; roland.beshiri@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

November 2004 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 711 800 cubic metres in November, up 7.0% from November 2003. Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups. The biggest increases by volume were in diesel fuel oil (+11.4% or 224 400 cubic metres) and motor gasoline (+3.3% or 106 100 cubic metres). Light fuel oil fell by 1.0%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	November 2003 ^r	November 2004 ^p	November 2003 to November 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 144.6	8 711.8	7.0
Motor gasoline	3 241.1	3 347.2	3.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 965.4	2 189.8	11.4
Light fuel oil	445.2	440.6	-1.0
Heavy fuel oil	834.0	909.3	9.0
Aviation turbo fuels	428.6	472.6	10.3
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	342.3	403.8	18.0
All other refined products	888.0	948.4	6.8

	Jan. to Nov. 2003 ^r	Jan. to Nov. 2004 ^p	Jan.-Nov. 2003 to Jan.-Nov. 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	90 082.5	93 581.5	3.9
Motor gasoline	36 819.3	37 452.7	1.7
Diesel fuel oil	21 780.7	23 019.7	5.7
Light fuel oil	4 608.1	4 479.6	-2.8
Heavy fuel oil	7 878.3	7 561.0	-4.0
Aviation turbo fuels	5 528.8	6 007.7	8.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	4 085.7	4 723.5	15.6
All other refined products	9 381.6	10 337.3	10.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Sales of regular non-leaded rose (+4.7%) while mid-grade (-13.5%) and premium (-7.1%) fell from November 2003.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of November reached 93 581 500 cubic metres, up 3.9% from the same period of 2003. Sales rose in five of the seven major product groups. The largest gains by volume occurred in diesel fuel oil (+5.7% or 1 239 000 cubic metres) and motor gasoline (+1.7% or 633 400 cubic metres). Sales for light (-2.8%) and heavy fuel (-4.0%) oil were down.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

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

Production of eggs and poultry

November 2004 (preliminary)

Egg production, was estimated at 45.5 million dozen in November, down 3.7% from November 2003.

Poultry meat production reached 100.5 million kilograms in November, up 16.6% from November 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The November 2004 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will soon be available on our Web site.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca) Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

October 2004

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The October 2004 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products*, Vol. 59, no. 10 (41-006-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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

October 2004

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

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

The October 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol 59, no. 10 (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) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: Tourism Employment in Rural Canada, 1996 to 2003, Vol. 5, no. 8
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE2004008 (free).

Primary Iron and Steel, October 2004, Vol. 59, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 2004, Vol. 59, no. 10
Catalogue number 41-006-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Labour Force Information, week ending December 11, 2004
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$9/\$84).

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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.


From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-800-700-1033**

To order by mail, write to: 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: infostats@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.

Ontario 1-206 (1 angle) 1-501-1152/1-521-657-6465



Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Discusses the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using 8 less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 4.1 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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

- **High-wind index, May 1997** 5
- **Structural Equilibrium Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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, 2004. 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.

The Daily, January 7, 2005

Release dates: January 10 to 14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	Building permits	November 2004
10	National tourism indicators	Third quarter 2004
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 2004
12	New Housing Price Index	November 2004
14	New motor vehicle sales	November 2004
