



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 15, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Multifactor productivity

2004

Multifactor productivity growth in the business sector, a comprehensive measure of production efficiency, rebounded last year in tandem with a more rapid economic growth.

Growth in multifactor productivity, measured as the increase in output minus the growth of combined inputs (labour and capital), was 0.5% in 2004, up from 0.1% in 2003.

It was the second fastest growth rate since 2000, bettered only by the 2.1% gain recorded in 2002. Since 2000, multifactor productivity has grown annually at twice the pace of the 1990s.

Last year's performance occurred in a context of rapid growth in economic output within the business sector, which accounts for roughly three-quarters of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Canada's entire economy. The business sector covers the whole economy less government, non-profit institutions and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.

Real GDP in the business sector rose 3.1% last year, nearly twice the rate of 1.6% in 2003. Strong growth in domestic demand and an increase in exports fuelled last year's GDP growth.

The larger increase in GDP in 2004, together with a 2.6% increase in the combined inputs of labour and capital, resulted in the 0.5% increase in multifactor productivity.

This was in marked contrast to the economic situation in 2003 when GDP grew a modest 1.6%, only slightly faster than the 1.5% growth of the combined inputs of labour and capital. This produced the growth rate in multifactor productivity of only 0.1%.

Multifactor productivity measures the extent to which the combined inputs of labour and capital are efficiently used in the production process. Improvements in efficiency can come from technological and other organizational change.

Productivity is an important indicator, since it is one of the factors that determine the increase in the standard of living over the long run.

#### Labour input outperforms capital input as engine of economic growth

Labour input outperformed capital input as the engine of economic growth last year, making the largest contribution to the growth in GDP.

#### Note to readers

*Multifactor productivity growth measures the efficiency with which inputs are used in production. This is a broader measure of efficiency than labour productivity (see The Daily release of June 9, 2005).*

*The growth of capital input (capital services) in the business sector is an aggregate of the different classes of capital stocks (information technology, other machinery and equipment and structures) weighted by their respective rental prices.*

*Similarly, the growth of labour input (labour services) is an aggregate of the growth of hours worked by different classes of workers, weighted by the hourly wages of each class.*

*This release quantifies the sources of real GDP growth in the Canadian business sector: the percentage of growth arising from the growth in capital input, the growth in labour input and a residual known as multifactor productivity growth.*

*This release does not provide a Canada-US comparison because the US multifactor productivity results are only available up to 2002.*

*These data reflect revisions of GDP for the last four years, published by the System of National Accounts on May 31, 2005.*

*A description of the method used to derive productivity measures is available for free online in the publication The Integration of the Canadian Productivity Accounts within the System of National Accounts: Current Status and Challenges Ahead (11F0026MIE2005004).*

In 2004, labour input contributed 1.8 percentage points to GDP growth, up from only 1.1 percentage points in 2003.

In contrast, capital input contributed 0.8 percentage points to GDP growth last year, compared with 0.5 percentage points in 2003.

Since 2000, labour input has made the largest contribution to real GDP growth, a sharp contrast with the 1980s when capital input was the engine of growth.

Capital input has contributed an annual average of only 0.6 percentage points to GDP growth since 2000, which is modest compared with its average 1.5 percentage point contribution during the 1990s.

The moderate recovery in the contribution of capital input last year was partly attributable to information technology, such as computer hardware, software and communications equipment. These capital assets contributed 0.3 percentage points in 2004, up from 0.1 percentage points in 2003.

Despite the recovery in information technology investments in recent years, these capital assets have contributed an annual average of only 0.2 percentage points to GDP growth since 2000. This was well below

the annual average contribution of 0.7 percentage points during the 1980s.

Other capital assets, such as machinery and equipment and structures, which account for the bulk of capital input, have also seen their contribution to GDP growth increase. They contributed 0.5 percentage points in 2004, up from 0.3 percentage points in 2003.

### More rapid increase in number of hours worked

The number of hours worked increased 3.1% in 2004, just over twice the rate of growth of 1.5% in 2003.

Last year's growth was attributable to full-time workers. It was the second most rapid growth since the second half of the 1990s, when the labour market experienced a major turnaround after years of lacklustre performance.

Hours worked of university educated and non-university educated workers both contributed to the solid performance of the labour market in 2004.

Hours worked in these two categories of workers have steadily increased since the economic slowdown of 2001. They are now comparable to the growth posted during the late 1990s.

Growth in hours worked of university-educated workers continued to outpace the growth of their non-university counterparts.

### Growth rates diverge for multifactor productivity and labour productivity

Labour productivity is measured as output per hour, whereas multifactor productivity is defined as output per unit of combined capital and labour inputs.

Since 2000, the performance of multifactor productivity has surpassed that of the 1990s, while the situation was the reverse for labour productivity.

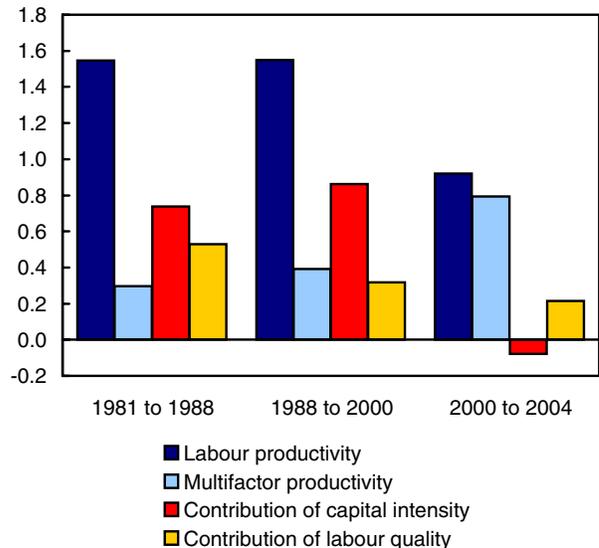
Between 2000 and 2004, labour productivity advanced at an annual average rate of 0.9%, a sharp slowdown from the 1990s when it increased 1.5% on average.

In contrast, multifactor productivity has increased at an average annual rate of 0.8% since 2000, twice the growth rate of the two previous decades.

Labour productivity measures do not explicitly account for the effects of capital or of changes in the composition of labour on output growth. As a result, changes in capital intensity (the amount of capital per hour worked) and labour composition (percentage of the growth that comes from higher skilled workers) can influence labour productivity growth.

### Capital intensity has slowed down since 2000

Annual % change



In contrast, multifactor productivity treats capital as an explicit input and, therefore, is net of changes in capital intensity. As such, multifactor productivity measures are seen as superior when it comes to revealing trends in overall efficiency or technological change.

Long-term labour productivity growth can be viewed as the sum of three components: the contribution made by multifactor productivity growth, the contribution made by increased capital intensity, and the contribution resulting from changes in labour composition.

Much of the slowdown in labour productivity relative to multifactor productivity is attributable to the deterioration in capital intensity, or capital services per hour worked.

Capital intensity fell between 2000 and 2004 because of low rates of investment in capital. Over the 1981 to 2000 period, capital services advanced twice as fast as hours worked. This contrasts markedly with the recent years when capital services and hours worked grew at about the same pace.

The average annual growth in hours worked since 2000 has been as fast as it was during the 1990s. In contrast, the annual average growth rate in capital services has advanced at only one-third the pace of the 1990s.

Because of anaemic growth in investment during this period, capital services per hour has experienced a steady decline since 2001.

However, business investment growth in machinery and equipment accelerated recently, increasing by 9.8% in 2004 (see *The Daily* of May 31, 2005).

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0016 to 383-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1402.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Faouzi Tarkhani (613-951-5314; [faoutar@statcan.ca](mailto:faoutar@statcan.ca)) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; [maynard@statcan.ca](mailto:maynard@statcan.ca); fax: 613-951-3292), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

### Sources of GDP growth, Canada's business sector

	1981 to 2000	1981 to 1988	1988 to 2000	2000 to 2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Percentage points contribution (average annual growth)								
Output growth	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	3.2	1.6	3.1
Contribution of capital services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8
Information technology	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Non-information technology	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Contribution of labour services	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.8
University-educated workers	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7
Non-university-educated workers	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2
Multifactor productivity	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5

**Note:** Contribution is the product of the growth of the variable and its share in nominal GDP.

### Growth of inputs, Canada's business sector

	1981 to 2000	1981 to 1988	1988 to 2000	2000 to 2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Average annual growth rate (percentage)								
Capital services	3.6	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.7
Information technology	20.1	22.1	19.0	4.6	7.3	1.3	2.8	7.0
Non-information technology	2.5	2.7	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1
Labour services	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.9	3.4
University-educated workers	5.9	6.8	5.3	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.8	5.4
Non-university-educated workers	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	2.8
Hours worked	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.5	3.1
University-educated workers	5.4	5.8	5.1	3.6	3.2	2.0	4.0	5.3
Non-university-educated workers	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	-0.5	0.9	1.0	2.6

### Sources of labour productivity growth, Canada's business sector

	1981 to 2000	1981 to 1988	1988 to 2000	2000 to 2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Average annual growth rate (percentage)								
Labour productivity	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.0
Contribution of capital intensity <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6
Information technology	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Non-information technology	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8
Contribution of labour quality <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Multifactor productivity	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5

1. Contribution of capital intensity (information technology and non-information technology) is the product of the growth of the capital service per hours worked and the share of capital (information technology and non-information technology) in nominal GDP.

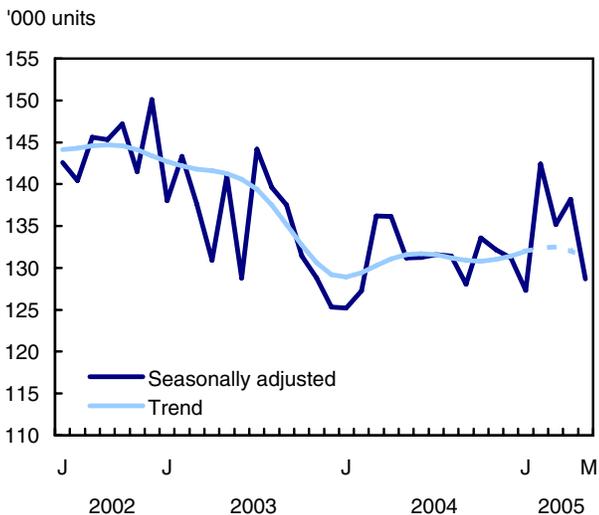
2. Contribution of labour quality is the product of the difference between the growth rate of labour service and the growth rate of hours worked, and the share of labour in nominal GDP.

## New motor vehicle sales

May 2005

New motor vehicle sales continued to seesaw, with the number of units sold in May falling 6.9% after rising 2.3% in April.

### New motor vehicles sales keep seesawing



The last few points could be subject to revisions when more data are added. This is indicated by the dashed line.

In May, 128,711 vehicles were sold, down 9,495 units from April. This was the lowest level of sales in any month of May since 1999. Despite this decrease, the number of new motor vehicles sold during the first five months of 2005 was up 2.4% from the same period in 2004.

May's decline was mainly attributable to very weak sales of passenger cars. Reductions in the financial incentives offered by some car makers might explain part of the sales decline in May. According to the Consumer Price Index, the price paid for new vehicles rose 0.6% in May after falling in the four previous months.

Based on preliminary figures, the decline in May was offset by an increase of approximately 7% in June.

During 2004, new motor vehicle sales remained relatively stable except for a string of increases at the start of the year. Previously, sales showed sizable fluctuations in the first half of 2003, and then went through a period of steep declines.

### A poor showing for North American-built cars

In May, new vehicle dealers saw their sales of North American-built cars plunge, pulling down overall sales of passenger cars.

#### Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

**Passenger cars** include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. **Trucks** include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

**North American-built new motor vehicles** include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

**Vehicles built by transplant automakers** are vehicles built or assembled in North America by foreign automakers that have established themselves here.

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

The New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey is compiled on the basis of figures obtained from motor vehicle manufacturers and importers. These results may vary from those obtained directly from auto dealers, due to possible differences in record keeping.

Sales of new passenger cars fell 9.9% in May following a 2.5% increase in April. Dealers sold 65,120 new cars in May, down approximately 7,130 units from April. This drop was entirely attributable to weak sales of North American-built cars, which fell 15.1% in May after a 1.3% increase in April. Sales of overseas-built cars advanced 1.9% in May, following a strong 5.5% increase in April.

New truck sales fell 3.6% in May to 63,591 vehicles, after a 2.0% rebound in April. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Sales of both passenger cars and trucks registered sizable gains at the start of 2004. After that, they remained relatively stable, in contrast with the steep declines in the second half of 2003.

### Sales down in all provinces

Sales declined in all provinces in May, with the decreases ranging from 3.6% in the region formed by British Columbia and the territories to 13.0% in Saskatchewan.

The drops in Saskatchewan (-13.0%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-5.6%) ended a string of three monthly increases for these provinces.

In Ontario, where more than one-third of national sales took place in May, sales fell 5.5% compared to April. This drop accounted for 30% of the national decrease from April to May. In Quebec, where one-quarter of national sales were reported, the 7.5% drop accounted for 27% of the national decrease.

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for June will be released on August 15.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-6363), Distributive Trades Division.

The May 2005 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XIE, \$14/\$133) will be available soon.

### New motor vehicle sales

	May 2004	April 2005 <sup>r</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2004 to May 2005	April to May 2005
seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>131,171</b>	<b>138,206</b>	<b>128,711</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Passenger cars	69,064	72,252	65,120	-5.7	-9.9
North American <sup>1</sup>	45,869	50,044	42,491	-7.4	-15.1
Overseas	23,195	22,208	22,629	-2.4	1.9
Trucks, vans and buses	62,107	65,953	63,591	2.4	-3.6
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,899	2,167	2,045	7.7	-5.6
Prince Edward Island	378	404	377	-0.3	-6.7
Nova Scotia	3,851	3,995	3,676	-4.5	-8.0
New Brunswick	2,674	2,880	2,552	-4.6	-11.4
Quebec	33,541	34,832	32,222	-3.9	-7.5
Ontario	50,230	51,861	48,996	-2.5	-5.5
Manitoba	3,809	3,833	3,578	-6.1	-6.7
Saskatchewan	3,186	3,639	3,166	-0.6	-13.0
Alberta	16,136	18,796	16,872	4.6	-10.2
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	15,468	15,798	15,225	-1.6	-3.6
	May 2004	April 2005	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2004 to May 2005	
unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>166,136</b>	<b>167,441</b>	<b>161,865</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	
Passenger cars	93,328	91,395	88,257	-5.4	
North American <sup>1</sup>	64,701	62,166	58,678	-9.3	
Overseas	28,627	29,229	29,579	3.3	
Trucks, vans and buses	72,808	76,046	73,608	1.1	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,806	2,872	2,916	3.9	
Prince Edward Island	499	510	493	-1.2	
Nova Scotia	5,651	5,592	5,422	-4.1	
New Brunswick	3,619	3,755	3,478	-3.9	
Quebec	44,593	45,583	42,835	-3.9	
Ontario	62,058	59,703	59,860	-3.5	
Manitoba	4,618	4,647	4,263	-7.7	
Saskatchewan	3,629	4,193	3,584	-1.2	
Alberta	20,063	22,193	20,808	3.7	
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	18,600	18,393	18,206	-2.1	

<sup>r</sup> Revised

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

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## Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2005

Rising fuel prices at the pump caused consumers to spend proportionally more on automotive fuels, oils and additives in the first quarter of 2005.

Consumers spent \$7.3 billion on automotive fuels, oils and additives in the first quarter, up 14.8% over the same quarter of last year. This reflected in large part higher prices for these commodities; for example, gasoline prices rose 9.5% over the same period.

Overall, consumers spent \$78.0 billion on goods and services in retail stores in the first quarter, up 5.2% over the first quarter of 2004.

This is the fifth release where data collected from this survey are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002), which is not comparable to the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980). Data prior to first quarter 2004 are not currently available on a NAICS basis.

Sales of food and beverages rose 6.0% over the first quarter of 2004 to \$18.4 billion. Strong increases were registered for deli, salad bars and prepared foods for take-out (+11.8%), frozen foods (+10.2%) and candy, confectionery and snack foods (+8.8%). The market share of food and beverage stores remained at approximately 87%.

Year-over-year sales of sporting and leisure goods showed strong growth, with sales of \$2.5 billion, up 6.0% over the same quarter of last year. The largest contribution to the increase was from sporting goods, which rose 10.5%, based on very strong sales of ski and snowboard equipment and exercise and fitness equipment.

The release of popular DVD titles in the first quarter of 2005 helped boost sales of pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video tapes by 13.6% over last year to \$431.2 million. The share of pre-recorded CD and DVD sales for miscellaneous retailers was 41.7% compared to 35.3% for general merchandisers (which include department stores). Miscellaneous stores include speciality stores such as hobby, toy and game stores and pre-recorded tape, CD and record stores.

Consumers spent \$7.0 billion on furniture, home furnishings and electronics, up 4.8% from the first quarter of 2004. Within this category, sales of indoor furniture were up 5.1%, and home furnishings rose 4.1%. Home furnishing products include items such as artwork, bedding, draperies and floor coverings.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services amounted to \$17.4 billion, up 3.1% over the first quarter of 2004. While sales of used vehicles remained relatively unchanged (+0.3%), incentive programs offered by dealers and auto manufacturers for new vehicles (cars, trucks, vans and sport utility vehicles) helped sales of new vehicles rise by 4.1%. Spending on automotive parts and accessories (including tires) was up 5.5% to reach \$2.4 billion.

While clothing prices declined 1.8%, sales of clothing, footwear and accessories increased (+2.0%) compared to 2004. Women's clothing sales were up 3.6%, men's clothing rose 2.2% and children's clothing increased 4.5%. Prices dropped for all these categories of clothing.

**Note:** The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. For example, no adjustment has been made for Easter, which in 2005 occurred in the first quarter but in 2004 took place in the second quarter. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

A historical series from 1998 to 2003 based on the NAICS 2002 classification is under development and should be available in the fall of 2005.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. □

## Sales by commodity, all retail stores

Commodity	First quarter 2004 <sup>R</sup>	Fourth quarter 2004 <sup>R</sup>	First quarter 2005 <sup>P</sup>	First quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Commodity</b>				
Food and beverages	17,343	20,587	18,388	6.0
Health and personal care products	6,952	7,913	7,257	4.4
Clothing, footwear and accessories	5,411	9,502	5,521	2.0
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	6,686	9,906	7,009	4.8
Motor vehicles, parts and services	16,850	18,137	17,364	3.0
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	6,350	7,564	7,287	14.8
Housewares	1,592	2,104	1,610	1.1
Hardware, lawn and garden products	3,834	5,461	4,039	5.3
Sporting and leisure goods	2,391	4,195	2,533	6.0
All other goods and services	6,704	8,187	6,949	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,113</b>	<b>93,557</b>	<b>77,957</b>	<b>5.2</b>

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data

<sup>R</sup> Revised data

## Potato production 2005 (preliminary)

For the second year in a row, potato producers reduced their area planted to potatoes. This was in response to contract cuts for processing potatoes and the low prices producers got for potatoes from their 2004 crop. Area planted to potatoes for 2005 stands at 394,300 acres (159 400 hectares), down 9% from last year.

Area planted fell the most in Prince Edward Island, down by 10,500 acres (4 200 hectares), and Manitoba, down 10,000 acres (4 000 hectares).

All provinces showed some level of decrease.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0014.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.**

The publication *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 3, no. 1 (22-008-XIE) is now available for free online. From the *Our Products and Services*, choose *Free Publications* then *Agriculture*.

To obtain additional information, call our toll free number (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Steel primary forms, weekly data Week ending July 9, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 9 totalled 252 480 metric tonnes, up 0.3% from 251 646 tonnes a week earlier and down 19.9% from 315 050 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of July 9 was 8 207 394 tonnes, down 3.0% from 8 459 963 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins May 2005

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for May.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.**

The May 2005 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 48, no. 5 (46-002-XIE, \$6/\$51) 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 officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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**Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary**, 1982 to 2003  
**Catalogue number 12-585-XIE**  
(free).

**Canadian Potato Production**, July 2005, Vol. 3, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 22-008-XIE**  
(free).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**,  
May 2005, Vol. 48, no. 5  
**Catalogue number 46-002-XIE** (\$6/\$51).

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Thursday, June 3, 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 20 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 modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

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### 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".

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**Release dates: July 18 to 22**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
18	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	May 2005
19	<b>Study: Strategies of small- and-medium sized Internet service providers</b>	2002 to 2002
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	May 2005
20	<b>Leading indicators</b>	June 2005
20	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	May 2005
21	<b>Crime statistics</b>	2004
21	<b>Study: Provincial income disparities across urban and rural regions</b>	2001
22	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	June 2005
22	<b>Retail trade</b>	May 2005

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