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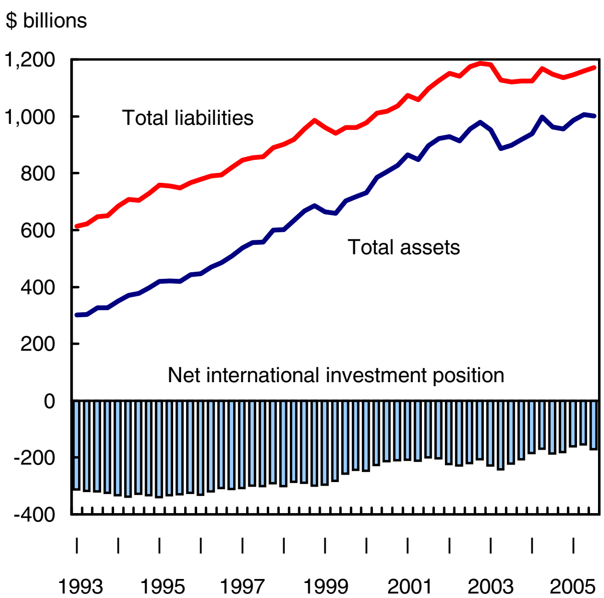
Releases

Releases

Canada's international investment position
Third quarter 2005

After a two-decade low in the second quarter, Canada's net liability to foreign residents increased by $17 billion in the third quarter as the appreciation of the Canadian dollar removed $46.3 billion from the value of Canada's international assets.

Canada's international investment position



The nation's net external liability (the difference between its external assets and foreign liabilities) amounted to $170.4 billion at the end of the third quarter. This was 11.2% higher than the level of $153.2 billion at the end of the previous quarter, which was the lowest in more than two decades.

The value of international assets fell to $1,001.1 billion, a $5.6 billion decline from the end of the second quarter. The dollar, which gained 5.4% against its US counterpart during the quarter, removed $46.3 billion from the value of these assets, which offset all net transactions.

At the same time, Canada's international liabilities increased by $11.6 billion to $1,171.4 billion. The strengthening dollar removed $22.3 billion from the position, but the net transactions of $38.2 billion more than offset this effect.

Note to readers

Estimates at market value

As of the first quarter of 2005, total portfolio investment (equities, bonds and money market instruments) are available at market value. These additional series are part of a multi-year initiative to improve the balance sheet information for all sectors of the economy. The following analysis focuses on the book value series, however, and this practice will continue until a full set of market value estimates becomes available. Annual market value estimates of foreign direct investment series will be available in May 2006.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

As a result, net external liabilities represented 12.3% of Canada's gross domestic product at the end of the third quarter, up from 11.4% in the previous quarter.

The Canadian dollar gained ground against most other major currencies during the third quarter, including 6.2% against the euro and 7.9% against the Japanese yen.

Assets: Canadian direct investment abroad declines, while foreign bond holdings rise

The stronger Canadian dollar had its largest impact on the value of Canadian direct investment abroad, which fell by $10.2 billion to $452.1 billion. The exchange rate revaluation removed $23.3 billion from asset values. This more than offset net transactions of $11.8 billion during the third quarter. Direct investment assets in the United States were responsible for about one-half of the decline.

Canadian holdings of foreign bonds increased significantly for the fourth straight quarter, rising nearly 10% to $74.5 billion at the end of September. These holdings were up by about 30% since the beginning of the year, mostly due to purchases. This represented the ninth consecutive quarterly increase.

Canadian holdings of foreign stocks declined in value by $6.6 billion to $179.1 billion, the lowest level since the end of 2000. The strongest quarterly flow of new investment in nearly four years, combined with the good performance of the foreign equity markets, were not enough to offset the negative impact of the exchange rate.

Canada's international reserves closed the quarter at $38.5 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1999. At the same time, the deposit assets of Canadian residents increased by almost $9 billion to a record $135.0 billion.

Liabilities: Jump in foreign direct investment in Canada

Foreign direct investment in Canada jumped $15.1 billion to $390.0 billion at the end of September, the biggest quarterly increase in five years. Foreign direct investors increased their investment position in Canada, mainly through acquisitions and reinvested earnings in existing subsidiaries.

Foreign direct investment from the United States reached $253.6 billion, up $11.1 billion from the previous quarter.

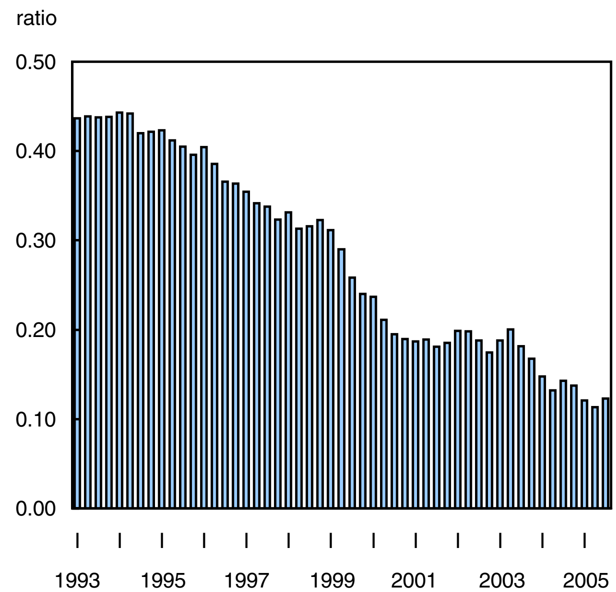
Foreign investors sold debt securities during the quarter. Combined with the strengthening Canadian dollar, this resulted in the strongest quarterly decline since the second quarter of 2003 in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds and money market paper.

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds were down $15.4 billion in value to $388.9 billion. This level fell below the $400 billion mark for the first time since 2001. At the same time, foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper fell by $2.0 billion to $17.7 billion, its lowest level in 18 years.

Foreign holdings of Canadian stocks increased $2.7 billion to a record $112.0 billion after a decline in the second quarter. The S&P/TSX composite index, which represents the performance of the Canadian stock market, gained over 11% during that time, its highest quarterly increase in four years.

Finally, Canadian deposit liabilities to non-residents increased $17.7 billion to $198.9 billion, while loan liabilities to non-residents fell by $6.7 billion to $41.3 billion.

Canada's net international liability to GDP



Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The third quarter issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-XIE, $23/$51) will be available soon.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; *infobalance@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062) or Éric Boulay (613-951-1872) Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international investment position at period-end

	Fourth quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005
	$ billions				
Assets					
Canadian direct investment abroad	403.4	445.1	452.8	462.3	452.1
Portfolio investment abroad					
Foreign bonds	45.1	57.5	62.9	67.9	74.5
Foreign bonds at market value	48.3	61.9	67.5	74.8	80.6
Foreign stocks	194.9	186.7	185.8	185.7	179.1
Foreign stocks at market value	352.3	368.9	367.3	375.7	383.7
Foreign money market	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.2	12.5
Foreign money market at market value	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.2	12.5
Other investment					
Loans	58.4	56.0	59.3	57.6	56.4
Allowances	-11.6	-10.9	-10.8	-10.9	-10.7
Deposits	109.9	112.5	120.1	126.0	135.0
Official international reserves	45.7	40.3	43.1	41.8	38.5
Other assets	61.4	57.2	61.4	64.2	63.7
Total assets					
at book value	918.2	955.4	985.6	1,006.7	1,001.1
with portfolio investment at market value	1,078.8	1,142.2	1,171.7	1,203.6	1,211.8
Liabilities					
Foreign direct investment in Canada	354.5	365.7	369.7	374.9	390.0
Portfolio investment					
Canadian bonds	405.7	405.1	403.6	404.3	388.9
Canadian bonds at market value	436.2	437.7	435.7	445.8	424.0
Canadian stocks	83.3	108.6	110.5	109.3	112.0
Canadian stocks at market value	181.6	242.3	256.7	261.5	298.4
Canadian money market	21.4	19.6	18.6	19.7	17.7
Canadian money market at market value	21.5	19.7	18.7	19.8	17.8
Other investment					
Loans	54.5	39.7	46.8	48.0	41.3
Deposits	183.1	176.0	175.2	181.2	198.9
Other liabilities	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.6
Total liabilities					
at book value	1,124.4	1,136.6	1,146.6	1,159.8	1,171.4
with portfolio investment at market value	1,253.3	1,303.0	1,325.0	1,353.6	1,393.0
Net international investment position					
at book value	-206.2	-181.1	-161.0	-153.2	-170.4
with portfolio investment at market value	-174.5	-160.8	-153.3	-150.0	-181.2

■

Population projections

2005 to 2031

Canada's population is ageing fast and senior citizens would outnumber children in about a decade, according to new population projections.

In all growth scenarios considered for this study, seniors aged 65 and over would become more numerous than children aged less than 15 around the year 2015. This would be an unprecedented situation in Canada.

By 2031, the number of people aged 65 and over would range between 8.9 million and 9.4 million, depending on the scenario selected, while the number of children would range between 4.8 million and 6.6 million.

In 2005, Canada's population is younger than the populations of most of the G8 countries. However, it is expected to age more rapidly in the coming years as a direct result of the pronounced baby boom following the Second World War and the rapid decline in fertility that followed.

The aging of the baby boomers will combine with continuing low fertility levels and increasing longevity to age the population rapidly. The arrival of baby boomers at age 65 also has implications for the work force during the coming decades.

Population aging will accelerate as baby boomers reach 65

Like the decline in natural increase, the ageing of the Canadian population is inevitable, since it is largely already inherent in the age structure of the current population.

The projections show that population ageing, which has already begun, would accelerate in 2011 when the first baby-boom cohort (born in 1946) reaches the age of 65. This rapid ageing is projected to last until 2031, when seniors would account for between 23% and 25% of the total population. This would be almost double their current proportion of 13%.

Their share would continue to grow following 2031, but at a slower pace, and by 2056, it would range between 25% and 30%.

In every projection scenario, the median age of Canada's population would continue to rise. The current median age of the population is 39, that is, half the population is older and half younger. By 2031, it would reach between 43 and 46. In 2056, it would be between 45 and 50.

In addition, the proportion of older seniors, people aged 80 years and over, would increase sharply in every projection scenario. By 2056, an estimated 1 out of 10 Canadians would be 80 years or over, compared with around 1 in 30 in 2005.

Note to readers

This release presents Statistics Canada's new population projections by age and sex for Canada, the provinces and territories. These projections use the most recent population estimates for July 1, 2005, as starting point. The projections take into account emerging trends in the components of population growth, to project the population up to the year 2031 for the provinces and territories and up to 2056 for Canada.

This release presents the main results of six projections representing three growth scenarios at the national level: high, medium and low. The medium growth scenario assumes a continuation in the most recent trends in fertility, mortality and immigration. It is bracketed by high and low growth scenarios, in which fertility, mortality and immigration levels are higher or lower as the case may be. Four internal migration patterns are associated to the medium growth scenario and provide different results at the provincial and territorial level. Other scenarios are also available on CANSIM.

It should be stressed that these projections are not predictions. Rather, they represent an attempt to establish plausible long-term scenarios based on assumptions of fertility, life expectancy and migration, which are subject to varying degrees of uncertainty.

If immigration level is an important factor of future population growth, immigration alone cannot reverse this ageing trend.

Proportion of working age population is projected to decline

In every projection scenario, the proportion of the working-age population, that is the population aged 15 to 64, would decline steadily in the 2010s and 2020s. Currently, the working-age population represents 70% of the total population. By the beginning of the 2030s, it would decline to 62%, then level off at about 60%.

Also, in every projection scenario, the demographic dependency ratio would increase rapidly until 2031. This ratio indicates the number of children aged less than 15 years and the number of seniors 65 and over for every 100 working-age people.

In 2005, for every 100 working-age people, there were 44 children and seniors. According to the medium growth scenario, this ratio is estimated to grow to about 61 by 2031.

However, in absolute number, the growth in the working-age population depends on the scenario. In the medium-growth scenario, the working-age population would grow more and more slowly until 2020, remain steady for a decade, and then resume growing.

Under the low-growth scenario, it would start decreasing in 2017, while under the high-growth scenario, it would increase continuously through the projection period.

Population could hit 40 million by late 2030s

Canada's population could exceed 40 million by the late 2030s under the medium-growth scenario. In this scenario, the population would be 39 million in 2031 and around 42.5 million by 2056.

In five of the six projection scenarios, population growth would continue through 2056, but would gradually slow down. Only the low-growth scenario projects a decline in Canada's population, beginning in 2040.

Under the medium-growth scenario, Canada would continue to have, until 2056, a higher rate of population growth than what G8 countries such as Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan currently show.

In all the scenarios considered, natural increase would eventually become negative, that is, there would be more deaths than births. This would occur in 2020 under the low-growth scenario, in 2030 under the medium-growth scenario, and in 2046 under the high-growth scenario. As a result, international net migration would become the country's only source of population growth.

Immigration levels contribute heavily to the projected population growth at the national level, as the fertility rate is assumed to remain below the replacement level in all scenarios, a situation observed since the 1970s.

Major differences in provincial population growth

According to these new projections, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are the only provinces in which more than one scenario projects that average annual growth would exceed the growth rate for Canada as a whole. As a result, under these scenarios, these provinces would see an increase in their population share between now and 2031.

The projections also show that three provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan) could have a smaller population by 2031 than their estimated population in 2005. However, this would only be the case under certain scenarios.

These differences results from the cumulative long-term effects of fertility, immigration and interprovincial migration, which would vary widely from province to province.

As for population growth, population ageing will also differ by province. In almost every scenario, the Atlantic provinces would continue to present the highest median ages in Canada in 2031, while the three territories would have the youngest populations.

Between those two extremes, the median age would be higher than the national average in Quebec and British Columbia and lower in Ontario and the Prairies.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3602.

The publication *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2005 to 2031* (91-520-XIE, $30) is now available online. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, Alain Bélanger (613-951-2326; *demography@statcan.ca*), Demography Division. ■

Current economic conditions

December 2005

The economy accelerated in the second half of the year, with third quarter real gross domestic product (GDP) posting its best increase of the year and strong job gains in October and November.

Unlike the housing-driven growth in 2004, business investment and net exports contributed over half of growth in the third quarter, after only small gains last year.

Conversely, the contribution of household demand (consumer spending and housing) fell from over 80% in 2004 to less than half. Household spending was mixed. New house construction fell again, but the market for existing homes remained strong. Housing and autos remained slow in October.

Energy prices surged for exports. Meanwhile, the rising dollar dampened import prices. This boosted command-based GDP (which adjusts GDP for the terms of trade) by 2.8%, one of its largest increases ever. Command GDP measures what Canadians can buy, not what they can produce.

While profits continued to rise steadily, this has not been at the expense of labour income. It accelerated for a fifth straight quarter to 1.7%, keeping well ahead of consumer price increases despite the spike in energy prices. Alberta led the nation in labour income growth, up 9% in the past year, led by a 16% gain in its mining and oil and gas industry.

The booming oilsands region of Athabasca saw the share of its population holding a job move to a Canada-high of 73.3%. And despite having the highest participation rate (75.2%), its unemployment rate was the lowest at 2.5% thanks to an 8% increase in jobs in the past year. These gains were partly offset by declines in some other parts of Alberta, reflecting the fierce competition in some industries for employees.

Household demand in Ontario continued to lag behind the rest of the country. Retail sales posted a second straight decline of more than 1%. In October, housing starts fell to their lowest level since 1998. Shipments were down again, led by the auto industry. Layoffs were announced by North American automakers, but demand was firmer for Japanese models, which now account for more than 40% of the province's auto output, compared with 25% five years ago.

In Quebec, manufacturing was sustained by the resource sector. Refineries were responsible for the bulk of the 1.6% jump in shipments, due to soaring prices and a surge in exports caused by the shortages following Hurricane Katrina. After ranking eighth in the value of Quebec's industry shipments in 2000 and sixth in 2004, refineries climbed to second place in September, not far behind the food industry. Close to 30% of Canada's refining is in Quebec. Rising gasoline prices continued to dampen auto sales again, while housing starts were off their peak for the year. Lumber shipments increased for reconstruction in the United States.

Retail sales in the West finally succumbed to the upswing in gasoline prices, but the decline in demand was less pronounced and less widespread than in other parts of the country. Since January, British Columbia and the Prairies have posted much higher retail sales growth than Ontario and Quebec, keeping the national average at 3.2%, close to last year's pace. Migration to the West has increased, but much less than it did in the early 1980s.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1901, 2101, 2202, 2203, 2301, 2406, 2602 and 3701.

The December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 18, no. 12 (11-010-XPB, $25/$243) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The December issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian Economic Observer*, also summarizes the major economic events that occurred in November and presents two feature articles titled: "Is Canada's manufacturing lagging compared with the US?" and "Wholesalers of pharmaceutical products: A vibrant industry". A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Visit *Canadian Economic Observer's* page online. From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *National Accounts*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; *ceo@statcan.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group. ■

Police personnel and expenditures

2005

Police strength in Canada, as measured by the number of police officers for every 100,000 population, reached its highest level in more than a decade this year, according to a new report. However, the rate was still well below those in other industrialized nations.

As of June 15, 2005, Canada had more than 61,000 police officers, a gain of about 1,200 from the previous year.

This year's rate of 189 officers per 100,000 population was up slightly from 2004, and has been slowly increasing since 1998. But Canada's rate is still well below that in the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom, where police strength ranged from 242 to 262 officers per 100,000 population.

Each police officer in Canada handled an average of 43 *Criminal Code* incidents in 2004, 16% lower than the peak of 51 in 1991. However, the 2004 figure was about 30% higher than in the mid-1970s, when there were around 33 incidents per officer.

For the fifth year in a row, Saskatchewan had the highest rate for police strength in Canada, at 202 police officers per 100,000 population. It was followed by Quebec and Manitoba. The lowest rates were reported in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island.

During the past decade, only Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia have recorded notable increases in police strength. All other provinces have remained relatively stable.

Among census metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay reported the most officers per 100,000 population, followed by Regina, Montréal and Winnipeg. The lowest rates were in Saguenay, Kingston, Québec, Sherbrooke and Ottawa.

Women accounted for most of the increase in the number of officers in 2005. Canada had nearly 10,600 female officers in 2005, a gain of 7% from the previous year. By comparison, the number of male officers rose only 1%. Women now account for 17% of police officers in Canada, compared with 10% a decade ago.

British Columbia and Quebec reported the highest proportion of female officers, while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported the lowest.

In 2004, spending on policing totalled more than $8.8 billion, an average of $276 per person. This was a 4% increase over 2003 after adjusting for inflation and the eighth consecutive increase in policing costs in constant dollars.

Police officers, 2005

Province/territory	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	% change in rate 1995 to 2005	% female
Newfoundland and Labrador	776	150	-1.2	14.3
Prince Edward Island	213	154	8.5	12.7
Nova Scotia	1,624	173	-0.2	13.4
New Brunswick	1,297	172	-0.2	13.6
Quebec	14,753	194	-1.0	18.9
Ontario	23,420	187	-1.7	16.6
Manitoba	2,256	192	-1.0	14.1
Saskatchewan	2,011	202	9.8	17.3
Alberta	5,335	164	1.3	15.8
British Columbia	7,469	176	6.4	21.0
Yukon	120	387	1.6	14.2
Northwest Territories[1]	173	402	4.9	13.9
Nunavut[1]	121	403	30.4	17.4
Provincial/territorial total	**59,568**	**185**	**0.2**	**17.4**
RCMP Headquarters and Training Academy	1,482	...	...	15.1
Canada total	**61,050**	**189**	**0.7**	**17.3**

... Figures not applicable.
1. Percentage change in rate from 1999 to 2005.

Police officers in census metropolitan areas[1], 2005

Census metropolitan areas	Number of police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population[2]
Thunder Bay	248	199
Regina	362	180
Montréal	6,492	179
Winnipeg	1,240	178
Toronto	8,943	172
Windsor	568	172
Saskatoon	404	166
St. Catharines–Niagara	705	163
Edmonton	1,630	162
Trois–Rivières	226	156
Victoria	504	152
Halifax	577	152
Calgary	1,596	152
Vancouver	3,166	146
Abbotsford	234	147
Hamilton	1,003	145
Kitchener	683	144
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	230	143
Gatineau[3]	398	141
St. John's	251	141
London	652	140
Saint John	202	139
Ottawa[4]	1,197	137
Sherbrooke	200	136
Québec	967	135
Kingston	208	134
Saguenay	179	121

1. CMAs have been adjusted according to police service boundries.
2. 2004 CMA populations are used, as 2005 are not yet available.
3. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa– Gatineau CMA.
4. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa– Gatineau CMA.

Available on CANSIM: tables 254-0002 and 254-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report *Police Resources in Canada*, 2005 (85-225-XIE, $28) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Internet service provider industry

2004

More Canadians continue to use the Internet for everyday tasks including personal correspondence, making holiday travel arrangements, conducting research, e-shopping, and scheduling appointments. In 2004, about 6 out of every 10 Canadian households were connected to the Internet, up from just 4 of every 10 in 2000. This growth has benefited firms in the Canadian Internet service providers industry, which reported revenues increasing by 9% to $1.7 billion in 2004.

Provision of Internet access services accounted for four out of every five dollars earned by the industry. The two most common access services were broadband or "high speed access" and narrowband, commonly referred to as "dial-up access".

In recent years, revenues from broadband access have increased substantially. This growth momentum is mostly attributable to Internet users shifting from narrowband to broadband. In 2004, revenues from broadband access increased by 23% while revenues from the provision of narrowband access declined by 19%. Revenues generated from broadband access were more than double the revenues from narrowband access.

In terms of operating revenues, 53% came from broadband access, 23% from narrowband access, and 4% from other access services. The remaining 20% of operating revenues came from a range of related services including Web site hosting and design.

Operating expenses increased by 8% from 2003 to $1.4 billion. Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for nearly 30% of operating expenses while telecommunications expenses (including leased line charges from upstream providers) accounted for 28%.

Operating profit margins were relatively unchanged from the previous year. Internet service providers earned a profit of 17 cents per each dollar of revenue generated in 2004.

Note: The Survey of Internet Service Providers covers firms classified to 518111 (Internet Service Providers), in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). It excludes some firms in the telecommunications industry (NAICS 517) that are estimated to account for one-fifth of total non-cable Internet access revenues. Additionally, firms coded to the cable and other program distribution industry (NAICS 5175) are not included.

Available on CANSIM: table 354-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4303.

Results from the 2004 Annual Survey of Internet Service Providers and Related Services are now available for Canada. Included are summary statistics for operating revenue, operating expenses, salaries and benefits, number of firms and number of employees. Also available are data for revenues earned by type of service provided and data for detailed operating expense items.

For analytical articles on this industry and others, see the *Service Industries Division Analytical Paper Series* (63F0002XIE, free), which is available online.

To order a copy of the data release package, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-3496, *conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca*, fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division. ■

Annual Survey of Consumer Goods Rental

2004

Larger firms in the consumer goods rental industries were more profitable than their smaller counterparts in 2004. The industry's 20 largest firms had a profit margin of 9.9% in 2004, considerably higher than the 5.1% profit margin for the rest of the industry.

The industry comprises firms offering general rentals and rentals of home health, party or recreational equipment; DVDs and video tapes; consumer electronics and appliances; and formal wear and costumes.

Overall, the industry earned operating revenues of $2.2 billion in 2004, up a modest 1.6% from 2003. The industry's growth in 2004 was dampened by revenue declines for general rental centres and establishments offering specialized rentals of home health, party or recreational equipment.

Results from the 2004 Annual Survey of Consumer Goods Rental (and revised 2002 and 2003 data) for Canada are now available. These data provide information such as the industry's revenue; expenses; salaries, wages and benefits; and operating profit margins.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2434.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daphne Bennett (613-951-3429, fax: 613-951-6696 *daphne.bennett@statcan.ca*), or Candace Brookbank (613-951-5239, fax: 613-951-6696, *candace.brookbank@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Large urban transit

October 2005 (preliminary)

Combined ridership on 10 large urban transit systems in Canada was 2.9 % higher in October than it was for the same month in 2004.

Approximately 116.1 million passenger trips were taken on these transit systems in October. These systems account for about 80% of total urban transit in Canada.

The trips generated $176.9 million in revenue in October (excluding subsidies), a 7.0% increase over October 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, December 2005, Vol. 18, no. 12
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB ($25/$243).

Police Resources in Canada, 2005
Catalogue number 85-225-XIE ($28).

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2005 to 2031
Catalogue number 91-520-XIE ($30).

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

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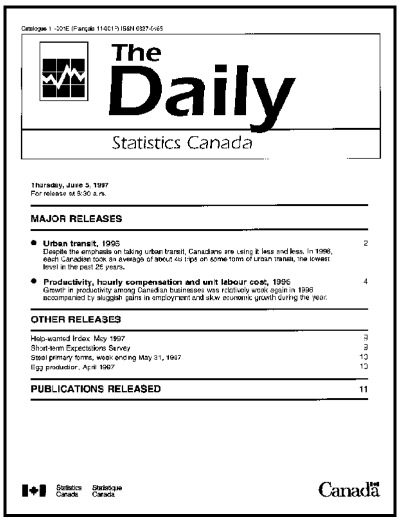
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 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 an average of about 45 trips on some form 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.

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