



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 4, 2005**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

<b>Labour Force Survey, October 2005</b>	2
After several months of moderate growth, employment jumped by an estimated 69,000 in October, almost all part time. The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.6%, the lowest in three decades.	
Study: Socio-economic status and obesity in children, 2000/01	7
Study: Trade credit in Canadian firms, 1988 to 1998	7
Innovation in Selected Industries Serving the Mining and Forestry Sectors: Results from the Survey of Innovation, 2003	8
Steel primary forms, weekly data, week ending October 29, 2005	8

---

## New products

---



---

<b>Release dates: November 7 to 10, 2005</b>	11
--	----

---

## Releases

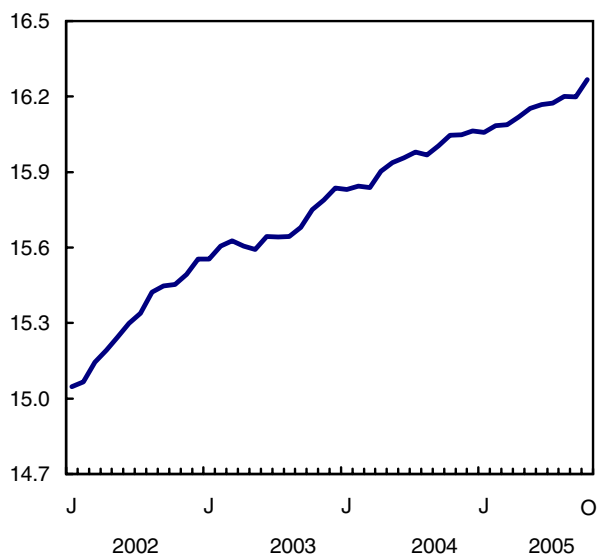
### Labour Force Survey

October 2005

After several months of moderate growth, employment jumped by an estimated 69,000 in October, almost all part time. The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.6%, the lowest in three decades.

#### Employment

Millions Seasonally adjusted



The employment increase in October brings gains over the first 10 months of the year to 204,000 (+1.3%). Despite a large increase in part-time jobs in October, gains so far this year have been mostly in full-time employment.

Average hourly wages of employees have risen by 3.9% over the past 12 months, slightly above the 3.4% year-over-year increase in September's Consumer Price Index.

#### Unemployment rate

% Seasonally adjusted



#### More private sector employees

Nearly all of the employment growth in October was among private sector employees (+59,000). This brings overall job gains among employees in the private sector to 97,000 (+0.9%) since the start of the year. Over the same 10-month period, the number of self-employed has grown by 87,000 (+3.5%) while the number of public sector workers is up only 21,000 (+0.7%).

#### Retail fuels job growth

In October, employment rose by 30,000 in trade, mostly retail, with increases among youths and adult men. The largest gains were in furniture and home furnishing stores as well as building material and garden equipment dealers. The increase in October brings total gains in trade since the beginning of the year to 76,000 (+3.0%), driven by strength in British Columbia.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing rose by 26,000 in October, offsetting the previous month's decline. This leaves the number of people working in the industry up slightly (+1.3%) since the start of the year. The largest increases in October were in Quebec and Alberta.

There were 18,000 more people employed in professional, scientific and technical services in October. So far in 2005, employment in the industry is up 3.6% (+37,000). Most of the increase in October was in Ontario.

Employment in natural resources continued to increase, up 9,000 in October, bringing total gains to 29,000 (+9.9%) from 12 months ago. Over the past year, there has been strong growth in the oil and gas sector in Alberta.

In October, there were 13,000 fewer people working in public administration, leaving employment down slightly from 12 months ago (-1.2%). Most of this decline has been in federal public administration.

The number of factory jobs edged down again in October. Compared to 12 months ago, employment in manufacturing is down 5.6% (-129,000). Although weakness continues to be widespread, the largest declines have occurred in furniture, machinery, and textile processing as well as in printing activities.

### **Youths and adult women find jobs**

Youth employment rose by 32,000 in October, all in part time. Despite this increase, youth employment has been weak in 2005 with a gain of only 0.3%. This contrasts with the first 10 months of last year when employment among 15 to 24 year-olds increased by 1.3%. Their unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points in October to 12.1%.

Employment among adult women aged 25 and over rose by 27,000, with gains in both full and part time. Their unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 5.6%. For adult men, employment was little changed in October and their unemployment rate edged up to 5.6% (+0.1 percentage points) as more men aged 25 and over entered the labour force.

So far in 2005, employment growth among adult women (+1.4%) has been similar to that of adult men (+1.5%). The increases over this period have been predominantly in full-time work.

### **Provincial focus**

In October, employment increased by 21,000 in Ontario with the largest gains in professional, scientific and technical services as well as education. Despite more people working, there was a similar increase in the number of entrants to the labour force, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 6.4%. Since the start of the year, employment in the province has increased by 92,000 (+1.4%) with the largest gains in education, construction, and professional, scientific and technical services. In contrast, the manufacturing sector now

employs 42,000 (-3.9%) fewer workers than at the end of 2004.

In October, employment continued on its upward trend in Quebec with an increase of 16,000. Since last May, when the trend began, employment is up 66,000 (+1.8%), mostly in educational services and in health care and social assistance. The number of workers employed in manufacturing continued on its downward trend over the same period. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in October to 8.3%.

Employment in British Columbia rose by 14,000 in October, with strong gains in retail and wholesale trade. Overall employment in the province is now 2.8% (+59,000) above the level at the end of 2004, the strongest job growth rate in the country. In October, the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.1%, the lowest in the last 30 years.

Employment in Alberta rose by 11,000 in October, all in part time. The employment increase in October brings total gains since the start of the year to 27,000 with strength in professional, scientific and technical services, transportation and warehousing, and in natural resources. However, there has been weakness over the same period in accommodation and food as well as manufacturing. The unemployment rate in the province edged down 0.1 percentage points in October to 4.0%.

In Nova Scotia, employment increased by 5,000 in October with strong gains in retail and wholesale trade as well as in construction. However, the unemployment rate edged up to 8.5% (+0.1 percentage points) as more people joined the labour market. Despite the job increase in October, employment is up by only 0.4% so far in the year.

Employment in the other provinces was little changed in October.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Statistics Canada's 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 October 15 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84).

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, December 2.

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 Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

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

	September 2005	October 2005	September to October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005	September to October 2005	October to October 2005
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16,198.4</b>	<b>16,267.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>4,010.4</b>	<b>4,007.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Agriculture	348.6	352.6	4.0	34.4	1.1	10.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	308.4	317.0	8.6	28.5	2.8	9.9
Utilities	128.3	125.1	-3.2	-5.1	-2.5	-3.9
Construction	1,041.9	1,037.0	-4.9	54.5	-0.5	5.5
Manufacturing	2,183.2	2,175.5	-7.7	-128.6	-0.4	-5.6
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>12,188.0</b>	<b>12,259.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Trade	2,569.8	2,599.9	30.1	75.3	1.2	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	813.0	807.4	-5.6	10.6	-0.7	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	971.2	996.8	25.6	25.9	2.6	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,049.0	1,066.6	17.6	46.4	1.7	4.5
Business, building and other support services	662.1	662.0	-0.1	23.8	0.0	3.7
Educational services	1,117.7	1,127.9	10.2	88.4	0.9	8.5
Health care and social assistance	1,739.3	1,751.4	12.1	11.6	0.7	0.7
Information, culture and recreation	733.0	734.4	1.4	-2.5	0.2	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	990.5	993.8	3.3	-23.2	0.3	-2.3
Other services	703.8	694.0	-9.8	-9.5	-1.4	-1.4
Public administration	838.7	825.8	-12.9	-10.1	-1.5	-1.2
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	3,116.7	3,119.2	2.5	46.1	0.1	1.5
Private sector	13,081.7	13,147.9	66.2	174.3	0.5	1.3
Private employees	10,548.8	10,608.0	59.2	92.4	0.6	0.9
Self-employed	2,532.9	2,539.9	7.0	81.9	0.3	3.3

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

### Employment by type of work, age and sex

	October 2005	Septem- ber to October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005	October 2005	Septem- ber to October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005	October 2005	Septem- ber to October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,267.1	68.7	220.3	8,656.5	41.9	100.5	7,610.6	26.8	119.8
Full-time	13,275.1	9.5	185.9	7,704.2	18.8	61.9	5,570.9	-9.2	124.0
Part-time	2,992.0	59.1	34.5	952.3	23.1	38.7	2,039.7	36.0	-4.2
15 to 24	2,491.8	32.0	7.4	1,260.3	32.5	-6.4	1,231.5	-0.5	13.8
25 and over	13,775.3	36.7	213.0	7,396.1	9.4	106.9	6,379.2	27.4	106.1
25 to 54	11,521.7	22.0	92.6	6,090.7	1.7	37.0	5,430.9	20.2	55.4
55 and over	2,253.7	14.9	120.5	1,305.4	7.6	69.9	948.2	7.1	50.5

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

# Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2005	October 2005	September to October 2005	September 2005	October 2005	September to October 2005
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,370.2</b>	<b>17,423.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	254.0	253.3	-0.3	59.2	59.0	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	76.5	76.6	0.1	68.5	68.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	480.9	486.3	1.1	63.2	63.8	0.6
New Brunswick	387.6	390.0	0.6	63.4	63.8	0.4
Quebec	4,069.2	4,083.5	0.4	65.7	65.8	0.1
Ontario	6,863.1	6,887.1	0.3	67.9	68.0	0.1
Manitoba	608.1	607.3	-0.1	68.3	68.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	508.8	505.0	-0.7	67.9	67.4	-0.5
Alberta	1,859.5	1,869.2	0.5	72.4	72.6	0.2
British Columbia	2,262.5	2,264.6	0.1	65.3	65.3	0.0
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,198.4</b>	<b>16,267.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.1	214.8	-0.1	50.1	50.0	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	67.9	68.1	0.3	60.8	60.9	0.1
Nova Scotia	440.5	445.2	1.1	57.8	58.4	0.6
New Brunswick	347.3	347.0	-0.1	56.8	56.8	0.0
Quebec	3,727.8	3,743.9	0.4	60.1	60.3	0.2
Ontario	6,424.4	6,445.6	0.3	63.5	63.6	0.1
Manitoba	578.9	580.3	0.2	65.0	65.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	478.1	478.5	0.1	63.8	63.9	0.1
Alberta	1,783.9	1,794.9	0.6	69.5	69.7	0.2
British Columbia	2,134.5	2,148.9	0.7	61.7	62.0	0.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,171.8</b>	<b>1,155.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.9	38.5	-1.0	15.3	15.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	8.6	8.5	-1.2	11.2	11.1	-0.1
Nova Scotia	40.4	41.2	2.0	8.4	8.5	0.1
New Brunswick	40.3	43.0	6.7	10.4	11.0	0.6
Quebec	341.4	339.7	-0.5	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Ontario	438.7	441.5	0.6	6.4	6.4	0.0
Manitoba	29.2	27.0	-7.5	4.8	4.4	-0.4
Saskatchewan	30.6	26.5	-13.4	6.0	5.2	-0.8
Alberta	75.7	74.4	-1.7	4.1	4.0	-0.1
British Columbia	127.9	115.7	-9.5	5.7	5.1	-0.6

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

# Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2004	October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005	October 2004	October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,209.6</b>	<b>17,389.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	249.3	250.8	0.6	57.9	58.4	0.5
Prince Edward Island	76.0	76.6	0.8	68.4	68.5	0.1
Nova Scotia	483.6	485.1	0.3	63.8	63.7	-0.1
New Brunswick	388.0	389.1	0.3	63.8	63.7	-0.1
Quebec	4,043.6	4,071.5	0.7	65.9	65.6	-0.3
Ontario	6,772.9	6,873.6	1.5	68.1	67.9	-0.2
Manitoba	612.1	607.7	-0.7	69.2	68.3	-0.9
Saskatchewan	507.4	503.0	-0.9	68.0	67.2	-0.8
Alberta	1,843.8	1,863.0	1.0	73.2	72.4	-0.8
British Columbia	2,232.9	2,268.9	1.6	65.6	65.4	-0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,099.2</b>	<b>16,330.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.4	215.9	0.7	49.8	50.3	0.5
Prince Edward Island	68.9	69.6	1.0	62.0	62.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	447.2	448.5	0.3	59.0	58.9	-0.1
New Brunswick	355.6	351.6	-1.1	58.5	57.5	-1.0
Quebec	3,729.2	3,757.3	0.8	60.8	60.6	-0.2
Ontario	6,362.9	6,466.8	1.6	64.0	63.8	-0.2
Manitoba	582.1	583.1	0.2	65.9	65.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	485.7	479.5	-1.3	65.1	64.0	-1.1
Alberta	1,761.5	1,792.3	1.7	69.9	69.6	-0.3
British Columbia	2,091.6	2,165.9	3.6	61.4	62.5	1.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,110.5</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.9	35.0	0.3	14.0	14.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	7.1	7.0	-1.4	9.3	9.1	-0.2
Nova Scotia	36.4	36.7	0.8	7.5	7.6	0.1
New Brunswick	32.3	37.5	16.1	8.3	9.6	1.3
Quebec	314.4	314.2	-0.1	7.8	7.7	-0.1
Ontario	410.0	406.8	-0.8	6.1	5.9	-0.2
Manitoba	30.0	24.6	-18.0	4.9	4.0	-0.9
Saskatchewan	21.7	23.6	8.8	4.3	4.7	0.4
Alberta	82.3	70.7	-14.1	4.5	3.8	-0.7
British Columbia	141.2	103.0	-27.1	6.3	4.5	-1.8

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

■

---

## Study: Socio-economic status and obesity in children

2000/01

Children living in neighbourhoods with a lower socio-economic status have a greater likelihood of being overweight or obese, according to an article published recently in the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*.

The study examined the relationship between the body mass index of 5 to 17 year-old children and the neighbourhoods in which they lived. This index is a measurement of obesity based on the relationship between a person's weight and height.

It found that children who live in neighbourhoods with higher unemployment rates, lower average family incomes or fewer neighbours with post-secondary education were at a greater risk of being overweight or obese.

The percentage of overweight children varied from 24% in areas with high socio-economic status to 35% in low socio-economic neighbourhoods.

The article found that fewer children in low socio-economic neighbourhoods tended to participate in organized physical activities than children in higher socio-economic neighbourhoods.

In addition, parents living in low socio-economic neighbourhoods were three times more likely than other parents to state that their neighbourhood parks were unsafe.

These findings may indicate that children in lower socio-economic neighbourhoods have fewer opportunities to be physically active.

This study is one of the first to examine the influence of neighbourhoods on a child's weight. Previous research found an association between a family's socio-economic status and obesity and overweight rates among children.

**Note:** Data for this study came from the 2000/01 National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) and 2001 Census profile. The analysis was conducted in the British Columbia Inter-university Research Data Centre at the University of British Columbia. The Research Data Centres program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and university consortia to strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community. There are currently 16 centres operating at various universities across the country.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3901 and 4450.

The article "Neighbourhood socio-economic status and the prevalence of overweight Canadian children and youth" has been published in the November-December 2005 issue of the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. To obtain a copy of the article, contact Karen Craven ([cjph@cpha.ca](mailto:cjph@cpha.ca)), Canadian Journal of Public Health.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Lisa N. Oliver, between 12:30 and 17:30 Eastern (604-291-4821) Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University.

For information about the NLSCY, contact Client Services (613-951-3321; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Survey Division.

For information about the Research Data Centre program, contact James Datey (613-941-6385), Research Data Centre program. ■

## Study: Trade credit in Canadian firms

1988 to 1998

A new study that investigates the role of trade credit in the economy has found that medium-wealth firms substitute trade credit for bank credit, and that these firms appear to benefit most from this substitution.

Trade credit refers to credit granted by a supplier to its customers. It is often identified as an important source of short-term finance for many firms. Economists have suggested that trade credit often acts as an imperfect substitute for bank credit for firms that are rationed in their access to bank credit. Credit rationing is believed to primarily affect firms with good investment projects by preventing them from fully borrowing against those opportunities.

This study used the balance sheets of a sample of over 28,000 Canadian firms covering the period 1988 to 1998 to examine the relationship between trade credit and bank credit as a way to test for credit rationing. Firms in the sample were split into categories based on their profit performance to test whether firms with different performance characteristics appeared to face different degrees of credit rationing.

The findings showed that firms categorized as medium-wealth based on their profit levels appeared to be treating trade credit as a substitute for bank credit.

---

The research paper *Trade Credit and Credit Rationing in Canadian Firms*, no. 36 (11F0027MIE2005036, free) is now available online. From *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

More studies on small-firm financing are available free of charge in the analytical series *Update on Economic Analysis* (11-623-XIE) on our Web site.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rose Cunningham (613-782-7852) or Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

### **Innovation in Selected Industries Serving the Mining and Forestry Sectors: Results from the Survey of Innovation**

2003

A working paper highlighting aspects of innovation in support industries for the mining and forestry sectors is now available. It is based on data from the 2003 Survey of Innovation, which covered all information and communication technology service industries; selected professional, scientific and technical service industries; selected transportation industries; and support industries for the mining and forestry sectors. The survey is a collaborative project undertaken with Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Transport Canada.

The survey adopts the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development Oslo Manual guidelines for measuring innovation, where innovation is defined as bringing a new or significantly improved product to market, or introducing a new or significantly improved process to the production process within a specified three year interval. The Survey of Innovation covers innovation carried out from 2001 to 2003.

Aspects of innovation included in the working paper include incidence of innovation, types of innovation, sources of information for innovation,

innovation activities, cooperation and collaboration for innovation, types of partners for collaboration, problems and obstacles which hinder innovation, impacts of innovation, government support for innovation and finally, why some establishments choose not to innovate.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4218.**

*Innovation in Selected Industries Serving the Mining and Forestry Sectors: Results from the Survey of Innovation 2003* (88F0006XIE2005015, free), the fourth of four working papers on innovation in selected service industries, is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Charlene Lonmo (613-951-6617; [charlene.lonmo@statcan.ca](mailto:charlene.lonmo@statcan.ca)) or Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; [susan.schaan@statcan.ca](mailto:susan.schaan@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

### **Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending October 29, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 29 totalled 314 382 metric tonnes, up 26.6% from 248 278 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.7% from 303 037 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of October 29 was 12 735 947 tonnes, down 5.3% from 13 444 259 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

**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. ■



---

## New products

---

**Economic Analysis Research Paper Series: Trade Credit and Credit Rationing in Canadian Firms,** no. 36  
**Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2005036** (free).

**Energy Statistics Handbook,** Second quarter 2005  
**Catalogue number 57-601-XCB** (\$54/\$161).

**Energy Statistics Handbook,** Second quarter 2005  
**Catalogue number 57-601-XIE** (\$38/\$107).

**Labour Force Information,** Week ending October 15, 2005  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Innovation in Selected Industries Serving the Mining and Forestry sectors: Results from the Survey of Innovation 2003, 2001 to 2003,** no. 15  
**Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2005015** (free).

**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:        |                        |                     | <b>1-800-267-6677</b> |                            |
| From other countries, call:                     |                        |                     | <b>1-613-951-7277</b> |                            |
| To fax your order, call:                        |                        |                     | <b>1-877-287-4369</b> |                            |
| For address changes or account inquiries, call: |                        |                     | <b>1-800-700-1033</b> |                            |

**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](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://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.**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE001-0007-0-000	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, April 1997	13
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

## 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](mailto: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 newspaper, 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*, November 4, 2005

---

**Release dates:** November 7 to 10, 2005

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	<b>Building permits</b>	September 2005
8	<b>Provincial economic accounts</b>	2004
9	<b>International Adult Literacy Survey: Canadian report</b>	2003
10	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	September 2005
10	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	September 2005