



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 29, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

National tourism indicators, 2004 and fourth quarter 2004	2
Tourism activity continued to grow in the fourth quarter of 2004, advancing 0.9%. Spending on tourism increased 4.8% in 2004, rebounding from a downturn in 2003.	
International trade in culture goods: Releases recalled, 2003 and 2004	5
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, January 2005	5
Legal aid: Resource and caseload, 2003/04	7
Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds), third quarter 2004	8
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, February 2005	8
Steel primary forms, weekly data, week ending March 19, 2005	9

New products	10
---------------------	----



Releases

National tourism indicators

2004 and fourth quarter 2004

Tourism spending advanced 0.9% in the fourth quarter of 2004, as both domestic and international travellers continued to spend in Canada. Despite a strong outflow of Canadians travelling to other countries, domestic tourism spending still increased. Overnight visitors, particularly from the United States, boosted non-resident expenditures in Canada.

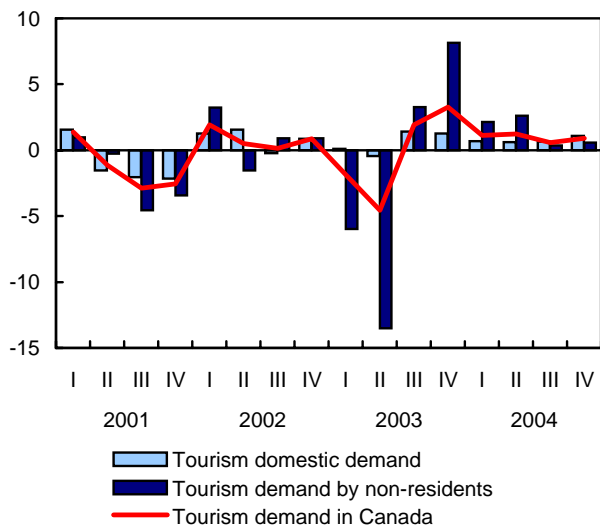
After suffering numerous setbacks in the beginning of 2003, tourism spending has advanced in the past six quarters and now stands 0.9% below its peak set in the first quarter of 2001.

Canadians spending more on tourism at home and abroad

Domestic tourism spending grew 1.1% in the fourth quarter, the sixth consecutive gain. Spending was boosted by continued growth in personal disposable income (+1.1%) and corporation profits (+1.5%).

Tourism spending continues to increase

% change - preceding quarter
 Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



With the number of international trips jumping 5.2% in the quarter, Canadians spent more on tourism abroad as well. In the fourth quarter, the international travel deficit climbed to \$1.0 billion from \$0.8 billion in the

Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

third (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

International visitors boost tourism

Spending by international visitors to Canada advanced 0.6% in the fourth quarter, its sixth consecutive gain. During the six quarters since the SARS outbreak in 2003, spending has jumped 18.1%. This however is still 8.5% below the peak of non-resident spending in the first quarter of 2001.

Fourth quarter spending was spurred by a 0.8% increase in US visitors to Canada. Non-resident spending increased even though the value of the Canadian dollar advanced against the currencies of almost all major foreign tourism markets in the fourth quarter. Gains were registered against the US dollar, the Euro and the British pound.

Recreation and entertainment declines

Recreation and entertainment was the only expenditure grouping that showed large declines in the fourth quarter. The hockey lockout as well as reduced casino earnings accounted for some of the loss. Spending on air transportation, vehicle fuel and accommodation registered strong increases (+1.6% and higher), while food and beverages services edged up 0.2%.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.3% in the fourth quarter, following a 0.2% increase in the third. Notable gains were registered in the accommodation (+1.0%) and air transportation (+0.7%) industries. Recreation and entertainment employment declined 1.3%, reacting to a downturn in tourism spending.

With job gains in six consecutive quarters, tourism employment is now at a record level. Over this

time period, both the accommodation and food and beverage services industries have recorded increases of 3,000 jobs, combining for nearly half of the total increase.

Tourism GDP advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 0.6% in the fourth quarter, outpacing the economy-wide growth in GDP (+0.4%). Tourism constitutes 2.3% of GDP (in current dollars).

Looking ahead

Early indicators are providing mixed signals for the first quarter of 2005. Non-residents trips to Canada remained stable in January, however overnight trips increased (+0.9%). It is uncertain what effect the recent closure of an airline will have on future tourism numbers.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 1.6% against the US dollar in the first two months of 2005.

2004 year-end review

After two years of decline, 2004 was a good year for the tourism industry as spending advanced 4.8%. An 8.9% increase in overnight visits from abroad, which prompted an 8.4% jump in international visitor spending, was a major factor in the rebound in tourism activity. A series of adverse events, including the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS and the power outage in Ontario had kept visitors away in 2003. International spending was 7.1% below its peak posted in 2000.

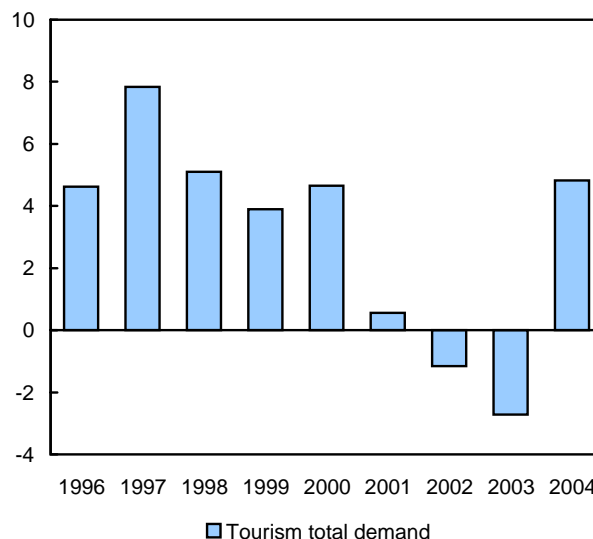
Domestic tourism spending also gained momentum in 2004 rising 3.3% to a record level. Domestic spending represented 68% of total tourism spending in Canada in 2004, down from 70% in the previous year.

Tourism spending takes off

Tourism spending on air transportation soared 10.3% in 2004 helping the industry rebound. Accommodation (+4.7%) also registered a notable gain in the year. Recreation and entertainment (+3.2%) was hindered by a poor showing in the fourth quarter while spending on vehicle fuel (+2.0%) was deterred by high fuel prices.

Tourism expenditures rebound in 2004

% change - preceding year, adjusted for inflation



GDP shows strong gains

Tourism GDP advanced 4.7% in 2004, advancing at a faster pace than the rest of the economy (+2.8%). Tourism GDP contracted 2.4% in 2003.

Tourism employment moved forward 1.0% to 583,000 jobs in 2004. This broke the previous annual record of 579,000 jobs posted in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The fourth quarter 2004 issue of *National Tourism Indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National tourism indicators

	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2004
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices seasonally adjusted			% change
Total tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	47,392	49,678	4.8	12,394	12,463	12,578	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	14,099	15,285	8.4	3,833	3,847	3,869	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	33,293	34,393	3.3	8,560	8,616	8,709	1.1
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	17,144	18,388	7.3	4,589	4,612	4,688	1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,495	3,888	11.2	973	980	990	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	13,649	14,500	6.2	3,616	3,632	3,698	1.8
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	6,831	7,153	4.7	1,782	1,789	1,818	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,422	3,707	8.3	929	929	939	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	3,409	3,446	1.1	853	860	879	2.2
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,534	7,718	2.4	1,929	1,933	1,936	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,301	2,455	6.7	616	617	618	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	5,233	5,264	0.6	1,313	1,316	1,318	0.1
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	8,432	8,695	3.1	2,165	2,192	2,184	-0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,968	2,096	6.5	526	531	526	-1.0
Tourism domestic demand	6,463	6,599	2.1	1,639	1,661	1,659	-0.1
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,451	7,725	3.7	1,928	1,938	1,951	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,913	3,139	7.8	788	792	796	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,538	4,585	1.0	1,140	1,146	1,155	0.8

National tourism indicators

	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2004
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,232	13,542	13,869	13,952	14,170	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,140	4,276	4,420	4,473	4,523	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	9,092	9,266	9,449	9,479	9,647	1.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,661	4,880	5,089	5,078	5,215	2.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,090	1,146	1,195	1,221	1,243	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,572	3,733	3,894	3,857	3,972	3.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,950	1,990	2,031	2,057	2,099	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,004	1,031	1,061	1,070	1,085	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	946	959	970	987	1,014	2.7
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,237	2,260	2,285	2,303	2,325	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	696	710	730	735	743	1.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,541	1,549	1,555	1,568	1,583	0.9
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,392	2,414	2,443	2,480	2,474	-0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	577	594	613	623	620	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,815	1,821	1,829	1,857	1,855	-0.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,992	1,999	2,022	2,035	2,056	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	774	795	821	825	832	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,218	1,204	1,201	1,210	1,223	1.1

International trade in culture goods: Releases recalled

2003 and 2004

Statistics Canada has uncovered what could be significant errors in the data on the international trade of culture goods released in *The Daily* of March 29, 2005, May 19, 2005 and May 24, 2005.

Due to a technical problem in the data extraction process, many of the values for the import and export of culture goods for the years 1996-2004 - including overall totals and trends - are incorrect.

We have fixed the technical problems that produced the errors and have corrected our quality control processes to ensure that they will not happen again.

We will replace the news releases once new data and analysis have been produced and validated thoroughly.

We deeply regret any inconvenience this error may have caused our project partners at the Department of Canadian Heritage or our other data users.

Detailed data tables in the electronic publication *Culture trade - goods: data tables* (87-007-XIE, free) have been removed from Statistics Canada's Web site. They will be updated with the revised data.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5088.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics, fax: 613-951-1333. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours January 2005 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees decreased by \$2.02 in January to \$709.22. Earnings gains in transport and warehousing and education were offset by declines in professional and scientific services, health care and social assistance and miscellaneous services.

The new earnings level is 2.1% higher than in January 2004. Mining and oil and gas led the way with 5.9% growth in the past 12 months, followed by real estate and rental and leasing (+4.5%), accommodation and food (+4.3%) and miscellaneous services (+3.7%). Since January 2004, overall earnings growth was held back by lower than average increases in manufacturing (+1.1%), wholesale trade (+0.9%) and in public administration (+0.7%).

The employees on payrolls were virtually unchanged in January (+2,600) following significant gains in November and December. Retail gained 11,200 employees following a strong December (+6,900). Manufacturing fell 9,100 following no change in December and losses in October and November.

The largest employment drop in January was in British Columbia (-9,600) while Quebec recorded the largest gain (+14,400).

Note: With the release of data for the January 2005 reference month, current and historical estimates are published according the normal Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours annual revision cycle. For further information, contact client services (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released April 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2004	December 2004 ^r	January 2005 ^p	December 2004 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	694.34	711.24	709.22	-0.3	2.1
Forestry, logging and support	870.84	877.63	879.61	0.2	1.0
Mining and oil and gas	1,219.70	1,285.27	1,291.07	0.5	5.9
Utilities	1,062.89	1,065.54	1,066.03	0.0	0.3
Construction	830.06	849.38	857.78	1.0	3.3
Manufacturing	848.66	860.25	857.85	-0.3	1.1
Wholesale trade	794.68	805.39	801.88	-0.4	0.9
Retail trade	443.68	463.26	459.89	-0.7	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	751.50	759.39	769.71	1.4	2.4
Information and cultural industries	817.15	842.20	841.26	-0.1	3.0
Finance and insurance	898.95	907.56	909.11	0.2	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	607.80	645.88	634.85	-1.7	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	929.35	953.25	935.16	-1.9	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	888.17	880.62	878.69	-0.2	-1.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	542.83	567.00	558.82	-1.4	2.9
Educational services	770.62	787.87	798.10	1.3	3.6
Health care and social assistance	618.80	647.27	637.44	-1.5	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	408.18	420.83	412.20	-2.1	1.0
Accommodation and food services	275.39	295.47	287.28	-2.8	4.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	529.58	561.43	549.39	-2.1	3.7
Public administration	874.98	879.04	881.22	0.2	0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	630.69	648.16	647.77	-0.1	2.7
Prince Edward Island	552.47	560.75	564.66	0.7	2.2
Nova Scotia	597.12	625.98	625.75	0.0	4.8
New Brunswick	630.97	651.92	653.11	0.2	3.5
Quebec	658.75	674.51	666.11	-1.2	1.1
Ontario	740.30	751.60	749.45	-0.3	1.2
Manitoba	620.68	649.36	649.57	0.0	4.7
Saskatchewan	631.15	659.39	661.43	0.3	4.8
Alberta	714.60	753.37	750.49	-0.4	5.0
British Columbia	687.18	697.47	696.03	-0.2	1.3
Yukon	770.20	808.29	806.56	-0.2	4.7
Northwest Territories ¹	899.99	944.33	937.93	-0.7	4.2
Nunavut ¹	767.08	784.38	792.36	1.0	3.3

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	November 2004	December 2004 ^r	January 2005 ^p	November to December 2004	December 2004 to January 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,591.2	13,621.3	13,623.9	0.2	0.0
Forestry, logging and support	50.8	51.7	48.4	1.8	-6.4
Mining and oil and gas	158.4	161.1	159.3	1.7	-1.1
Utilities	122.5	122.1	122.1	-0.3	0.0
Construction	675.7	677.2	674.9	0.2	-0.3
Manufacturing	1,988.2	1,988.6	1,979.5	0.0	-0.5
Wholesale trade	739.5	739.9	742.1	0.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,671.5	1,678.4	1,689.6	0.4	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	623.4	622.2	623.2	-0.2	0.2
Information and cultural industries	344.7	344.4	345.1	-0.1	0.2
Finance and insurance	578.3	576.5	580.8	-0.3	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	237.2	239.1	243.4	0.8	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	661.2	661.1	662.3	0.0	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	92.3	91.5	91.8	-0.9	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	639.2	639.7	637.9	0.1	-0.3
Educational services	969.2	986.1	975.7	1.7	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,380.6	1,381.8	1,376.0	0.1	-0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	246.6	245.3	244.0	-0.5	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	946.7	948.1	948.3	0.1	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.2	509.4	506.3	-0.2	-0.6
Public administration	774.9	774.1	771.6	-0.1	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	188.9	190.1	186.9	0.6	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	63.7	64.5	63.6	1.3	-1.4
Nova Scotia	377.3	379.4	377.3	0.6	-0.6
New Brunswick	296.8	296.8	293.4	0.0	-1.1
Quebec	3,195.3	3,195.9	3,210.3	0.0	0.5
Ontario	5,299.3	5,304.7	5,303.2	0.1	0.0
Manitoba	527.2	532.2	524.5	0.9	-1.4
Saskatchewan	403.0	406.6	405.0	0.9	-0.4
Alberta	1,506.1	1,510.3	1,514.1	0.3	0.3
British Columbia	1,690.9	1,698.8	1,689.2	0.5	-0.6
Yukon	15.9	16.0	16.1	0.6	0.6
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	22.0	21.6	0.0	-1.8
Nunavut ¹	12.2	12.0	11.6	-1.6	-3.3

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Legal aid: Resource and caseload 2003/04

In 2003/04, Canada's legal aid plans spent \$603 million dollars, or the equivalent of \$19 per Canadian, on the delivery of legal aid services. Total spending was virtually unchanged from the previous year, once the effects of inflation are considered.

Legal aid plans received 773,000 applications for assistance in 2003/04. For the third year in a row, the number of applications approved for full legal aid service declined, falling 5% from 2002/03 to 471,000.

Cases involving civil matters accounted for slightly more than half, or about 52% of direct legal aid

expenditures. The remaining direct expenditures went toward criminal cases.

Governments, both provincial/territorial and federal, continue to be the major source of funding for legal aid plans. They contributed \$541 million in 2003/04, or about 90% of total revenues. The remainder came from client contributions and cost recoveries (4%), legal profession contributions (1%), and other sources (6%).

Personnel in legal aid offices in Canada numbered about 3,100 in 2003/04. Lawyers accounted for slightly more than one-third (36%) of all legal aid plan staff. The remaining two-thirds of personnel consisted of non-lawyers, such as administrative staff, law students, accountants, librarians and research staff.

Available on CANSIM: tables 258-0001 to 258-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3308.

Data are available free in a table in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

The annual report, *Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 2003/04* (85F0015XIE, \$31) is now available. The report provides data on revenues, expenditures, caseload and personnel involved in delivering legal aid services in Canada. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023). ■

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Third quarter 2004

Trusteed pension fund managers struggled to increase the value of the retirement savings of 4.5 million Canadian workers over the third quarter of 2004.

Assets increased to \$663.7 billion, up a slight 1.1% from the second quarter. However, this was the sixth quarter in a row to show a positive increase in value since the funds bottomed out in the first quarter of 2003 at \$532.4 billion.

The growth of the funds in the third quarter nearly matched the gains made in the value of Canadian stocks. The Toronto Stock Exchange gained 1.4% over the same period.

The funds had revenues of \$19.3 billion and expenditures of \$8.9 billion for a positive cash flow of \$10.4 billion, much less than the \$16.8 billion cash flow of the second quarter of 2003.

Employer contributions remained relatively high at \$4.9 billion, but down nonetheless from \$5.6 billion contributed last quarter.

Of greater significance is that pension fund managers stemmed the significant losses on the sale of securities they experienced in the first quarter of the year. In the third quarter, these losses were cut to half a billion dollars, down substantially from \$5.4 billion in the first quarter.

Overall, the industry had net profits (profits minus losses) of \$6.5 billion from the sale of securities.

Pension benefits paid to retirees amounted to \$6.7 billion over the quarter. Benefit payments have been increasing slowly and irregularly over the last few years. They should increase at a more rapid rate over the next few years when members of the baby boom generation start to retire in large numbers.

About 5.5 million Canadian workers belong to employer pension plans. Of these, about 4.5 million are members of trusteed plans. (Data in this release refer only to the trusteed plans, and all values are in current dollars).

The remaining one million workers with employer pension plans are covered by the consolidated revenue funds of the federal and provincial governments, or by insurance company contracts or Government of Canada annuities.

Data for all quarters back to March, 2003 have been revised to accommodate late returns and minor reporting errors.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to inquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613 951-7355; 1-888-297-7355; fax: 613 951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

February 2005 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 45.5 million birds in February, down 14.0% from February 2004. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 6.6% to 1.5 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Giefeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending March 19, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 19 totalled 306 835 metric tonnes, down 6.7% from 328 989 tonnes a week earlier and down 2.1% from 313 442 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of March 19 was 3 467 604 tonnes, down 0.5% from 3 485 884 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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Infomat: A Weekly Review, March 29, 2005
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
Fourth quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 2005, Vol. 28,
no. 1
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$12/\$120).

**Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload
Statistics**, 2003/04
Catalogue number 85F0015XIE (\$31).

**Culture Trade and Investment Project: Culture
Goods Trade Estimates: Data Tables**
Catalogue number 87-007-XIE
(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: **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.

Design 1 - 2004 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six 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 notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 8, 1997 13

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.