



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Major releases

- **Consumer Price Index, March 2005** 3
The 12-month increase in the Consumer Price Index went up to 2.3% in March from 2.1% in February, mostly under the influence of gasoline prices. This factor also explains most of the increase in the monthly change of the index.
- **Study: Federal Personal Income Tax: Slicing the Pie, 1990 to 2002** 7
The one-tenth of Canadian taxfilers who were in the highest earnings bracket provided more than one-half of the revenue from federal personal income tax in 2002, according to a new study. In addition, their share of the tax pie has been increasing since 1990.

(continued on page 2)

Perspectives on Labour and Income

April 2005 online edition

The April 2005 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, contains two articles. "Diverging trends in unionization" looks at changes in union coverage for men and women between 1981 and 2004, examining trends in unionization rates by age, industry, occupation, hours of work (full-time/part-time), job tenure, hourly wage, and education. "Escaping low earnings" traces trends in upward mobility of low earners between 1983 and 2000 and examines the issue of falling back into low earnings. It shows that while a significant proportion of workers moved out of low earnings over a given four-year period, about one-quarter fell back during the next four years.

Also in this issue is an updated fact sheet on work absences, which is available free of charge. A detailed report on work absence rates was published on April 1, 2005. This report contains a breakdown of absences from work for personal reasons (illness or disability and personal or family responsibilities) by various demographic and labour market characteristics.

The April 2005 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 6, no. 4 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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Major releases

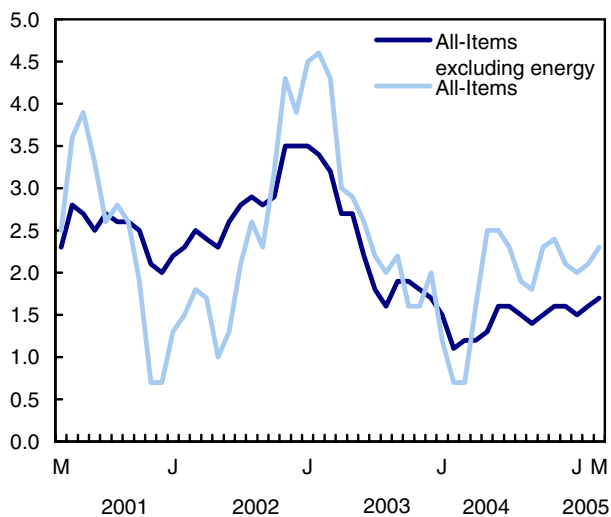
Consumer Price Index

March 2005

Consumers paid 2.3% more in March than the same month a year earlier for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase followed a 12-month rise of 2.1% in February.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



The CPI excluding energy was up 1.7% from March 2004 to March 2005. The 12-month increase was slightly higher than the ones registered since October 2004, when they ranged between 1.5% and 1.6%.

The All-items index, excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada, rose by 1.9% between March 2004 and March 2005, a slight increase over the 1.8% rise of February.

Between February and March, the All-items index rose by 0.6% after edging up 0.4% in February. Prices for gasoline and fresh vegetables were the major factors behind this increase in the monthly change.

On a monthly basis, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada was up 0.4% following a 0.3% increase in February.

For the 11th consecutive month, gasoline prices remain the main factor of the 12-month increase in the CPI

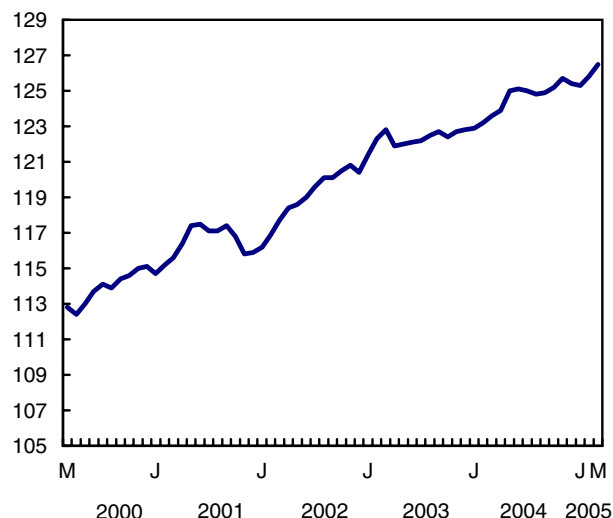
In March, the CPI was 2.3% higher compared with March 2004. Upward pressure was exerted primarily by gasoline prices, homeowners' replacement cost, restaurant meals prices, property taxes and fuel oil prices.

However, these increases were moderated by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies, fresh vegetables, and traveller accommodation.

The Consumer Price Index

Index (unadjusted)

1992=100



On average, gasoline prices in March were 11.2% higher than in March 2004. Residents of Manitoba experienced the highest increases (+16.4%), while those of Newfoundland and Labrador saw the lowest (+7.0%).

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose 5.9% over March 2004, a 12-month increase identical to that of February. This advance is attributed to higher prices for construction materials and labour.

Consumers paid 2.9% more for restaurant meals in March than the same month a year earlier.

The changes in property taxes reflected in the CPI in October 2004 (+4.3%) are still playing a large part in the 12-month rise in the All-items index.

Fuel oil prices jumped on average by 25.8% between March 2004 and March 2005. Increases occurred in all provinces, ranging from 22.4% in Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador to 29.7% in British Columbia.

A number of factors exerted a moderating effect on the 12-month increase in the All-items index. These included the index for computer equipment and supplies, which has dropped by 21.1% compared to March 2004.

Fresh vegetable prices were 4.7% lower than in March 2004, solely under the influence of "other fresh vegetables" (-8.7%), since prices for potatoes (+7.6%), tomatoes (+0.6%) and lettuce (+4.4%) were up.

The index for traveller accommodation was down 5.0% compared with March 2004. Price decreases were recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewan (+0.7%).

For a third consecutive month, the increase in gasoline prices pushed up the index

Between February and March, the CPI rose by 0.6%, from 125.8 to 126.5 (1992=100). Higher prices for gasoline, women's clothing, and travel tours accounted for most of this increase. Lower prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, fresh fruit, and traveller accommodation nonetheless exerted a mitigating effect on the increase.

Gasoline prices were up 5.2% in March, representing a third straight monthly rise. Increases ranged from 1.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 5.9% in Quebec.

Between February and March, prices for women's clothing were up 6.0%. Price increases are usually seen in March when the new summer collections are introduced.

The index for travel tours climbed by 5.0% in March. An increase of this magnitude is normal in March, when demand is at its highest. The strongest rise was recorded in Ontario (+8.2%), whereas British Columbia posted a slight decrease (-0.9%).

One of the factors that exerted downward pressure on the All-items index between February and March was a 0.6% reduction in prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles. This monthly decrease is attributed to increases in the financial incentives offered in March by some automotive vehicle manufacturers.

Prices for apples (-3.1%), oranges (-4.5%), bananas (-0.6%) and "other fresh fruits" (-7.7%) were lower in March, pushing down the index for fresh fruits by 5.5%.

Travellers in Canada enjoyed a 2.9% reduction in prices for traveller accommodation in March. It is normal to see lower prices in March, when winter activities are ending and vacationers are waiting for warmer weather to travel. Decreases were observed by residents of every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The seasonally adjusted CPI rose between February and March

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI was up 0.3% between February and March.

The indexes for transportation (+0.9%), shelter (+0.3%), clothing and footwear (+1.3%), alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.9%), food (+0.2%), health and personal care (+0.4%), as well as household operations and furnishings (+0.1%) pushed up the All-items index.

The seasonally adjusted index for recreation, education and reading (-0.2%) exerted downward pressure.

All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.9% between March 2004 and March 2005. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+5.9%), restaurant meal prices (+2.9%) and property taxes (+4.3%). The increase was partially offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies (-21.1%) and for traveller accommodation (-5.0%).

Between February and March, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 0.4%, largely under the influence of higher prices for women's clothing (+6.0%), travel tours (+5.0%) and men's clothing (+2.0%). The decrease in prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (-0.6%) accounted for most of the moderating effect on this increase.

Energy

The energy index climbed 9.5% between March 2004 and March 2005, mainly as a result of higher gasoline prices (+11.2%). Higher prices for fuel oil (+25.8%), natural gas (+10.3%), electricity (+3.4%), as well as for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+7.6%) also contributed to pushing up the energy index.

On a monthly basis, the energy index rose 3.0%, mainly owing to higher gasoline prices (+5.2%). Prices for fuel oil (+4.0%), natural gas (+1.2%) and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+2.5%) also served to push the index up. Electricity prices (-0.1%) alone exerted a very slight dampening effect on this increase.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free).

Available at 7 a.m. online under *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The March 2005 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 84, no. 3 (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The April Consumer Price Index will be released on May 20.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components (1992=100)

	Relative importance ¹	March 2005	February 2005	March 2004	February to March 2005	March 2004 to March 2005
unadjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00	126.5	125.8	123.6	0.6	2.3
Food	16.89	127.1	126.6	123.6	0.4	2.8
Shelter	26.75	123.0	122.6	119.0	0.3	3.4
Household operations and furnishings	10.58	115.7	115.5	115.3	0.2	0.3
Clothing and footwear	5.37	106.0	103.0	105.3	2.9	0.7
Transportation	19.79	148.3	147.0	142.8	0.9	3.9
Health and personal care	4.52	120.0	119.7	118.3	0.3	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	11.96	126.8	126.3	127.3	0.4	-0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	4.13	146.3	145.2	141.3	0.8	3.5
All-items (1986=100)		162.0				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992		79.1	79.5	80.9		
Special aggregates						
Goods	48.84	121.8	120.5	118.8	1.1	2.5
Services	51.16	131.9	131.7	129.0	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	74.27	123.4	123.0	121.6	0.3	1.5
Energy	8.84	156.9	152.3	143.3	3.0	9.5
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components ³	82.75	126.4	125.9	124.1	0.4	1.9

1. 2001 CPI basket weights at June 2004 prices, effective July 2004. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of the description of the survey 2301 (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, consult the Bank of Canada Web site (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit (1992=100)

	March 2005	February 2005	March 2004	February to March 2005	March 2004 to March 2005
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	125.0	124.5	121.3	0.4	3.1
Prince Edward Island	126.7	125.6	123.2	0.9	2.8
Nova Scotia	128.2	127.4	125.0	0.6	2.6
New Brunswick	126.6	125.6	123.6	0.8	2.4
Québec	122.9	122.0	120.0	0.7	2.4
Ontario	127.8	127.1	124.9	0.6	2.3
Manitoba	130.0	129.5	126.0	0.4	3.2
Saskatchewan	131.6	130.9	127.5	0.5	3.2
Alberta	132.7	131.9	130.3	0.6	1.8
British Columbia	124.1	123.8	121.6	0.2	2.1
Whitehorse	122.2	121.5	119.9	0.6	1.9
Yellowknife	122.0	121.9 ²	120.0 ²	0.1	1.7 ²
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	101.8	101.8	100.2	0.0	1.6

1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.

2. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife All-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.

Study: Federal Personal Income Tax: Slicing the Pie

1990 to 2002

The one-tenth of Canadian taxfilers who were in the highest earnings bracket provided more than one-half of the revenue from federal personal income tax in 2002, according to a new study. In addition, their share of the tax pie has been increasing since 1990.

In 1990, this 10% of taxfilers accounted for 46.0% of total federal personal income tax; by 2002, this group accounted for 52.6%. This increase reflects faster income growth and a smaller reduction in effective tax rates for this group relative to others.

At the other end of the scale, the one-half of taxfilers with the lowest incomes saw their share of the tax pie decline during the same period.

In 1990, this group accounted for 6.7% of total federal personal income tax paid; in 2002, this proportion had declined to 4.4%. In fact, this group paid less federal personal income tax in 2002 than in 1990, in spite of higher incomes.

Intermediate-income earners were the biggest winners in terms of effective tax rate. For this group, the rate went from \$11.75 in federal tax paid for each \$100 of income to \$10.14, a decline of \$1.61.

Incomes grew more rapidly than income tax

Between 1990 and 2002, Canadians saw their total income grow more rapidly than their federal personal income tax bill. While federal tax increased 49.4%, total income went up 63.8%.

However, this gap was entirely attributable to developments in just two years: 2001 and 2002. During this time, total income continued to rise while revenue from federal tax declined slightly.

This decrease in federal tax paid between 2000 and 2002 was due notably to a decline in marginal tax rates. The federal government lowered tax rates applicable to Canadians' incomes in 2001.

Capital losses registered as a result of the stock market decline of the early 2000s also contributed to the decline in federal tax revenues.

Thus, Canadians saw the effective federal tax rate, that is, the federal tax paid for each \$100 of income, decline during this 12-year period.

In 1990, taxfilers on average paid \$12.25 of federal tax for each \$100 of income. By 2002, the corresponding amount had declined to \$11.18, a difference of \$1.07.

Overall during this period, the effective federal tax rate ranged between \$11.00 and \$12.50 for each \$100 of income. However, there was one exception. In 1994, the effective federal tax rate was \$10.37 for each \$100 of income.

Note to readers

This report is based on a study published today in Analysis in Brief titled Federal Personal Income Tax: Slicing the Pie.

This study examines the evolution of income, federal tax on personal income and the effective tax rate between 1990 and 2002.

For the purposes of this study, taxfilers were divided into three groups: the 10% with the highest incomes; the 50% with the lowest incomes; and a group representing the remaining 40% of taxfilers who are called intermediate-income earners.

The personal income tax system is the largest source of revenue for the federal government. It is also the most important tool when it comes to maintaining a taxation system that's fair to everyone.

Canada currently has a progressive income tax system. This means that those who earn more should be taxed at higher rates. In other words, the high-income taxpayers should be paying a greater proportion of their income in taxes than the ones with lower incomes.

This result for 1994 was due to a change made to the federal personal income tax, more specifically the elimination of the \$100,000 capital gains exemption. This change prompted many taxfilers to realize capital gains accumulated over previous years.

This had a major impact on total income without, however, significantly affecting the total federal tax paid.

The 10% with the highest incomes paid more than one-half of federal personal income tax

The group comprising the 10% of taxfilers with the highest income (more than \$64,500 in 2002) provided more than 50% of the federal personal income tax revenue in 2002. Between 1990 and 2002, the share of federal tax paid by this group went from 46.0% to 52.6%.

This increase was attributable to two factors: a smaller drop in the effective tax rate than that of the other two groups of taxfilers, combined with an increase in their share of total income.

This group had the highest effective tax rate in 2002, even though the rate dropped during the 12-year period. In 1990, these individuals paid \$17.79 in federal tax for each \$100 of income. By 2002, this rate had declined to \$16.47. This decline of \$1.32 was the smallest of the three groups of taxfilers in this study.

On the other hand, this 10% of taxfilers was the only group whose share of total income increased during the 12-year period. In 1990, these individuals accounted for 31.7% of all income; by 2002, their share had risen to 35.7%.

Among the three groups of taxfilers, only those with the highest incomes contributed a share of federal personal income tax greater than their share of total income.

In 2002, their share of federal personal income tax was 52.6%, well above their 35.7% share of income.

In addition, this was the only group in which the gap between the share of income tax and share of income actually widened in the 12-year period.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

The analytical article *Federal Personal Income Tax: Slicing the Pie*, no. 24 (11-621-MIE2005024, free) is

now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Business enterprises*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Duane Hayes (613-951-3764), Tax Data Division. ■

Other releases

Study: Diverging trends in unionization 1981 to 2004

Unionization rates have diverged markedly across groups of workers during the past two decades, according to a new study.

For instance, the unionization rate of men aged 25 to 34 fell by almost 20 percentage points, dropping from 43% in 1981 to 24% in 2004. In contrast, the percentage of women aged 45 to 64 who are unionized rose by 8 points (from 32% to 40%) during the same period.

Roughly one-third of the decline in young men's union coverage was due to their growing concentration in industries that typically have low union coverage.

About 40% of the increase in the union coverage of women aged 45 to 64 was associated with their growing tendency to be employed in high-coverage industries such as public services.

The decline in union coverage of young males has affected their pay rates. It accounts for about one-fifth of the 10% drop in hourly wages young men experienced between 1981 and 1998.

The study is based on data from three household surveys covering the same labour force population over the study period. "Unionization rate" is defined as the percentage of employees belonging to a union, and does not include those who are covered by a collective agreement but do not belong to a union.

In 2004, about 31% of Canadian workers belonged to a union, down from 38% in 1981. Most of the decline occurred between 1989 and 1998, after which the rate became quite stable.

Unionization in Canada has become far more polarized by age, the study found. Younger workers, particularly those under 35, experienced more pronounced declines in union membership than older workers.

Trends in union membership also varied from industry to industry. A sharp decline in the commercial sector was responsible for an overall decline in union membership between 1981 and 2004.

Unionization has been historically low in some industries such as consumer services, business services, agriculture, and fishing and trapping. Yet goods-producing and distributing industries, where the union presence has traditionally been higher, also experienced large declines.

Forestry and mining saw the largest decline in unionization for both sexes, falling from 46.0% in 1981 to 26.3% in 1998. Construction and manufacturing came next with declines of nearly 13% each.

Blue collar workers, especially those earning between \$15.00 and \$19.99 per hour, experienced the largest declines in union membership. This is consistent with falling numbers in the goods-producing and distribution sectors.

Declines were also larger among men who had not completed a university degree than among those who had.

Union membership dropped in all provinces between 1981 and 2004. Saskatchewan and Manitoba saw the smallest declines and were still above the national average in 2004.

Rates fell the most in New Brunswick and British Columbia, where particularly large declines occurred in the commercial sector. In New Brunswick, for example, unionization fell by almost half, from 29% to 16%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3804, 3853 and 3701.

The article "Diverging trends in unionization" is now available in the April 2005 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 6, no. 4 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608; rene.morissette@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Railway carloadings

February 2005

For the first time in five years, Canadian railways hauled more freight in February than they did in January, thanks mainly to big gains in potash and coal as well as in dried vegetables shipments destined for Asian markets.

Railways hauled 22.2 million metric tonnes in February, 3.1% more than they did in January. Traditionally, rail freight traffic in Canada slows considerably during February.

However, loadings this February were 1.4 million tonnes higher than in the same month last year, and 3.1 million tonnes higher than in February 2003.

Non-intermodal loadings totalled 20.1 million tonnes in February, up 3.3% from January. About 254,000 carloads were required to carry the non-intermodal freight in February.

Loadings of fresh, dried or chilled vegetables took the spotlight, increasing three-fold from January. Canadian pulse crops, such as peas, beans and lentils,

which make up an important part of the fresh, dried or chilled vegetables, are in strong demand in India and China.

According to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the use of pulse crops as food is concentrated in developing countries, which accounts for about 90% of global food pulse consumption.

Among the top commodity groups, railways carried 1.6 million tonnes of potash, the highest level for February in five years. Potash shipments, most of which are destined for the United States, were up 355 500 metric tonnes from February 2004.

In addition, coal loadings, still driven by strong world demand, rose 7.7% from January and 13.5% compared from February 2004.

Loadings of intermodal freight, that is, containers and trailers hauled on flat cars, remained relatively unchanged from January. However, it appears that the proportion of trailers on flat cars is losing ground over containers on flat cars.

In February, freight arriving from the United States, either destined for or passing through Canada, totalled 2.3 million tonnes, about the same as January.

Compared to February 2004, non-intermodal loadings were up 6.4%, while intermodal rose 9.4%. Traffic received from the United States was up 9.1% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The February 2005 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 82, no. 2 (52-001-XIE, \$9 / \$83) 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 Unit (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries 2004

Combined sales of flowers and vegetables had record sales of \$2.16 billion in 2004, which marginally eclipsed the previous year's \$2.09 billion in sales.

The Canadian greenhouse industry, which has expanded rapidly throughout the past several years, continued to grow in 2004 by an additional 3.5 million square feet. Almost all of the gain was a result of expansion in vegetable area in Ontario and British Columbia. Ontario continues to lead the nation with just over half of the total area under glass and plastic followed by British Columbia (26%) and Quebec (12%).

Canadians continued to spend more money on sod and nursery products. Combined sales were just shy of \$675 million as people put more money into their gardens and yards. This trend coincides with high building permit numbers that show the demand for new dwellings soared and the number of housing starts hit an all time high in 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3416.

The 2004 issue of *Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries* (22-202-XIB, \$31) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact William Parsons (613-951-8727; bill.parsons@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending April 16, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 16 totalled 312 198 metric tonnes, up 1.7% from 306 959 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.7% from 324 278 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of April 16 was 4 688 911 tonnes, down 1.4% from 4 755 592 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

Analysis in Brief: Federal Personal Income Tax: Slicing the Pie, 1990 to 2002, no. 24
Catalogue number 11-621-MIE2005024
(free).

Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries, 2004
Catalogue number 22-202-XIB (\$31).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, February 2005,
Vol. 82, no. 2
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$9/\$83).

The Consumer Price Index, March 2005, Vol. 84, no. 3
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB (\$9/\$83).

The Consumer Price Index, March 2005, Vol. 84, no. 3
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB (\$12/\$111).

Retail Trade, February 2005, Vol. 77, no 2
Catalogue number 63-005-XIE (\$18/\$166).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
February 2005, Vol. 71, no. 2
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE (\$15/\$142).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, April 2005,
Vol. 6, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE (\$6/\$52).

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-XIE-001-XIE	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 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.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: April 25 to 29

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Study: Low-paid work and economically vulnerable families	1981 to 2004
25	Study: Manufacturing in 2004: Year-end review by province	2004
26	Study: Labour markets, business activity and mobility in Canadian metropolitan areas	1981 to 2001
26	Employment Insurance	February 2005
27	Provincial and territorial economic accounts	2004
27	Study: Wholesale trade: A growing industry	1997-2003
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	March 2005
28	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 2005
28	Employment, earnings and hours	February 2005
29	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2005