Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 17, 2005
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

(continued on page 2)

Spending Patterns in Canada
2003

Spending Patterns in Canada presents analysis and key tables from the annual Survey of Household Spending (SHS). The survey gathers information about household spending in Canada on a wide variety of goods and services — from food and shelter to education and health care. SHS also collects data about dwelling characteristics, household appliances, home entertainment and communications equipment, and vehicles.

The publication includes analytical articles covering topics such as recent trends in household spending, the effect of income level on spending patterns, regional variations in spending, and possession of household equipment for different types of households.

Also included are data tables presenting summary-level spending information by province/territory, metropolitan area, income quintile, housing tenure, and type of household.

Spending Patterns in Canada, 2003 (62-202-XIE, $36) is now available. See *How to order products*. Data from the 2003 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on December 13, 2004.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division.

Releases

Wholesale trade

April 2005

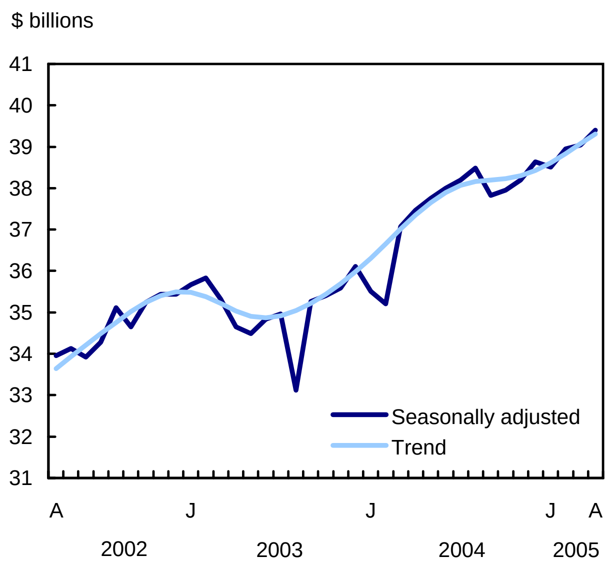
Wholesale sales chalked up a third consecutive monthly increase in April, growing 0.9% to $39.4 billion. Excluding the automotive sector, sales rose 0.4%.

Since September 2003, total wholesale sales have generally been rising, with strength in most trade groups. Previously, lower sales of motor vehicles were the main reason for the decline that began in April 2003.

In April, sales increased in four of the seven wholesale trade sectors. The largest increases were in the "other products" category (+6.8%) and the automotive products sector (+3.5%). The steepest declines were in the food, beverages and tobacco products sector (-2.3%) and the machinery and electronic equipment sector (-1.7%).

In constant dollars, wholesale sales increased 1.1% in April.

Wholesale sales increase for the third straight month



Sales of "other products" rebound

After falling 2.9% in March, sales in the "other products" category grew 6.8% in April, their strongest monthly advance since January 2002. The main sources of this growth were wholesalers of chemicals and other farm supplies, who accounted for approximately 30% of sales in this category. Since September 2003, sales in the "other products" category, while unstable, have generally been rising on the strength of global demand, notably from China.

Sales up in both components of the automotive sector

Sales of motor vehicle wholesalers grew 2.6% in April. Since July 2004, the trend in wholesale sales in the automotive sector has been slightly downward. Previously, sales had gone through a period of increases that began in September 2003.

Sales of motor vehicle parts wholesalers also grew in April (+6.8%). This increase more than offset the 5.8% decline in March. Wholesalers in this industry, who sell primarily to retailers and dealers, have posted generally rising sales since January 2004.

Sales down in the machinery and electronic equipment, and the food, beverages and tobacco product sectors

After three straight months of increases, sales in the machinery and electronic equipment sector declined 1.7% in April. This decrease was especially evident in the sales of computer and electronic equipment wholesalers (-4.0%). The fierce competition in this industry and falling prices for many of the products may have affected the value of wholesale sales. After generally rising since October 2003, sales in this industry began to decline at the start of the fourth quarter of 2004 and have since struggled to make up lost ground.

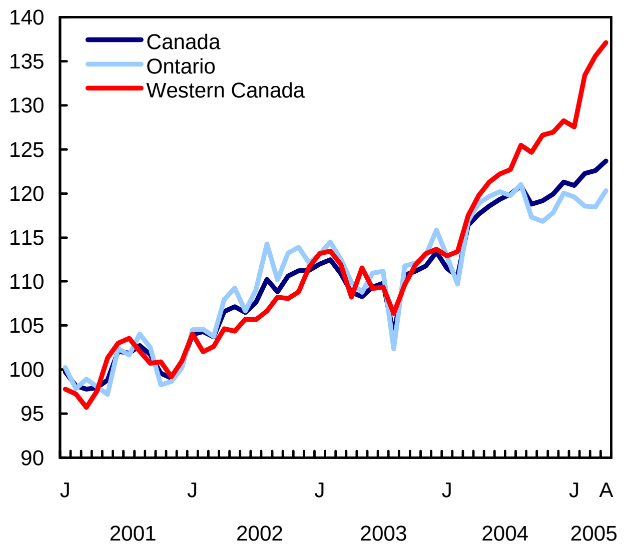
Wholesale sales of food, beverages and tobacco products declined in April (-2.3%), almost wiping out the 2.6% increase in March.

Western Canada leads national growth

Since the start of 2004, wholesale sales across Canada have grown on average 0.7% a month. During the same period, wholesalers in western Canada have averaged monthly sales increases of 1.3% compared to 0.5% for the rest of Canada. Strong demand for natural resources, especially in the United States and Pacific Rim countries, has been the main reason for this growth in the West.

Western Canada leads national growth

Index 2001=100



Wholesale sales surged 10.9% in Manitoba in April, the fifth rise in six months. The increase was attributable to the "other products" category and the motor vehicles group. As in the Western provinces in general, cumulative sales for the first four months of the year were up substantially compared to last year (+12%).

Alberta wholesalers posted a seventh straight sales increase in April, rising 1.6% to $4.6 billion. Increases were reported in a number of groups, including machinery and equipment and the "other products" category. Cumulative sales since the start of the year were 18.2% higher compared to the same period in 2004. Since September 2003, total wholesale sales in Alberta have generally been rising.

Wholesalers in Ontario also saw sales pick up 1.6% in April, but this was their first increase in four months. Unlike in the Western provinces, wholesale sales in Ontario, which account for some 50% of Canada's wholesale trade, have seen their monthly average growth lag behind the Canadian total since the start of 2004. Since the end of the third quarter of 2004, the trend for wholesale sales in Ontario has flattened, owing in part to the strong concentration of the motor vehicles group (75%) and the computer and electronic products group (approximately 65%) in the province, two sectors that have experienced sizable declines in the last few quarters.

Inventory-to-sales ratio edges down

With the stability in inventories (-0.1%) combined with strong sales, the inventory-to-sales ratio slipped to 1.20, down from 1.21 in March. Since October 2004, this ratio has generally been stable following a period of declines that began in October 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The April 2005 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, $15/$150) will be available soon.

Wholesale trade estimates for May will be released on July 20.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; 613-293-3368; *jean.lebreux@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	April 2004	January 2005r	February 2005r	March 2005r	April 2005p	March to April 2005	April 2004 to April 2005	March 2005r	April 2005p
	Wholesale inventories							Inventory-to-sales ratio	
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions					% change			
Inventories	**43,911**	**47,456**	**47,049**	**47,375**	**47,323**	**-0.1**	**7.8**	**1.21**	**1.20**
Farm products	137	154	157	150	147	-1.7	7.5	0.37	0.34
Food products	4,450	4,325	4,426	4,412	4,527	2.6	1.7	0.65	0.69
Alcohol and tobacco	295	310	303	300	299	-0.5	1.1	0.44	0.45
Apparel	1,469	1,582	1,582	1,627	1,650	1.4	12.3	2.04	2.10
Household and personal products	3,425	3,719	3,507	3,480	3,435	-1.3	0.3	1.40	1.39
Pharmaceuticals	2,413	2,603	2,550	2,637	2,766	4.9	14.6	1.12	1.19
Motor vehicles	4,249	4,324	4,270	4,236	4,087	-3.5	-3.8	0.74	0.69
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,929	3,242	3,080	3,022	3,073	1.7	4.9	2.03	1.93
Building supplies	4,466	4,745	4,832	4,864	4,872	0.2	9.1	1.53	1.48
Metal products	1,785	2,340	2,348	2,390	2,441	2.1	36.8	2.02	2.04
Lumber and millwork	1,002	1,146	1,132	1,155	1,206	4.5	20.4	0.94	0.98
Machinery and equipment	8,245	8,792	8,935	9,277	9,020	-2.8	9.4	2.55	2.46
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,513	1,461	1,394	1,373	1,357	-1.1	-10.3	0.52	0.54
Office and professional equipment	2,430	2,512	2,495	2,387	2,475	3.7	1.8	1.32	1.40
Other products	5,102	6,200	6,038	6,066	5,967	-1.6	17.0	1.31	1.21

r *revised.*
p *preliminary.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	April 2004	January 2005[r]	February 2005[r]	March 2005[r]	April 2005[p]	March to April 2005	April 2004 to April 2005
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	**37,462**	**38,513**	**38,950**	**39,038**	**39,401**	**0.9**	**5.2**
Farm products	**451**	**469**	**478**	**407**	**432**	**6.1**	**-4.2**
Food, beverages and tobacco products	**7,017**	**7,036**	**7,240**	**7,429**	**7,257**	**-2.3**	**3.4**
Food products	6,351	6,373	6,571	6,750	6,588	-2.4	3.7
Alcohol and tobacco	666	663	669	679	669	-1.5	0.5
Personal and household goods	**5,198**	**5,525**	**5,459**	**5,641**	**5,583**	**-1.0**	**7.4**
Apparel	699	751	747	796	786	-1.2	12.4
Household and personal products	2,288	2,448	2 ,436	2,492	2,464	-1.1	7.7
Pharmaceuticals	2,210	2,326	2,277	2,353	2,334	-0.8	5.6
Automotive products	**7,815**	**7,344**	**7 379**	**7,246**	**7,496**	**3.5**	**-4.1**
Motor vehicles	6,343	5,738	5,798	5,758	5,907	2.6	-6.9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,472	1,606	1,580	1,488	1,589	6.8	8.0
Building materials	**5,098**	**5,589**	**5,641**	**5,593**	**5,728**	**2.4**	**12.4**
Building supplies	2,992	3,075	3,185	3,187	3,296	3.4	10.2
Metal products	1,025	1,211	1,207	1,182	1,195	1.1	16.6
Lumber and millwork	1,081	1,302	1,248	1,225	1,237	1.0	14.4
Machinery and electronic equipment	**7,433**	**7,949**	**7,979**	**8,087**	**7,954**	**-1.7**	**7.0**
Machinery and equipment	3,202	3,529	3,675	3,643	3,662	0.5	14.4
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,568	2,641	2,544	2,631	2,527	-4.0	-1.6
Office and professional equipment	1,662	1,780	1,760	1,813	1,764	-2.7	6.1
Other products	**4,450**	**4,601**	**4,774**	**4,635**	**4,949**	**6.8**	**11.2**
Total: Excluding automobiles	**29,647**	**31,169**	**31,571**	**31,792**	**31,904**	**0.4**	**7.6**
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	214	205	212	211	218	3.7	2.3
Prince Edward Island	50	49	54	51	50	-1.3	1.2
Nova Scotia	516	491	527	507	520	2.5	0.7
New Brunswick	451	439	446	427	426	-0.3	-5.7
Quebec	7,126	7,496	7,570	7,565	7,483	-1.1	5.0
Ontario	19,727	19,841	19,677	19,658	19,966	1.6	1.2
Manitoba	950	992	1,021	1,008	1,118	10.9	17.7
Saskatchewan	960	1,044	1,217	1,121	1,146	2.2	19.4
Alberta	3,823	4,251	4,357	4,490	4,562	1.6	19.3
British Columbia	3,624	3,677	3,829	3,977	3,888	-2.2	7.3
Yukon	7	7	7	8	7	-11.7	6.2
Northwest Territories	13	18	31	14	15	8.5	14.8
Nunavut	2	2	2	2	1	-42.1	-21.5

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

■

Study: Does inflation vary with income?

1992 to 2004

Inflation varied with income at certain points in time between 1992 and 2004, according to a new study. The highest and lowest income groups took turns experiencing higher price increases, but at the end of the 12-year period, their total inflation rates were almost on par.

This study examined the inflation rates of the 20% of households with the lowest incomes and the 20% with the highest incomes between January 1992 and February 2004.

Between January 1992 and February 2004, prices rose 24.7% for the one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes, or an annual average rate of 1.86%. On the other hand, they increased 24.4% for the one-fifth with the highest incomes, or 1.83% a year on average.

Beginning in early 1994, lower-income households experienced two years of relatively lower inflation. Then after January 2001, conditions reversed and the higher-income households saw relatively lower inflation.

Over the entire 12-year span, long-term price trends of a few items actually favoured higher-income households. In large part, this was because of constant lower-than average price increases of certain items, such as household electronics and computer equipment. These figure more prominently in the expenditure baskets of higher-income households.

However, at the national level, the effect of these long-term price trends was balanced out by the impact of other items such as rent, whose low average price increases benefited lower-income households.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is widely used to monitor changes in the general level of consumer prices, or in other words, the rate of inflation. Since the purchasing power of money is affected by changes in prices, the CPI is a useful tool for virtually all Canadians.

Taking turns experiencing lower inflation

In general, between January 1992 and January 2001, lower-income households experienced lower rates of inflation than higher-income households.

As a result, by January 2001, the typical lower-income household in Canada would have experienced an overall CPI increase of 1.53% per year, while the average higher-income household saw higher inflation at 1.65%.

In early 2001, however, conditions reversed, and higher-income households experienced lower inflation. Their rate was an average of 2.07% per year between January 2001 and February 2004, compared with 2.61% for the average lower-income household.

However, by February 2004, the overall inflation rates of lower- and higher-income households in Canada between 1992 and 2004 were almost equal.

Large differences in spending patterns

These two sets of households experienced differences in overall price increases because they have different spending patterns.

In other words, when a particular item increases in price, its impact is different for two distinct groups if they consume it in different amounts relative to their overall spending.

For example, lower-income households spend a much larger share of their expenditures on food purchased from stores. Higher-income households tend to spend a larger share than other groups on food at restaurants.

In addition, few higher-income households are renters, while few low-income households are homeowners. For this reason, their shelter-related expenses differ, with lower-income households paying on average 23.5% on rent and tenants' expenses compared to only 3.7% for the higher-income group.

Lower-income households also spend a smaller proportion of their expenditures on utilities, such as home heating and water, because these are sometimes included with rent.

Lower-income households saw lower inflation until 2001

From January 1992 to January 2001, lower-income households in Canada experienced relatively lower inflation — mostly because of smaller price increases for rent, food in stores and tobacco prices. At the same time, higher prices for automobiles and gasoline raised inflation for higher-income households.

However, lower price increases for household electronics, clothing and mortgage interest payments moderated the CPI increases of higher-income households.

On average after 1992, rents increased at a slower rate than the overall CPI, slowing the growth in the inflation rate for lower-income households. However, some of this difference was countered by slow price increases of mortgage interest payments, which increased by just over 10%, while the overall CPI increased by almost 17%.

This had the impact of tempering CPI increases of mortgage-paying households, which are very rarely found in the lowest income quintile.

Automobile prices increased rapidly in the years leading up to 1998, when they levelled off. By January 2001, car prices across Canada were over 25% higher compared to January 1992, which increased the inflation rate for higher-income households compared with lower-income households.

After January 2001, the situation changed and lower-income households experienced higher price increases, largely due to higher tobacco prices starting in 2002. By February 2004, tobacco prices were almost 80% higher compared with January 2001, which pushed up inflation for lower-income households by about 1.3 percentage points compared to the higher-income group.

Continuing lower rent increases, however, helped moderate inflation in lower-income households.

The price of automobiles, an item that figures more prominently in the expenditure basket of higher-income households, decreased slightly from January 2001 to February 2004, lowering inflation for higher-income households during this period.

Provincial differences larger

From January 1992 to February 2004, differences in the inflation rates of higher- and lower-income households within provinces were smaller than the differences in inflation among the provinces themselves.

This is because the price movements of some important items, such as tuition fees, utilities (gas, electricity), mortgage interest payments and car insurance differ significantly from province-to-province. Some of these differences were also due to the spending patterns of higher- and lower-income households, which change according to province.

Because of these price factors and spending pattern differences, total inflation rates for households of various income groups differed among the provinces between 1992 and 2004. In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, relatively lower-income households experienced higher price increases, while the opposite was true in Ontario and Quebec.

One example of different price movements is that of mortgage interest payments, whose prices did not increase evenly across the country. For example, in Quebec, the mortgage interest payments increased by almost 34% between January 1992 and February 2004, while Ontario homeowners experienced an increase of less than 14%. On the other hand, homeowners in British Columbia saw their mortgage interest payments fall by 12% on average.

The differences were due not so much to differences in mortgage rates as in house prices and the distribution of the housing stocks.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2301 and 3508.

The analytical article *Does Inflation Vary with Income?* 1992 to 2004, no. 30 (11-621-MIE2005030, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series (11-621-MIE).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Radu Chiru (613-951-3998), Prices Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

April 2005

Sales at large retailers increased for the fourth consecutive month in April, with a gain of 0.3%. This followed a period of weakness in the final few months of 2004. Prior to this, sales at large retailers had generally been increasing throughout 2004.

With a few exceptions, sales of most commodity groups remained stable in April. Stronger growth was seen in clothing, footwear and accessory sales, as well as health and personal care products. One commodity group saw a notable decline in April, namely the other goods and services group.

Clothing, footwear and accessories posted a 2.3% increase in April, the most sizeable increase among the major commodity groups. Footwear sales were particularly strong, jumping 6.2% after a 5.5% drop in March. Women's clothing sales provided about half of the group's overall increase, with a 2.5% gain. Women's clothing sales were fairly stable during most of 2004, but by the end of the year and continuing into 2005, sales moved strongly upward at large retailers. Sales of men's clothing, which are typically about half of women's, also showed strength in April, with a 2.2% increase. Boy's and girl's clothing sales, as well as jewellery and watch sales, decreased at large retailers during the month.

Health and personal care product sales rose 1.8% on broadly based gains. Sales of prescription and non-prescription eyewear jumped 12.4% in April. Eyewear sales have been increasing in recent months, after a period of flat sales which began in the summer of 2004. Of the remaining commodities in this group, personal care products such as cosmetics, fragrances, and other toiletries were up 1.6%. Drugs, which include prescription as well as over-the-counter sales, were also up 1.6% compared to March.

The other goods and services commodity group retrenched in April, declining 2.1% following a 5.3% increase in March sales. Automotive fuels and additive sales continued to climb, gaining 6.0% and marching in step with higher prices at the pump. However, rising fuel sales were not enough to offset a sharp drop in tobacco sales at large retailers during the month. Tobacco sales dropped 12.9% in April, losing ground after an 8.7% gain in March.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	April 2004	March 2005[r]	April 2005[p]	March to April 2005	April 2004 to April 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Commodity					
Food and beverages	2,482	2,703	2,695	-0.3	8.6
Health and personal care products	758	794	809	1.8	6.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,339	1,390	1,422	2.3	6.2
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	1,163	1,208	1,204	-0.3	3.6
Housewares	348	350	354	1.0	1.5
Hardware, lawn and garden products	318	333	334	0.2	5.1
Sporting and leisure goods	412	429	432	0.7	4.9
All other goods and services	893	963	943	-2.1	5.6
Total	**7,713**	**8,172**	**8,193**	**0.3**	**6.2**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	March 2005[r]	April 2004	April 2005[p]	April 2004 to April 2005
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	2,739	2,517	2,710	7.7
Health and personal care products	772	732	790	8.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,156	1,262	1,359	7.7
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	999	969	1,027	6.0
Housewares	315	321	331	3.2
Hardware, lawn and garden products	241	391	411	5.0
Sporting and leisure goods	332	362	361	-0.3
All other goods and services	863	862	917	6.4
Total	**7,417**	**7,415**	**7,906**	**6.6**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent approximately 26% of total annual retail sales, or 35% excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

All data in this release are adjusted for seasonality and all percentages are month-to-month changes unless otherwise indicated. Results from the Monthly

Survey of Large Retailers are classified according to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module online.

Data for the group of large retailers for May will be released on July 18.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

May 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 405,695 aircraft take-offs and landings in May, up 6.0% compared with May 2004 (382,597 movements). Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 27 airports in May. Only one airport reported a decline of greater than 20% in May compared with 2 airports a month earlier.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 3.1% (+8,460 movements) in May compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 13.2% (+14,638 movements) in May compared with May 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in May showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 14.2% increase (+993 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal to a decline of 14.0% (-1,136 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Of the top 10 airports, 7 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 4 airports in April 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 49.2% increase (+1,638 movements) at Chicoutimi/St-Honoré to a decline of 16.8% (-1,530 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Of the top 10 airports, 8 recorded increases in local movements, no change from April 2005.

The May issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 5 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

June 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on June 1 totalled 65,977 metric tonnes, up 25.0% from a year ago.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

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

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending June 11, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 11 totalled 293 286 metric tonnes, down 7.0% from 315 214 tonnes a week earlier and down 8.1% from 319 076 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of June 11 was 7 125 771 tonnes, down 1.7% from 7 247 205 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: Does Inflation Vary with Income?, 1992 to 2004, no. 30
Catalogue number 11-621-MIE2005030
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, May 2005, Vol. 4, no. 5
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Spending Patterns in Canada, 2003
Catalogue number 62-202-XIE ($36).

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:

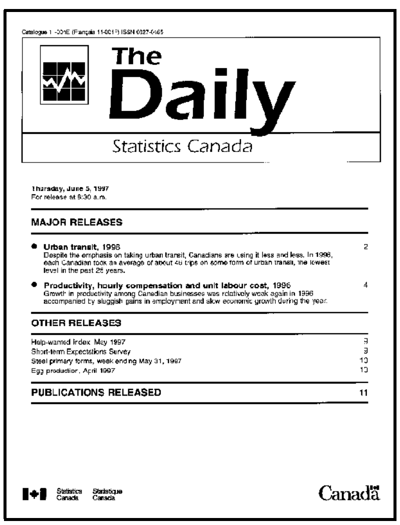
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

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.


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

The Daily
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 46 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.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
Canada

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".

Release dates: June 20 to 24

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	**Foreign control in the Canadian economy**	2003
21	**Retail trade**	April 2005
21	**Study: Social relationships in rural and urban Canada**	2003
22	**Canada's international investment position**	First quarter 2005
22	**Leading indicators**	May 2005
23	**Field crop reporting series: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas**	June 2005
23	**Aboriginal conditions in census metropolitan areas**	1981 to 2001
23	**Employment, earnings and hours**	April 2005
24	**Consumer Price Index**	May 2005
24	**National balance sheet accounts**	First quarter 2005