



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 29, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Tourism activity continued to grow in the fourth quarter of 2005, advancing 1.0%. Spending on tourism was up 3.8% in 2005, slowing slightly from the strong growth registered in 2004.	
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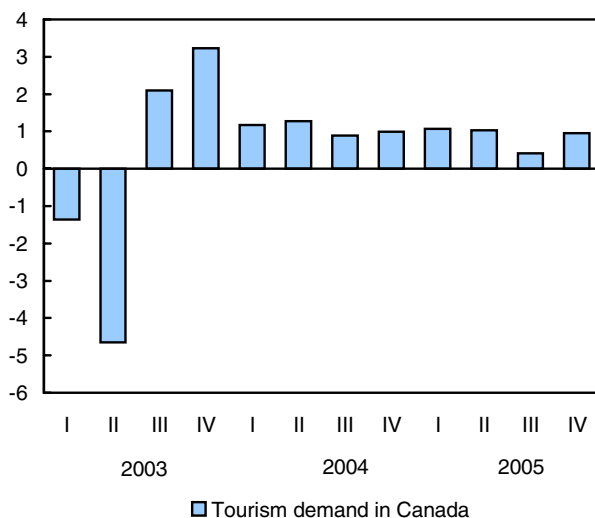
National tourism indicators

Fourth quarter and annual 2005

Tourism spending advanced 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 2005, as both domestic and international travellers increased their spending in Canada. After three consecutive quarterly declines, international visitor spending increased 0.9% in the fourth quarter, matching the increase in the number of international visitors.

Another quarter of growth for tourism

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



The year 2005 was another good one for tourism in Canada. Overall spending advanced 3.8% following a 5.1% gain in 2004. In contrast to the fourth quarter results, domestic tourists were the sole reason for the increase for the year as international visitors decreased their spending by 1.3%.

International visitors return

Spending by international visitors to Canada advanced in the fourth quarter, following three consecutive declines. Despite the increase, spending was 4.4% below the level reached in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Fourth quarter spending was spurred by a 0.9% increase in visitors to Canada. Increased visits from the United States, for both overnight and same day trips,

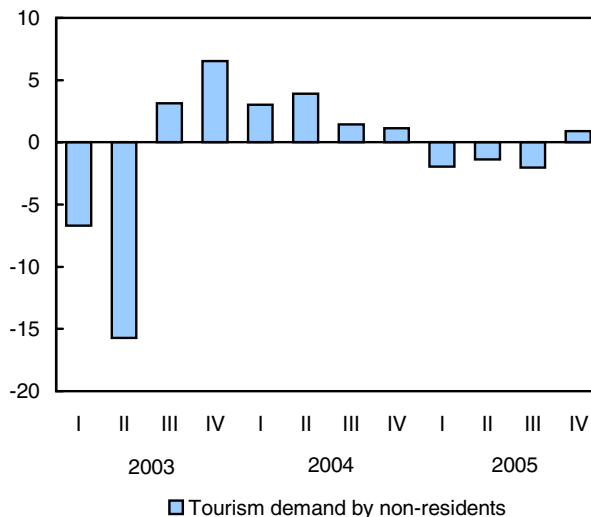
Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

propelled the increase. These were the first quarterly increases from the United States in 2005 and occurred despite the continued appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Non-resident spending increases

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



In the fourth quarter, the international travel deficit stood at \$1.3 billion, down slightly from the \$1.4 billion deficit in the third quarter of 2005 (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

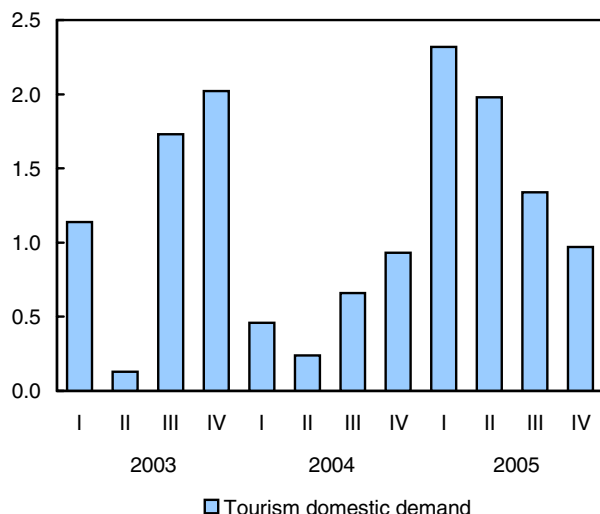
Canadians continue spending on tourism

Domestic tourism spending grew 1.0% in the fourth quarter, slowing slightly from the 1.3% gain in the third. Spending was in line with continued growth in

the Canadian economy as personal disposable income (+1.0%) and final domestic demand (+1.1%) both advanced.

Growth of domestic spending slows

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



In the first three quarters of 2005, air transportation had been the driving force behind domestic spending, recording increases ranging from 2% to 4%. This trend ended in the fourth quarter as purchases of plane tickets increased by only 0.7%.

Vehicle fuel prices dropped 2.8% in the quarter, helping to boost tourism domestic spending on fuel by 1.5%.

Strong accommodation spending returns

After a lacklustre 0.2% gain in the third quarter, accommodation spending jumped 1.2% in the fourth quarter. This was the largest gain in spending since the fourth quarter of 2003. The return of international travellers was the chief reason for the gain as spending on rooms from international tourists advanced 1.3%, after three consecutive quarterly decreases.

Overall, spending across tourism was widespread as nearly all commodities registered gains. Vehicle

repairs and parts was the only exception with a 0.2% decline.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.4% in the fourth quarter, following a 0.1% increase in the third. Notable gains were registered in the air transportation (+1.1%), accommodation (+0.4%), and travel services (+0.4%) industries.

The recreation and entertainment industry advanced 0.5% from the previous quarter, moving in step with a strong 1.6% increase in tourism spending.

Tourism GDP advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 1.1% in the fourth quarter, outpacing the economy-wide growth in GDP of 0.6%. This was the 10th consecutive quarterly increases in GDP dating back to the second quarter of 2003, which saw the onset of SARS in Canada.

Looking ahead

Early indicators are providing mixed signals for the first quarter of 2006. Non-residents trips to Canada increased 0.7% in January, while overnight trips jumped 1.9%. However, both employment gains and losses were registered in tourism industries in the first two months of 2006.

The Canadian dollar appreciated 1.8% against the US dollar in the first two months of 2006.

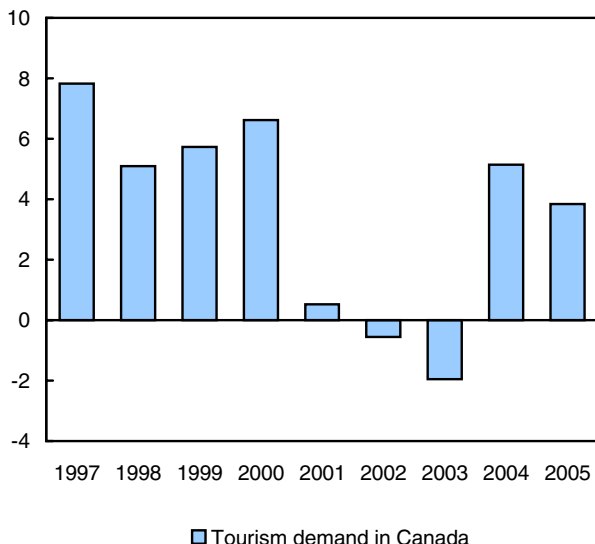
2005 year-end review

Tourism spending advanced by a solid 3.8% in 2005, following a 5.1% gain in 2004. Spending by domestic tourists was the sole source of growth in 2005 as Canadian tourists increased their purchases by 5.9% over 2004. This was the largest annual gain since 2000.

International visitor spending in 2005 declined 1.3% after a 9.0% increase in 2004. A downturn in visitors from the United States (-8.6%) drove this decline. The value of the Canadian dollar increased 7.4% relative to the US dollar in 2005.

Tourism continued to grow in 2005

% change - preceding year, adjusted for inflation



Air transportation pulls up spending

Tourism spending on air transportation soared 8.6% in 2005, accounting for one third of the annual increase for the industry. In fact, if the increase in air transportation was not included in tourism spending, the annual increase would have been 2.5% instead of 3.8%.

Generally, other tourism commodities did not fair as well as air transportation in 2005. Vehicle fuel spending

(+1.1%) was dampened by a 14% jump in prices. The rate of growth in accommodation (+2.1%) and food beverage services (+1.1%) increased moderately from the previous year. Travel services grew by 3.2% in 2005, despite the increased use of Internet travel services.

GDP shows strong gains

Tourism GDP increased 4.0% in 2005, advancing at a faster pace than the rest of the economy (+2.9%). This followed a 4.4% gain in 2004 in tourism GDP.

Tourism employment rose 1.7% to 626,000 jobs in 2005. This was the largest increase in tourism employment since 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The fourth quarter 2005 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

National tourism indicators

	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2005
millions of dollars at 1997 prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,287	13,429	13,567	13,623	13,753	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,879	3,803	3,751	3,675	3,708	0.9
Tourism domestic demand	9,408	9,626	9,817	9,948	10,045	1.0
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,866	4,948	5,003	5,030	5,072	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,004	977	960	937	944	0.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,862	3,971	4,043	4,094	4,128	0.8
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,868	1,874	1,891	1,895	1,918	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	901	887	879	863	874	1.3
Tourism domestic demand	967	987	1,011	1,033	1,044	1.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,902	1,916	1,925	1,925	1,934	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	624	614	604	594	599	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,278	1,302	1,320	1,330	1,335	0.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,245	2,267	2,301	2,319	2,352	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	506	499	492	484	489	1.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,739	1,768	1,809	1,835	1,864	1.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,406	2,425	2,449	2,454	2,476	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	845	828	816	798	803	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,562	1,598	1,633	1,656	1,674	1.1

National tourism indicators

	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2005
millions of dollars at current prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	14,693	14,925	15,270	15,556	15,680	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,616	4,538	4,503	4,437	4,471	0.8
Tourism domestic demand	10,077	10,387	10,767	11,119	11,209	0.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,083	5,225	5,447	5,675	5,708	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,291	1,269	1,262	1,249	1,253	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	3,791	3,956	4,185	4,426	4,455	0.6
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,278	2,285	2,312	2,313	2,337	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,100	1,077	1,072	1,051	1,063	1.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,178	1,207	1,239	1,263	1,274	0.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,284	2,318	2,347	2,362	2,390	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	749	743	737	729	740	1.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,535	1,575	1,610	1,632	1,650	1.1
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,531	2,562	2,603	2,634	2,664	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	595	586	581	575	580	1.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,936	1,976	2,022	2,059	2,083	1.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,517	2,536	2,562	2,572	2,583	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	880	863	851	834	835	0.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,637	1,672	1,710	1,738	1,748	0.6

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Study: Work hours instability

1997 to 2001

Work hours instability was a fact of life for many Canadians between 1997 and 2001, according to a new study that follows the working patterns of individuals.

The study follows the working hour patterns of individuals aged 25 to 54. It found the traditional model where workers work the same hours year after year applies to a relatively small share of workers.

About one in three workers, or 32%, worked a "standard", full-year full-time work-year in every year between 1997 and 2001, 15% worked a short work year in each year and less than 1% worked a long work year in every year. The remaining 52% shifted among these categories.

The study defined a long work year as more than 2,400 hours, which is the equivalent of 46 or more hours per week for 52 weeks. A standard work year was one with between 1,750 and 2,400 work hours, and a short work year was one with less than 1,750 work hours.

While it was common to work a long work year in a given year, it was rare to work chronically long hours. One in five workers had at least one long work year between 1997 and 2001, but less than 1% had a long work year each year.

Workers with unstable hours felt more stress and reported worse health than those with more stable work hours.

Unstable work years are a fact of life for many Canadians

The traditional model where people work the same hours year after year applies to a relatively small share of workers. Only 20% of men and 15% of women worked the exact same hours in each year from 1997 and 2001.

The remaining men and women had some annual hours instability. In some cases this instability was quite large. The study defined a worker as having highly unstable work years if he worked more than 2,400 hours in at least one year between 1997 and 2001 and at least another one with fewer than 1,750 hours.

About 1 in 12, or 7.8% of workers had highly unstable work years. Most of these workers combined periods of long work with periods of short work to achieve the equivalent of a standard work year over a five-year average.

Those with unstable work years are more commonly found in lower quality jobs. For example, 9.2% of workers with no pension plan and 9.7% of workers working in small firms had highly unstable work years.

Note to readers

This release is based on an analytical study released as part of the Research Paper Series, which provides for the circulation, on a pre-publication basis, of research conducted by Branch staff, visiting fellows and academic associates.

Papers in this series are distributed to Statistics Canada Regional Offices, provincial statistical focal points, research institutes and specialty libraries and can be downloaded online from this Web site.

This study uses longitudinal data from the 1996 to 2001 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics to examine longitudinal patterns in working hours and focuses on a sample of approximately 8,100 workers who were between 25 to 54 years old in 1997 and worked on at least one occasion between 1997 and 2001.

It examines the length of the work year, which includes the number of paid hours worked per year, time off for holidays, and paid sick or maternity leave. This study focuses on paid workers only.

Chronic periods of long work years are rare

Long hours are a common feature of employment, with 11.4% of men and 4.5% of women having a long work year in 2001.

While long work hours can lead to more earnings. Research has indicated that some individuals working long hours may be more likely to experience increased levels of stress and also report being less healthy.

Many more workers are exposed to long hours of work over a five year period than the 2001 results alone would suggest. One in five workers had at least one long work year between 1997 and 2001.

Long work years were much more common among men than women. Among men, 29% worked a long work year at least once over the five years. Only 12% of women worked this much in one year.

While a brief exposure to long hours is common, chronic exposure to long hours is quite rare. Just 1.2% of men and 0.2% of women had a long work year in every year between 1997 and 2001.

Unstable work years may lead to lower well-being

Workers with unstable work years felt more stress and reported poorer health than those with more stable work years. The study finds that 51% of workers in the high instability group reported having a high level of stress. This compares to a lower rate of 38% among those who always worked standard work years.

Moreover, 20% of those working unstable hours reported being in fair or poor health compared to 16% among those who always work standard hours.

These differences hold even among workers who were not stressed and were in good health at the beginning of the period. This suggests that variable work hours are related to an increase in feeling stressed and reporting bad health. These results remain after controlling for other background characteristics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The research paper *Work Hours Instability in Canada* (11F0019MIE2006278) is now available free of charge online. A short version of this study

entitled *Summary of: Work Hours Instability in Canada* (11F0019MIE2006279, free) is also available. From our home page select *Studies*, then under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

Related studies from the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division can be found at *Update on analytical studies* on our Web site (11-015-XIE, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Heisz (613-951-3748) or Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

January 2006 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees rose by \$6.86 (+0.9%) from December to January to \$744.11 (seasonally adjusted).

Industries showing the strongest increases include forestry, logging and support (+3.6%), management of companies and enterprises (+2.1%), and arts, entertainment and recreation (+2.0%).

Provincially, Saskatchewan (+1.4%), Ontario (+1.2%), Prince Edward Island (+1.2%), and British Columbia (+1.1%) posted the largest increases.

Payroll employment increased by 19,900 jobs in January compared with a month earlier to 13,892,200. British Columbia (+8,400) and Ontario (+6,400) had the strongest net growth in January.

The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees increased 0.3% in January to 31.9 hours.

With the data revisions included with this release, it is now possible to calculate the annual averages for the 2005 calendar year. Over the year, average weekly earnings grew 3.1% compared to 2.2% in 2004. Earnings growth in 2005 was particularly strong in Alberta (+5.2%).

Note: In addition to the revisions to the December 2005 reference month, annual revisions to selected industries for the entire 2001 to 2005 period are also available this month. These revisions are part of the year end annual review of the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February will be released April 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2005	December 2005 ^r	January 2006 ^p	December 2005 to January 2006	January 2005 to January 2006	Net change from 2004 to 2005
	seasonally adjusted					unadjusted for seasonal variation
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	709.72	737.25	744.11	0.9	4.8	3.1
Forestry, logging and support	906.37	936.67	970.30	3.6	7.1	4.2
Mining and oil and gas	1,294.55	1,329.93	1,289.30	-3.1	-0.4	4.8
Utilities	1,059.54	1,073.57	1,074.51	0.1	1.4	0.4
Construction	856.92	883.05	891.62	1.0	4.0	3.9
Manufacturing	861.09	898.46	901.28	0.3	4.7	3.0
Wholesale trade	802.20	849.18	854.43	0.6	6.5	3.3
Retail trade	458.35	477.65	483.10	1.1	5.4	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	763.00	779.79	781.13	0.2	2.4	2.5
Information and cultural industries	843.43	912.52	919.43	0.8	9.0	5.9
Finance and insurance	905.45	942.53	944.03	0.2	4.3	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	628.12	664.99	665.28	0.0	5.9	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	937.75	962.08	956.04	-0.6	2.0	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	866.77	936.31	956.26	2.1	10.3	5.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	558.65	589.36	590.56	0.2	5.7	3.2
Educational services	793.23	822.44	829.70	0.9	4.6	3.8
Health care and social assistance	636.03	664.64	671.22	1.0	5.5	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	410.59	420.87	429.24	2.0	4.5	1.2
Accommodation and food services	285.37	321.85	326.54	1.5	14.4	6.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	548.66	569.90	568.31	-0.3	3.6	3.5
Public administration	884.99	913.97	914.47	0.1	3.3	3.0
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	652.91	684.75	688.30	0.5	5.4	3.0
Prince Edward Island	563.22	578.98	586.16	1.2	4.1	2.5
Nova Scotia	626.41	643.62	645.76	0.3	3.1	3.5
New Brunswick	648.04	679.23	677.49	-0.3	4.5	3.6
Quebec	665.63	699.04	692.28	-1.0	4.0	2.6
Ontario	748.90	776.64	786.33	1.2	5.0	2.7
Manitoba	646.78	661.29	661.25	0.0	2.2	3.6
Saskatchewan	658.00	678.87	688.19	1.4	4.6	3.8
Alberta	751.34	784.10	787.21	0.4	4.8	5.2
British Columbia	697.20	731.02	738.94	1.1	6.0	2.9
Yukon	807.04	840.53	854.24	1.6	5.8	4.0
Northwest Territories ¹	933.94	972.81	977.72	0.5	4.7	4.1
Nunavut ¹	797.94	859.49	843.09	-1.9	5.7	10.7

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	November 2005	December 2005 ^r	January 2006 ^p	November to December 2005	December 2005 to January 2006	Net change from 2004 to 2005
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted for seasonal variation		
	'000			% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,856.0	13,872.3	13,892.2	0.1	0.1	1.7
Forestry, logging and support	62.0	63.3	63.0	2.1	-0.5	-2.9
Mining and oil and gas	169.5	172.4	172.3	1.7	-0.1	5.3
Utilities	121.2	121.5	121.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2
Construction	688.9	690.7	691.7	0.3	0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	1,945.2	1,948.4	1,947.3	0.2	-0.1	-2.0
Wholesale trade	736.9	736.7	736.9	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Retail trade	1,711.4	1,717.4	1,722.0	0.4	0.3	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	625.9	627.5	626.7	0.3	-0.1	1.5
Information and cultural industries	355.1	355.4	356.7	0.1	0.4	1.9
Finance and insurance	586.6	588.2	591.1	0.3	0.5	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.5	246.2	248.7	0.3	1.0	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.5	670.6	673.8	0.0	0.5	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	99.3	96.5	96.3	-2.8	-0.2	4.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	680.3	681.8	684.8	0.2	0.4	5.3
Educational services	999.6	1,004.5	1,004.9	0.5	0.0	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,426.8	1,425.0	1,423.7	-0.1	-0.1	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.7	247.6	247.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.7
Accommodation and food services	959.6	960.3	959.2	0.1	-0.1	1.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	513.1	515.4	513.3	0.4	-0.4	1.0
Public administration	793.5	791.0	791.1	-0.3	0.0	1.2
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	176.2	177.5	178.4	0.7	0.5	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	64.1	64.3	63.4	0.3	-1.4	1.2
Nova Scotia	395.6	395.5	394.5	0.0	-0.3	1.6
New Brunswick	299.6	302.2	300.8	0.9	-0.5	-0.4
Quebec	3,217.3	3,213.6	3,215.0	-0.1	0.0	0.8
Ontario	5,385.2	5,389.3	5,395.7	0.1	0.1	1.7
Manitoba	537.7	538.2	535.7	0.1	-0.5	1.2
Saskatchewan	416.6	419.2	420.6	0.6	0.3	2.5
Alberta	1,565.6	1,576.5	1,577.3	0.7	0.1	3.4
British Columbia	1,744.8	1,747.9	1,756.3	0.2	0.5	2.5
Yukon	16.7	17.1	17.0	2.4	-0.6	4.2
Northwest Territories ¹	21.8	22.0	20.9	0.9	-5.0	0.8
Nunavut ¹	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	-1.8	0.3

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Computer and peripherals price indexes

January 2006

The computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI, 2001=100) are now available for January.

The index for commercial computers declined 1.0% from December to 37.8. The index for consumer computers fell 0.5% to 20.9.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 3.8% to 63.1 and printer prices declined 4.2% to 52.2 compared to December.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

February 2006 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 50.6 million birds in February up 0.5% from February 2005. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 3.2% to 1.6 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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. ■

Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital

2005

The annual fixed residential capital flows and stocks series at the provincial level for 2005 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 030-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

January 2006

The January 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villennm@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

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. ■

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
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