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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

Youth custody and community services

2003/04

In the year following the April 1st 2003 implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), the number of young persons aged 12 to 17 who were admitted into some form of custody declined by nearly one-half.

Overall, during the fiscal year 2003/04, there were about 17,100 admissions to custody. This was well below the 22,700 admissions in the previous year.

Of the 17,100 young persons admitted to custody, 4,700 were to sentenced custody, a 44% decline. (There were similar declines among admissions to both open and secure custody.) The remaining 12,500 were admitted to remand, down 13%.

Number of young persons admitted to custodial services

	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04
	total admissions		% change
Total custodial admissions	**22,743**	**17,113**	**-25**
Remand	14,387	12,462	-13
Sentenced custody	8,356	4,651	-44
Secure custody	4,335	2,483	-43
Open custody	4,021	2,168	-46

Note: *Excludes New Brunswick, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds, and Saskatchewan.*

One of the concerns with the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA), which preceded the YCJA, was the overuse of custody. A key objective of the YCJA was to decrease the use of custody. The YCJA does not recommend a young person to be sentenced to custody unless the person has committed a serious violent offence, has not complied with a non-custodial sentence, has committed an indictable offence for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for more than two years and has a history indicating a pattern of findings of guilt, or in exceptional circumstances where the youth has committed an indictable offence and a non-custodial sentence would be inconsistent with the Act's purpose and principles of sentencing.

Note to readers

This release is based on the annual Juristat *"Youth custody and community services in Canada," which provides data on the characteristics of the youth correctional population and the delivery of correctional services.*

The data in this report represent the first full year of youth corrections activity under the Youth Criminal Justice Act*, which came into effect on April 1, 2003.*

This Juristat *examines the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs. The Youth Custody and Community Services survey collects data on admissions and releases of youths to custody and probation.*

Data on admissions are collected when an individual enters a custodial facility or community supervision program. These data measure the changing caseflow of correctional agencies over time. However, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals since the same person can be included several times in annual admission totals.

Details on average counts of young persons in sentenced custody, remand and probation were examined in The Daily *of December 1, 2005.*

The YCJA directs the increased use of community-based alternatives, which focus on rehabilitation. A requirement of the YCJA is that young persons sentenced to custody serve the final one-third of most custody sentences under community supervision.

The YCJA also introduced new sentences for young persons, including deferred custody and supervision and the intensive support and supervision program, which are supervised in the community.

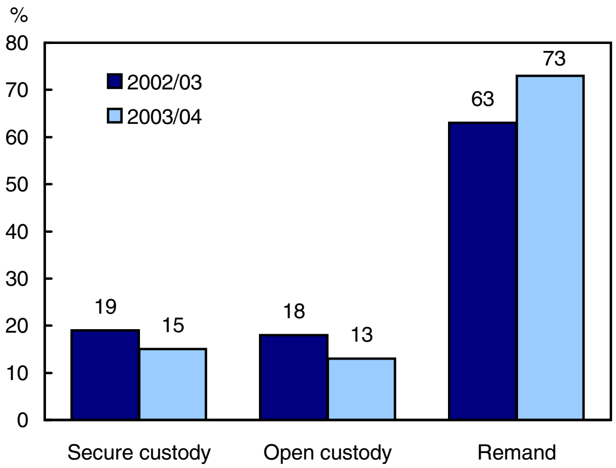
Three-quarters of custody admissions were to remand

Remands comprised nearly three-quarters (73%) of all admissions to custody in 2003/04. The decline in the number of admissions to remand from the previous fiscal year was relatively small when compared to the decline in sentenced custody.

As a result, admissions to remand increased in proportion compared with all admissions to custody.

In 2002/03, remand comprised 63% of all custody admissions.

Remand comprised nearly three quarters of all admissions to custody in 2003/04



Note: *Excludes data from New Brunswick, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds and Saskatchewan.*

Just over one-half (52%) of all young persons released from remand were released within one week in 2003/04. Another 26% were released after one week, but within one month.

Only 20% of those released from remand served more than one month. In comparison, almost two-thirds of those released from sentenced custody served more than one month in custody.

Increase in proportion of Aboriginal youth admitted to custody

In recognition of the high level of representation of Aboriginal young persons in custody, the YCJA draws attention to the needs of Aboriginal young persons. The legislation calls for special considerations when dealing with these young persons within the justice system.

In 2003/04, approximately 1,000 Aboriginal young persons were admitted to sentenced custody, down from 1,500 admissions in 2002/03. Aboriginal young persons represented 29% of those admitted in 2003/04, an increase from 22% in 2002/03. (Aboriginal young persons comprised about 5% of the population aged 12 to 17.)

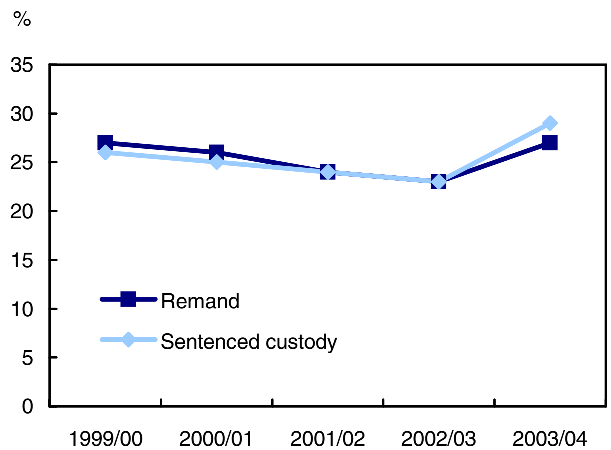
The proportion of Aboriginal young persons admitted to sentenced custody had been decreasing prior to implementation of the YCJA. However, because the decrease in the number of admissions to sentenced custody of non-Aboriginal young persons was more substantial than the decrease in admissions of Aboriginal young persons, there was an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal young persons admitted to sentenced custody during the year following enactment.

With respect to remands, prior to the YCJA, the proportion of Aboriginal young persons among remand admissions had been gradually declining. However, in 2003/04, there was an increase in this proportion, from 23% in 2002/03 to 27% of all remand admissions in 2003/04.

In 2003/04, 3,000 Aboriginal young persons were admitted to remand, 3% more than in the previous fiscal year.

One of the possible contributing factors to the increased proportion of admissions of Aboriginal young persons to custody is due to a disproportional number of repeat contacts within the correctional system, as well as a higher level of criminal risk factors when compared to non-Aboriginal people.

Increase in proportion of Aboriginal youth admitted to custody in 2003/04



Note: *Excludes data from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds, Saskatchewan and Nunavut.*

Proportion of female admissions to custody decline

Prior to the YCJA's implementation, the proportion of female young persons aged 12 to 17 who were admitted to custody had been gradually on the rise, compared to the proportion of males. However, this trend changed following the new legislation.

In 2002/03, about 20% of all young persons sentenced to custody were young women. This fell to 13% in 2003/04.

In general, females tend to be incarcerated for less serious offences, consistent with the YCJA sentencing practices; this may be resulting in diversion away from custody.

The proportion of females admitted to remand also declined from 20% in 2002/03 to 18% in 2003/04. This could also be attributable to the less serious offences which are committed by females, as remand is not recommended for less serious offences.

Admissions to probation also decline

Admissions to probation fluctuated around 23,000 between 1999/00 and 2002/03. With the YCJA's implementation, however, admissions to probation dropped 34% to about 15,000.

This decline was not uniform across all jurisdictions. It ranged from a 4% decrease in Prince Edward Island to a 52% decline in Newfoundland and Labrador.

New YCJA community-based sentences

The YCJA introduced a number of new sentences which place emphasis on community supervision, including deferred custody and supervision, the intensive support and supervision program (ISSP). As well, most custody sentences are accompanied by a period of community supervision. In 2003/04, there were about 3,900 admissions to these programs.

Deferred custody and supervision allows young persons to serve a custody sentence in the community under a number of strict conditions. There were about 1,100 admissions to the deferred custody and supervision program in 2003/04.

The ISSP, an optional program for jurisdictions, provides closer monitoring and support than traditional probation. Among the four jurisdictions that implemented and reported on intensive support and supervision programs, there were about 100 admissions.

Finally, all custody orders require a period of community supervision on the final one-third for most sentences. As a result, there were 2,700 admissions to community supervision under this sentence.

The *Juristat:* "Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2003/04," Vol. 26, no. 2 (85-002-XIE, $9/$75; 85-002-XPE, $11/$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0009 to 251-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3323.

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

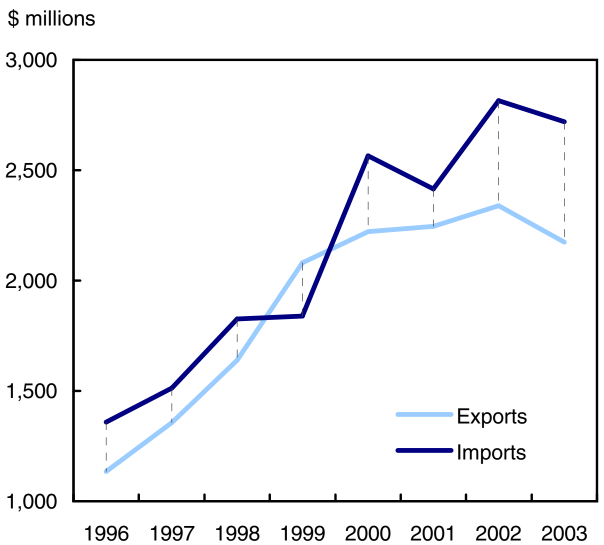
International trade in culture services

2003

Canada's exports in culture services fell for the first time in seven years in 2003, as foreign demand weakened for our services in film and video, and advertising.

At the same time, imports of culture services declined at a slightly slower pace. The resulting trade deficit surged from $476.9 million to $545.4 million, the largest since Statistics Canada first compiled culture services data in 1996.

Deficit in culture services at record high levels



Canadian companies exported just over $2.1 billion in services in 2003, down 7% from the peak of more than $2.3 billion the year before. Imports fell 3.4% to just over $2.7 billion.

Weakened demand for Canadian film and video services accounted for the largest part of the decline in total exports.

Exports: Majority of earnings in film and video

A number of factors dampened the demand for Canadian culture services in 2003. These included the impact of a weakened US dollar against the Canadian currency, and domestic shocks such as SARS, floods, fires and a power blackout in Ontario. The primary impact of domestic events was on the provision of services to foreign creators, such as Canadian sound recording studios, location shooting or film and video post-production services. In addition, although to a lesser extent, Canada faced increased competition from emerging new markets in China and India.

The decline in the export of culture services followed a period of growth, at an annual average rate of 13.2% in the six years prior to 2003.

Foreign demand for services fell in three key areas: film and video, advertising, and writing and published works.

The value of film and video services declined 11.0% to just over $1.3 billion, while exports of advertising services were down 30.0% to $129.9 million. Exports of written and published works fell from $31.7 million to $22.2 million.

Film and video services accounted for 61.3% of all receipts in 2003, followed by advertising services at a distant 6.0%. Foreign demand for Canadian exports in the film and video category was primarily for production, distribution and post-production services in the motion picture and video industries.

Gains in exports of architecture and design services partly offset these declines.

Note to readers

These estimates deal with culture services, which include intangible products such as film production and post-production services, broadcasts, live artistic performances, culture events such as museum exhibits, publishing and sound recording services, as well as copyright payments or receipts and trademark royalties, and selected advertising, information and architecture services.

Culture goods, which are tangible products, such as books, compact discs, films and paintings are not included in these estimates, although royalty payments associated with the final sale of certain shipments of culture products are included in the goods valuation.

Culture services estimates are based on the Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics. The framework sets out the scope for culture services to include final demand services (such as writing and designing); intellectual property rights for culture products (such as copyright); and content services (intermediate input services that add to or alter the content of a final demand culture good or service.) Examples of content services include graphic design for a book cover and sound engineering for a film. Unlike goods, services are not separate entities over which ownership rights can be established. They cannot be traded separately from their production.

The data are obtained from the Balance of Payments Division of Statistics Canada. Categories of culture services taken from the Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics are not necessarily compatible with Balance of Payments categories of commercial services. The estimates are in current dollars.

The project is funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Uneven import growth

Growth in the imports of culture services has fluctuated since 1996, peaking in 2000 and again in 2002.

Most of the decline in imports in 2003 was attributable to two categories: architecture and broadcasting services. Imports of architectural services fell 67.5% to $44.4 million, while demand for imported broadcasting services, such as radio and television programs, fell 14.8% to $570.8 million.

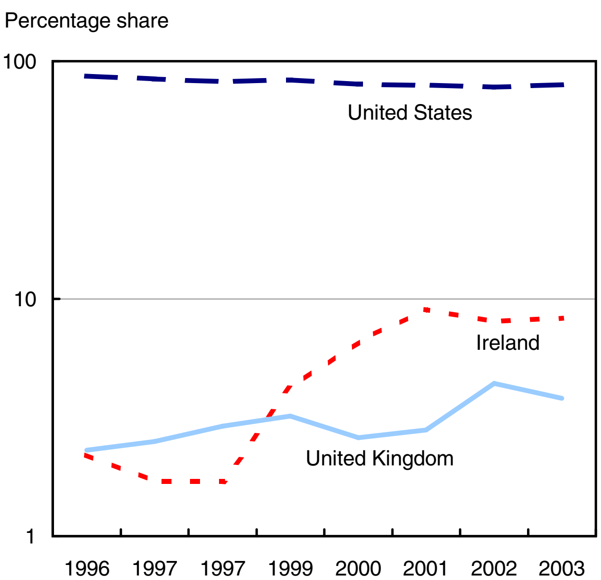
On the other hand, imports of services in writing and published works, such as editing, layout or illustrations, rose 30.0% to $45.6 million, leading all culture services categories in terms of growth.

Film and video services accounted for half of all imports, increasing by 9.0% to $1.3 billion in 2003. Imports of broadcasting services were the second largest category, representing 21.0% of total imports or $570.8 million. Services for the performing arts were the third largest category.

United States is a key player in culture services trade

The United States continues to be Canada's largest trading partner in culture services, though the United Kingdom and Ireland have made significant gains in recent years.

United States dominates trade in culture services



Imported culture services from the United States accounted for 86.1% of total imports in 2003, while exports south of the border represented 71.5% of total exports.

Canadian companies exported more than $1.5 billion in culture services to the United States, although this was a 4.6% decline from 2002. Film and video services accounted for half of all exports despite falling demand over the last four years.

Canada imported $2.3 billion in culture services from the United States in 2003, down 1.5% from the previous year. Film and video services represented almost half of total imports in culture services from south of the border.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5045.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture services trade, by type of service and culture framework category, along with cross-tabulations for trade between Canada and selected countries and trade blocs in table format (87-213-XWE, free) are now available online. Researchers can also request custom tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information, or for enquiries on the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Culture Statistics Program (1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Study: Canada's merchandise trade with the European Union

1995 to 2004

Canada's two-way merchandise trade with the European Union (EU) represented less than one-tenth of our total trade with the world in 2004, despite considerable gains in both exports and imports over the previous 10 years, according to a new report.

The EU accounted for 8% of our total trade in 2004, unchanged from a decade earlier.

But during this period, imports from the EU increased at twice the pace of our exports. As a result, Canada's trade deficit with the EU tripled from nearly $6.0 billion in 1995 to $19.4 billion in 2004. This was down slightly from the peak of $21.5 billion in 2002.

Exports rose at an annual average pace of 3.5%, while imports surged at an annual average rate of 7.1%. The annual rate of growth in imports from the EU was second only to the explosive growth in Canada's imports from the People's Republic of China.

Canada's primary imported merchandise from the EU has been machinery (dominated by aircraft engines), the value of which hit a record $7.5 billion in 2004. The EU's share of Canada's total imports of machinery has increased from 11% in 1995 to 13% in 2004.

However, Canadian imports of pharmaceutical products from the EU surged during the decade, increasing almost seven-fold to $4.2 billion in 2004. The EU now accounts for virtually half of Canada's total imports of pharmaceutical products.

In terms of exports, the picture would have been significantly worse during the decade had it not been for Canada's diamond exports from the North.

Canadian exports of precious stones and metals increased from just under $200 million in 1995 to a staggering $3.3 billion by 2004. Diamonds accounted for half of this total.

Provincially, Nova Scotia's exports to the EU accounted for 11% of their total exports in 2004, the largest share among the provinces.

In terms of dollar value, however, Quebec and Ontario were the biggest sources of exports to the EU. The EU accounted for more than one-half of total international exports for both provinces each year from 1995 to 2004.

Exports from Ontario to the EU increased at an annual rate of 6% during the decade, the fastest growth among the provinces. However, nationally, it was not the largest growth. Exports from the Northwest Territories, on the strength of the burgeoning diamond trade, surged at an annual rate of 26%.

The article "Canada's merchandise trade with the European Union: 1995 to 2004" (65-507-MIE2006006, free) is now available free online in the publication *Canadian Trade Review* (65-507-MIE, free). From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications* choose *Free*, and then *Trade*.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2201.

Canadian Trade Review, published on an occasional basis, presents analysis and research on many trade-related issues of interest to general audiences, as well as economists and policy-makers in the public and private sectors.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Craig Byrd (613-951-3156: *craig.byrd.statcan.ca*), International Trade Division. ■

Employment Insurance

January 2006 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits (seasonally adjusted) rose for the first time since August 2005. The level in January was 499,710, up 1.2% from December but still 4.8% lower than a year earlier.

All provinces east of Manitoba posted increases in January, with the largest occurring in New Brunswick (+2.9%) and Nova Scotia (+2.9%). The number of regular beneficiaries rose by 2.3% in Ontario while remaining virtually unchanged in Quebec (+0.2%).

Regular benefit payments in January totalled $685.4 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 231,350.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries for this month is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits from the 15th to the 21st of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

Employment Insurance statistics

	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2005	Jan. 2005	Dec. 2005 to Jan. 2006	Jan. 2005 to Jan. 2006
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	499,710p	493,700r	525,180	1.2	-4.8
Regular benefits paid ($ millions)	685.4p	687.7r	720.7	-0.3	-4.9
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	231.4p	236.0r	238.6	-2.0	-3.1
	unadjusted				
All beneficiaries ('000)[1]	946.3p	812.7p	980.4		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	649.3p	513.8p	683.1		
Initial and renewal claims received ('000)	330.8	307.0	330.1		
Payments ($ millions)	1,619.3	1,153.6	1,616.3		
	year-to-date (Jan. to Jan.)				
			2006	2005	2005 to 2006
					% change
Claims received ('000)			330.8	330.1	0.2
Payments ($ millions)			1,619.3	1,616.3	0.2

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
1. *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the fifteenth day of the month.*

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	Jan. 2006p	Dec. 2005 to Jan. 2006	Jan. 2005 to Jan. 2006
	seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	**499,710**	**1.2**	**-4.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,260	1.3	2.4
Prince Edward Island	7,770	2.1	-1.9
Nova Scotia	28,970	2.9	-3.1
New Brunswick	32,480	2.9	-5.3
Quebec	173,880	0.2	-1.5
Ontario	130,910	2.3	0.4
Manitoba	11,170	-1.8	-10.4
Saskatchewan	9,670	-0.9	-17.1
Alberta	18,930	-1.8	-27.8
British Columbia	44,840	-1.6	-19.7
Yukon	890	1.1	0.0
Northwest Territories	770	-1.3	14.9
Nunavut	420	2.4	7.7

p *Preliminary.*
Note: *The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the fifteenth day of the month.*

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for February will be released on April 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Canada's population

Fourth quarter 2005

Alberta's population increased at more than five times the national average during the last three months of 2005, as record numbers of people flocked to the booming province from other regions of Canada.

The province's population increased 0.76% during the fourth quarter, with net interprovincial migration accounting for just over two-thirds of the net growth. This was well above the 0.14% rate of growth for Canada's population as a whole.

As of January 1, 2006, Alberta's population was estimated at nearly 3,306,400. In terms of absolute numbers, Alberta's gain of 25,100 was the highest ever attained in a fourth quarter. Only during the oil boom period of 1979/1980 was there similar growth.

Of this 25,100 gain, an estimated 17,100 resulted from net interprovincial migration, which was an all-time high for any quarter.

Inevitably when one region exerts such a powerful draw, the demography of the other regions is affected. As a result, 7 of Canada's 13 provinces and territories experienced a decline in their population during the fourth quarter. Only twice since 1971 have so many regions recorded a decline during the same quarter.

Apart from Alberta, the only two regions to record a growth rate above the national average were British Columbia (+0.19%) and Nunavut (+0.37%). Three others recorded positive growth, but below the national average: Quebec (+0.09%), Ontario (+0.08%) and Manitoba (+0.02%).

The four Atlantic provinces lost population in the fourth quarter, as did Saskatchewan, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Nationally, Canada's population hit an estimated 32,422,900 as of January 1, 2006, which was a net gain of 44,800. This was the largest fourth-quarter increase since 2001.

The gain was due mainly to an increase in the number of immigrants arriving in Canada. Canada received 55,400 immigrants between October and December, up 7,300 from the same period of 2004. It was the largest fourth-quarter total since 2000 when 57,500 arrived.

International immigration increased in almost every region of Canada, offsetting the pull exerted by Alberta. Without this input from abroad, Manitoba would have lost population. Similarly, the demographic growth of British Columbia would have declined six-fold and that of Quebec by half.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045, 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

Detailed information is available in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics*, Vol. 19, no. 4 (91-002-XIE, $9/$27), which is now available online. See *How to order products*.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Demography Division (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; *demography@statcan.ca*).

Canada's population[1]

	October 1, 2004[PR]	January 1, 2005[PR]	October 1, 2005[PP]	January 1, 2006[PP]	October to December 2004	October to December 2005
					% variation	
Canada	**32,069,999**	**32,107,043**	**32,378,122**	**32,422,919**	**0.12**	**0.14**
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,112	517,339	515,591	514,409	0.04	-0.23
Prince Edward Island	137,762	137,771	138,278	138,157	0.01	-0.09
Nova Scotia	938,821	938,339	938,116	936,988	-0.05	-0.12
New Brunswick	752,313	752,266	751,726	751,111	-0.01	-0.08
Quebec	7,566,136	7,573,726	7,616,645	7,623,870	0.10	0.09
Ontario	12,454,171	12,462,445	12,589,823	12,599,364	0.07	0.08
Manitoba	1,173,358	1,174,959	1,178,109	1,178,348	0.14	0.02
Saskatchewan	995,351	994,687	992,995	990,930	-0.07	-0.21
Alberta	3,215,869	3,226,301	3,281,296	3,306,359	0.32	0.76
British Columbia	4,215,695	4,225,623	4,271,210	4,279,462	0.24	0.19
Yukon	30,791	30,862	31,235	31,150	0.23	-0.27
Northwest Territories	42,973	43,015	42,965	42,526	0.10	-1.02
Nunavut	29,647	29,710	30,133	30,245	0.21	0.37

PR Updated postcensal estimates.
PP Preliminary postcensal estimates.
1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net under coverage.

■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

January 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $2.9 billion in January, a 7.2% increase over January 2005 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation). A particularly mild winter and favourable economic conditions in January are amongst the factors that have contributed to this result.

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in Saskatchewan (+11.9%), Alberta (+10.0%), and Quebec (+9.2%).

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service (+8.9%) and full service restaurants (+8.4%). These two sectors accounted for 85% of industry sales in January.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. □

Food services sales

	January 2005[r]	December 2005[r]	January 2006[p]	January 2005 to January 2006
	not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**2,709,661**	**3,305,402**	**2,904,312**	**7.2**
Full service restaurants	1,248,700	1,570,729	1,353,416	8.4
Limited service restaurants	1,036,305	1,225,412	1,128,461	8.9
Food service contractors	167,258	189,615	168,769	0.9
Social and mobile caterers	51,229	84,759	54,565	6.5
Drinking places	206,170	234,887	199,102	-3.4
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	30,736	42,253	31,970	4.0
Prince Edward Island	9,687	10,996	9,993	3.2
Nova Scotia	57,996	74,694	62,334	7.5
New Brunswick	49,501	61,417	53,299	7.7
Quebec	558,851	700,802	610,374	9.2
Ontario	1,068,019	1,312,146	1,134,814	6.3
Manitoba	71,272	83,073	75,717	6.2
Saskatchewan	65,950	79,669	73,801	11.9
Alberta	334,967	409,903	368,622	10.0
British Columbia	454,274	522,004	475,112	4.6
Yukon	1,995	2,454	2,060	3.3
Northwest Territories	6,076	5,718	5,997	-1.3
Nunavut	337	274	221	-34.6

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

New products

Canadian Trade Review: "Canada's merchandise trade with the European Union"1995 to 2004, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-507-MIE2006006
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 26, no. 2
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE ($9/$75).

Juristat, Vol. 26, no. 2
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE ($11/$100).

Culture Services Trade: Data Tables, 1996 to 2003
Catalogue number 87-213-XWE
(free).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 2005, Vol. 19, no. 4
Catalogue number 91-002-XIE ($9/$27).

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; -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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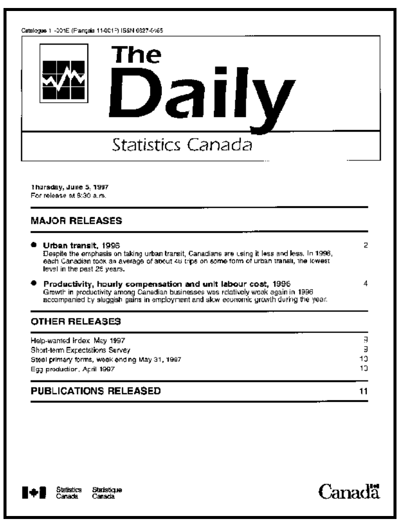
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **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

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