



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 14, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

### Releases

#### Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2005 3

An estimated 7% of women and 6% of men in a current or previous spousal relationship encountered spousal violence during the five years up to and including 2004, according to a comprehensive new report on family violence.

#### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 2005 6

Despite declines in the transportation sector, manufacturers' shipments were essentially unchanged in May at \$50.2 billion. Meanwhile, unfilled orders increased for the fourth time in five months.

Dairy statistics, May 2005 10

Primary iron and steel, May 2005 10

Natural gas transportation and distribution, February 2005 10

(continued on page 2)

#### Canadian Economic Observer

July 2005

The July issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian Economic Observer*, analyses current economic conditions and summarizes the major economic events that occurred in June. 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.

The *Canadian Economic Observer, Historical Statistical Supplement* is also released today. The supplement contains annual historical data for all series reported monthly in *Canadian Economic Observer*.

The July 2005 Internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 18, no. 7 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182) is now available. The *Canadian Economic Observer, Historical Statistical Supplement* (11-210-XIB, \$23) is also available. See *How to order products*.

The paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 18, no. 7 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) and the *Canadian Economic Observer, Historical Statistical Supplement* (11-210-XPB, \$28) will be available on July 21.

For more information about the *Canadian Economic Observer*, go on the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *National Accounts*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group.



Statistics  
Canada Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

**New products**

---

**11**

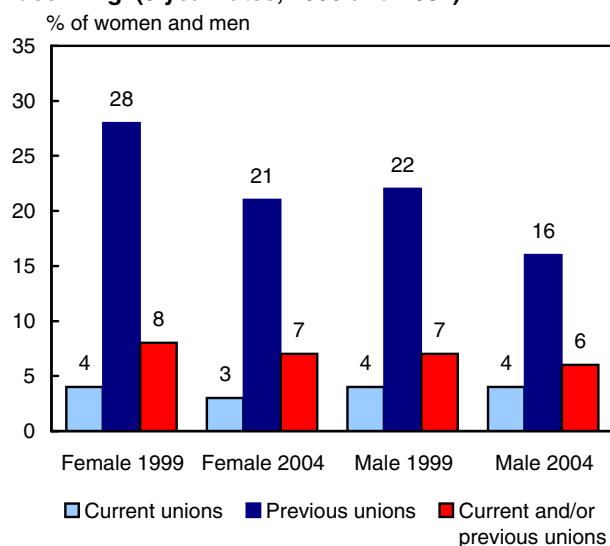
## Releases

### Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile

2005

An estimated 7% of women and 6% of men in a current or previous spousal relationship encountered spousal violence during the five years up to and including 2004, according to a comprehensive new report on family violence.

#### Spousal violence amongst previous partners declining (5 year rates, 1999 and 2004)



**Note:** All unions include common-law partners.

The report, which uses data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS), showed that the overall five-year rate of spousal violence has remained unchanged at 7% since 1999. This means that an estimated 653,000 women and 546,000 men encountered some form of violence by a current or previous spouse or common-law partner.

Rates of spousal violence were highest among certain segments of the population: those aged 15 to 24; those in relationships of three years or less; those who had separated; and those in common-law unions.

However, rates of spousal violence amongst previous partners who had had contact with their former partner in the past five years declined from 28% in 1999 to 21% in 2004 for women and from 22% to 16% for men.

#### Note to readers

This release is based on the 2005 edition of the report *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*, available today. This report provides estimates on the nature and extent of family violence and trends over time.

The release focuses on spousal violence and stalking experienced by both women and men as reported to the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization. It also provides the most recent police-reported data on family-related violence against children and youth, and seniors.

The 2004 GSS repeated the 1999 GSS module that measured spousal violence against women and men in current and previous spousal and common-law relationships. These results are compared to the 1999 survey results.

The 2004 GSS was also the first attempt by Statistics Canada to measure the nature and extent of stalking in the general population. About 24,000 people aged 15 and older were interviewed between January and December 2004.

National data from the Homicide Survey are included for 1961 to 2003 to analyze family-related homicide-suicides. The Homicide Survey is also used to examine family-related homicides of older persons and children and youth between 1994 and 2003.

While about three-quarters of these individuals indicated that the violence occurred during the marital or common-law union, one-half of women victims and one-third of men victims said the violence either continued or occurred after separation.

Data show that the nature and consequences of spousal violence were more severe for women than for men. Female victims of spousal violence were more than twice as likely to be injured as male victims. Women were also three times more likely to fear for their life, and twice as likely to be the targets of more than 10 violent episodes.

This report also provides information on stalking, otherwise known as criminal harassment, and family related homicide-suicides.

Overall, 11% of women and 7% of men aged 15 and older stated that they were stalked in a way that caused them to fear for their safety or the safety of someone close to them. This was the equivalent of 1.4 million women and just under one million men. Among victims of stalking, 9% of women reported that they had been stalked by either a current or previous spouse, or a common-law partner, twice the proportion of 4% among men.

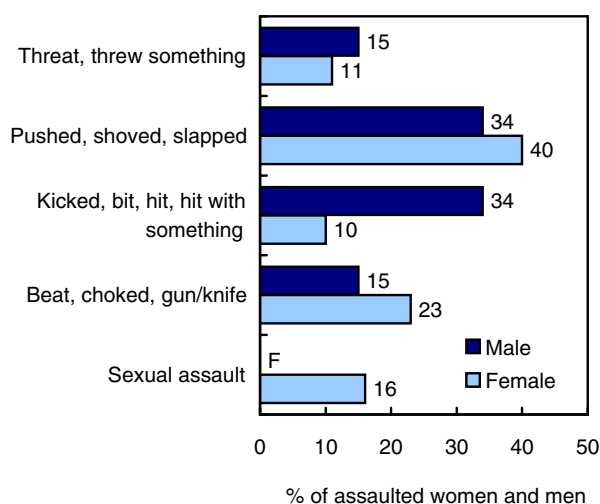
Between 1961 and 2003, 1 in 10 solved homicides were cases in which the suspect took his or her own life following the homicide. About three-quarters of these

victims of homicide-suicides were killed by a family member.

### Spousal violence: Risk factors

Rates of spousal violence were found to be highest among certain segments of the population. People who were aged 15 to 24 were more than twice as likely to be victims of spousal violence as those 35 and older. Rates were three times higher in relationships of three years or less than relationships that were more than ten years in duration. Data also showed that rates of spousal violence were three times more likely in common-law relationships than marital unions.

#### More women experience serious violence than men



F too unreliable to be published

People whose partner was a heavy drinker (a heavy drinker was defined as someone who consumes five or more drinks on five or more occasions in a given month) were six times more likely to experience spousal violence than those whose partner never drank in excess of five drinks.

In cases of current relationships in which emotional abuse existed, 25% of women and 19% of men experienced violence. Examples of emotional abuse include being isolated from family and friends, having no access to family income, or having property or possessions destroyed.

In contrast, in current relationships where there was no emotional abuse, 1% of women and 2% of men experienced violence.

The survey indicates that the risk of violence is particularly elevated at the time of separation, especially in the case of women. One-third (34%) of women who experienced violence during their relationship said that the violence increased in severity or frequency after separation. The number of men who reported violence during their relationship was too small to produce reliable estimates.

Data suggest that Aboriginal people were three times more likely to be victims of spousal violence. Overall, 21% of Aboriginal people, or 24% of Aboriginal women and 18% of Aboriginal men, said that they had suffered violence from a current or previous spouse or common-law partner in the five-year period up to 2004. This was the case for 7% of non-Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal victims were also more likely to state that they were beaten, choked, threatened with or had a gun or knife used against them, or were sexually assaulted.

#### Severity of spousal violence greater for women

Overall, the survey found that women were more likely to experience more serious forms of spousal violence than men.

Nearly one-quarter (23%) of female victims reported that the most serious form of violence experienced was being beaten, choked, or threatened by having a gun or knife used against them. This was the case for 15% of male victims.

About 44% of female victims of spousal violence indicated that they suffered injury because of the violence, more than twice the proportion of 19% among male victims. In addition, 13% of female victims sought medical attention, compared with only 2% of male victims.

Over one-third of women victims said that the violence was reported to the police, compared to 17% of men victims. In addition, 38% of women who reported to the police also sought a restraining order, more than twice the proportion of men.

#### Stalking: Women twice as likely to be harassed by previous partner

According to the General Social Survey, 9% of the population aged 15 and over, or 2.3 million people, were stalked in the five-year period up to 2004. Stalking includes repeated and unwanted attention that causes a person to fear for their safety or the safety of someone known to them, such as receiving obscene phone calls, being spied on, or being intimidated or threatened.

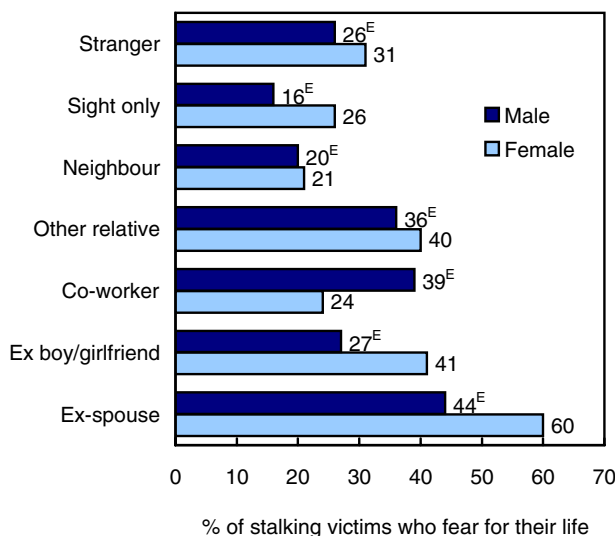
Among those who were stalked, the majority knew their stalkers, as less than one-quarter of victims were harassed by a stranger.

Female victims of stalking were more likely than male victims to report being stalked by an ex-intimate partner, including previous spouses and boyfriends. Conversely, male victims were more likely than female victims to be harassed by an acquaintance.

Overall, female victims were twice as likely as male victims to be stalked by a previous spouse. Similarly, 11% of female victims and 6% of male victims reported being stalked by a previous boyfriend or girlfriend. Only 1% of female victims reported being stalked by a current spouse or boyfriend. The number of men stalked by a current partner was too small to produce reliable estimates.

#### Victims stalked by an ex-spouse more likely to fear their life is in danger

Stalker-victim relationship



<sup>E</sup> use with caution

Victims pursued by a stalker with whom they had had an intimate relationship were more likely to be stalked for a longer period of time relative to those who were stalked by a stranger or an acquaintance. Over 60% of stalking victims pursued by an ex-spouse were harassed for over one year.

Those stalked by a previous spouse were also more likely to report to the police. About 49% of stalking victims pursued by a previous spouse reported the stalking to the police, compared with just over one-third of victims pursued by a stranger or an acquaintance.

Victims who were stalked by a previous spouse were more likely to seek a restraining order. Over one-third of those stalked in these situations reported seeking a

restraining order. In contrast, 13% of those stalked by someone from a previous dating relationship sought an order, as did 11% of those stalked by an acquaintance and 4% stalked by a stranger.

#### Homicide-suicides among families

Between 1961 and 2003, there were 1,994 cases of solved homicides in which the suspect took his/her own life following the homicide. These cases represented 10% of all solved homicides.

About three-quarters of victims of homicide-suicides were killed by a family member, while the remainder involved an acquaintance or a stranger. Over one-half (57%) of family homicide-suicides involved spouses, and of these incidents, virtually all (97%) involved female victims killed by a male spouse.

Since 1991, when data became available to distinguish between the various types of spousal relationships, victims of spousal homicide-suicide were killed by a legally married (42%), separated (30%), common-law (23%) or a divorced husband (3%). About 2% of spousal homicide-suicide victims were male spouses killed by a female spouse.

One-quarter of the homicide-suicides, which occurred between 1961 and 2003, involved children and youth aged 18 and under. The vast majority of these were family-related. The accused involved in family-related homicide-suicides against a child or youth was most often a parent of the victim. In 66% of cases, the accused was the father, in 27% the mother, and in 2% a step-father.

Parent-child homicide-suicides often involved multiple victims. About 35% of cases involved two victims, while 36% involved three to five victims, and 28% of incidents involved one victim.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 4504.

The report *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* (85-224-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications* choose *Free*, then *Justice*. A hard copy is also available from the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. To obtain a copy, call (1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938).

For more information, or to enquire about 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. ■

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

May 2005

Manufacturers stayed the course in May, with shipments essentially unchanged from April at \$50.2 billion. Excluding the transportation sector, shipments were up 0.6%. Meanwhile, unfilled orders increased for the fourth time in five months and stood 9.3% higher compared with December.

So far, recent gains in unfilled orders have not translated into a boom for shipments. This may be linked to record high capacity rates. Manufacturers operated at a record 87.0% of capacity in the first quarter of 2005, according to the most recent report on industrial capacity utilization rates.

### Manufacturing shipments on hold

The trend for shipments has been gradually slowing over the last year. However, year-to-date shipments were up 4.3% compared to the first five months of 2004.

In May, Canadian manufacturing industries were fairly evenly split with 10 of 21, accounting for 45% of shipments, reporting decreases, while the remaining 11 industries reported increases in shipments. Shipments of durable goods fell 0.9% to \$28.2 billion, continuing their recent volatility. Nondurable goods shipments offset the decline in durable goods, climbing 1.1% to \$22.0 billion.

At 1997 prices, shipments edged back 0.4% to \$46.6 billion in May.

Manufacturers continue to hold their own, as supported by the latest release of the Business Conditions Survey. Manufacturers anticipated maintaining the same level of production in the second quarter of 2005. These expectations are born out by the results of manufacturing data in April and May.

Oil prices declined to a recent low in May, closing around US \$47 by mid-month due to rising supplies in the United States. The latest Industrial Product Price Index showed that prices charged by manufacturers were unchanged in May after five consecutive months of increases. Lower prices for petroleum and lumber were offset by higher prices for various products including motor vehicles, primary metals and chemicals.

### Shipments down in Central Canada

Manufacturers in 5 out of the 10 provinces reported decreases in shipments in May. Driven by declines in the motor vehicle parts industry, Ontario posted the largest decrease (-\$176 million) in shipments. Quebec (-\$98

#### Note to readers

**Non-durable goods industries** include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and plastic and rubber products.

**Durable goods industries** include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

**Unfilled orders** are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

**New orders** are those received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Readers should note that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile. This will happen particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is closely related to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries.

million) also reported lower shipments, most notably in the aerospace and computer industries.

### Manufacturing shipments, provinces and territories

	April 2005 <sup>r</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2005
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>50,185</b>	<b>50,155</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	229	254	10.9
Prince Edward Island	127	130	2.5
Nova Scotia	809	790	-2.4
New Brunswick	1,156	1,307	13.1
Quebec	11,860	11,762	-0.8
Ontario	25,660	25,485	-0.7
Manitoba	1,112	1,104	-0.7
Saskatchewan	800	832	4.0
Alberta	4,909	4,879	-0.6
British Columbia	3,515	3,603	2.5
Yukon	1	1	-6.1
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	8	9	14.4

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

Offsetting the decreases, resource-related industries boosted shipments in New Brunswick

(+\$151 million), British Columbia (+\$88 million) and Saskatchewan (+\$32 million).

### Transportation equipment slows again

Following the 5.3% boost in April, shipments of transportation equipment resumed their downward movement (-2.5%) to \$10.0 billion in May.

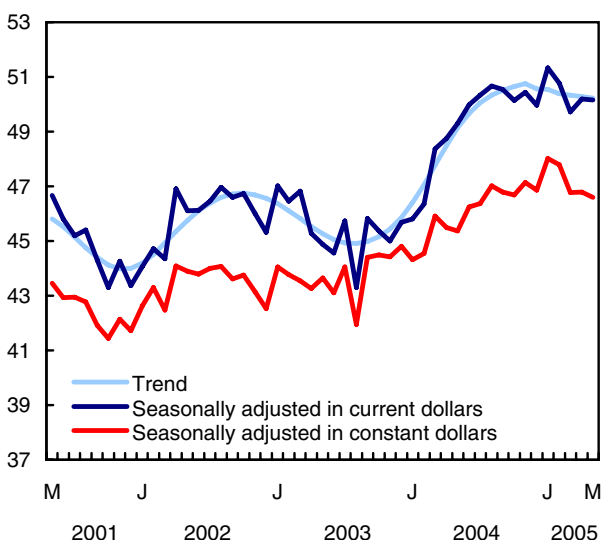
Aerospace products and parts led all industries with a 9.2% decline to \$1.0 billion following April's large rise (+13.3%). Despite this recent volatility, global demand for aircraft and parts has improved over the last several months. Year-to-date production remained up 4.3% from last year. The trend, while positive, slowed to a 0.1% increase in May.

Manufacturing of computer and electronic products also fell 5.1% to \$1.7 billion, the first decrease in seven months. Considerable uncertainty continued to face the motor vehicle parts industry, as manufacturers responded to automakers' demands for reduced production costs. The motor vehicle parts industry reported a decrease of 2.9% to \$2.6 billion in May.

Offsetting these movements were widespread gains reported by manufacturers of machinery (+2.8%) and beverages and tobacco products (+7.2%). Stronger than usual seasonal growth in shipments by breweries and soft drink manufacturers were reported.

### Shipments of transportation equipment slows

\$ billions





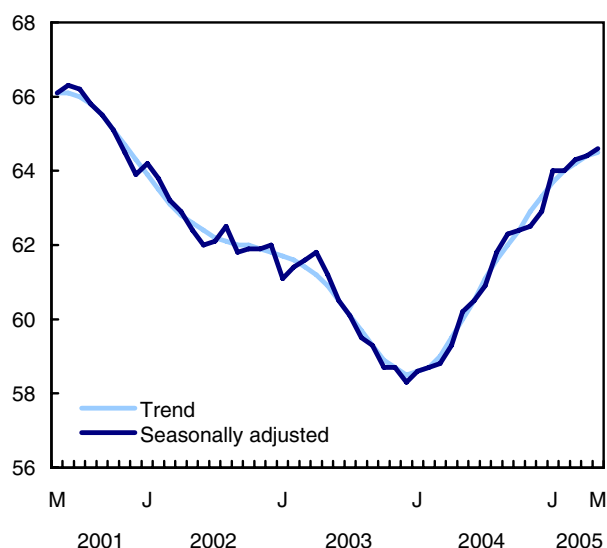
industries, partly offset by a 0.9% drop in inventories of aerospace products and parts.

Much of the increase in May's inventories was concentrated in goods-in-process. A build-up in the primary metals industries boosted goods-in-process inventories by 0.9% to \$14.4 billion.

Finished product inventories also edged higher, up 0.1% to \$22.3 billion, marking the 9<sup>th</sup> increase in 10 months. This was offset by a 0.1% slip in raw material inventories in May.

### Rising goods-in-process boost total inventories

\$ billions



### Inventory-to-shipment ratio edges higher

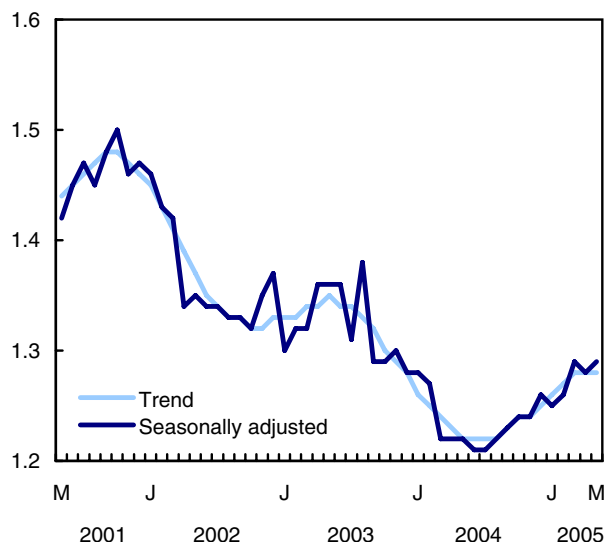
In May, the inventory-to-shipment ratio edged-up a notch to 1.29 from 1.28 in April. Stable shipments, coupled with a slight rise in inventories, marginally pushed up the ratio. The ratio has been on a gradual upward trend since late last summer, as manufacturing began to show signs of vulnerability, with inventories continuing to rise while shipments have plateaued.

One year ago, the inventory-to-shipment ratio stood at a near record low of 1.22, as shipment activity outpaced a steady build-up in inventories. Strong global demand and soaring industrial prices dominated the headlines in the spring of 2004.

The inventory-to-shipment ratio is a key measure of the time, in months, that would be required in order to exhaust inventories if shipments were to remain at their current level.

### Slight gain in the inventory-to-shipment ratio

Ratio



### Fewer new orders

On a more negative note, new orders received by manufacturers contracted for the third time in the last four months. New orders fell 0.5% to \$50.4 billion in May, wiping out April's gain (+0.4%). Since January, the level of new orders has tumbled 5.5%.

May's decline in new orders was concentrated in the aerospace (-19.7%), fabricated metal products (-5.0%) and motor vehicle parts (-4.2%) industries.

In spite of the malaise in total new orders, aerospace has seen a revival in orders. In May, aerospace orders stood at \$1.1 billion. Despite the setback in May, new orders remained up a healthy 30.0% in 2005 compared to the first five months of 2004. A spate of new contract announcements in the aerospace industry has boosted the backlog of orders in recent months.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.**

Data from the June Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on August 15.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the



release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; [wangali@statcan.ca](mailto:wangali@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.  
[kowarus@statcan.ca](mailto:kowarus@statcan.ca) or Jennie Wang (613-951-9832,

### Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
May 2004	49,296	1.1	60,154	1.4	37,226	-0.1	49,243	-0.9	1.22
June 2004	49,988	1.4	60,492	0.6	37,375	0.4	50,136	1.8	1.21
July 2004	50,325	0.7	60,938	0.7	37,906	1.4	50,856	1.4	1.21
August 2004	50,667	0.7	61,823	1.5	37,592	-0.8	50,353	-1.0	1.22
September 2004	50,552	-0.2	62,268	0.7	37,144	-1.2	50,104	-0.5	1.23
October 2004	50,146	-0.8	62,364	0.2	37,096	-0.1	50,098	0.0	1.24
November 2004	50,437	0.6	62,478	0.2	36,570	-1.4	49,911	-0.4	1.24
December 2004	49,964	-0.9	62,902	0.7	36,527	-0.1	49,922	0.0	1.26
January 2005	51,332	2.7	63,978	1.7	38,536	5.5	53,340	6.8	1.25
February 2005	50,769	-1.1	64,147	0.3	38,434	-0.3	50,667	-5.0	1.26
March 2005	49,711	-2.1	64,349	0.3	39,183	1.9	50,460	-0.4	1.29
April 2005	50,185	1.0	64,439	0.1	39,675	1.3	50,677	0.4	1.28
May 2005	50,155	-0.1	64,568	0.2	39,919	0.6	50,399	-0.5	1.29

### Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
May 2004	40,374	1.1	56,713	1.6	35,133	-0.2	40,311	-1.0
June 2004	41,007	1.6	57,086	0.7	35,321	0.5	41,195	2.2
July 2004	41,366	0.9	57,496	0.7	35,787	1.3	41,832	1.5
August 2004	41,594	0.6	58,291	1.4	35,572	-0.6	41,378	-1.1
September 2004	41,391	-0.5	58,785	0.8	35,224	-1.0	41,044	-0.8
October 2004	41,420	0.1	58,930	0.2	35,284	0.2	41,480	1.1
November 2004	41,845	1.0	59,171	0.4	34,754	-1.5	41,314	-0.4
December 2004	41,282	-1.3	59,501	0.6	34,612	-0.4	41,140	-0.4
January 2005	42,088	2.0	60,565	1.8	36,432	5.3	43,908	6.7
February 2005	41,964	-0.3	60,856	0.5	36,176	-0.7	41,707	-5.0
March 2005	41,770	-0.5	61,000	0.2	36,897	2.0	42,491	1.9
April 2005	41,875	0.3	61,113	0.2	37,425	1.4	42,404	-0.2
May 2005	41,939	0.2	61,205	0.2	37,668	0.7	42,202	-0.5

---

## **Dairy statistics**

May 2005 (preliminary)

Dairy farmers sold almost 659 000 kilolitres of milk and cream to dairies in May, down 1.4% from May 2004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.**

The second quarter 2005 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001-XIB, \$29/\$96) will soon be available.

For more information, contact Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442 or toll free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Primary iron and steel**

May 2005

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for May.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.**

The May 2005 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire*, (41-019-XIE, \$6/\$51) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Natural gas transportation and distribution**

February 2005

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution for February 2005 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Canadian Economic Observer**, July 2005, Vol. 18, no. 7

Catalogue number 11-010-XIB (\$19/\$182).

**Canadian Economic Observer. Historical Statistical Supplement**, 2004

Catalogue number 11-210-XIB (\$23).

**Public Sector Statistics**, 2004/05

Catalogue number 68-213-XIE (\$49).

**Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile**, 2005

Catalogue number 85-224-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](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Fiche) 11-001-XIE (Fiche) 11-001-XIE (Fiche)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995**  
Despite the problems on taking urban transit, Canadians are taking it less and less. In 1995, about 100 million Canadians took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the last 25 years. 2
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995**  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 4

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

Statistics Canada / Statistique 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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in 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.