



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 28, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

National tourism indicators, first quarter 2006	3
Tourism activity advanced 1.2% in the first quarter of 2006, its eleventh consecutive increase. Domestic spending again was the source of the increase, rising 1.9%.	
The risk of first and second marriage dissolution, 2001	6
Most Canadians marry once and only once, and less than 1% walk down the aisle more than twice, according to a new study that analyzed risk factors behind the breakdown of first and subsequent marriages.	
Study: Manufacturing in review, 2005	8
Restaurants, caterers and taverns, April 2006	8
Study: Exchange-rate cycles and Canada-US manufacturing prices	9
Canadian Vehicle Survey, fourth quarter 2005	10
International Comparison Program: Results for South America, 2005	10

(continued on page 2)

Canada Year Book

2006

The 2006 edition of the *Canada Year Book* is available today. First published in 1867, the *Canada Year Book* has become the premier reference resource on the social and economic life of Canadians.

Enjoyable and easy to read, the *Canada Year Book* draws on various Statistics Canada surveys to describe leading Canadian social, economic and environmental trends.

Feature articles invite readers to discover distinctive aspects of life in Canada: How many Aboriginal entrepreneurs are there in Canada? How many Canadian households have broadband Internet access? Which province consumes more electricity than all the others combined? Who are Canada's major trading partners? What is the net worth of the average Canadian?

For work, home or school, this edition of the *Canada Year Book* is sure to engage, enlighten and educate readers.

Get your copy of the 2006 edition of the *Canada Year Book* (11-402-XPE, \$24.95) today. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; fax: 613-951-5116; penny.stuart@statcan.ca), Communications and Library Services Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

New products

11

Releases

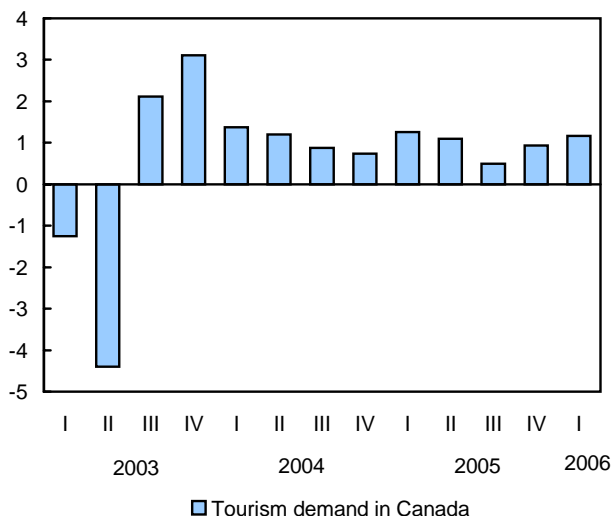
National tourism indicators

First quarter 2006

Tourism spending advanced 1.2% in the first quarter of 2006 on the strength of a 1.9% increase in spending by domestic travellers. Nearly three-fourths of tourism spending came from Canadians in the first quarter, up from around two-thirds at the end of 2001.

Tourism spending accelerates

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



Canadians continue to spend on tourism

Domestic tourism spending grew for the seventh consecutive quarter, a string reaching back to the third quarter of 2004. Boosted by higher outlays on accommodation and food and beverage services, the pace of domestic spending accelerated to 1.9%, following two quarters of 1.5% growth.

Canadians also continued to spend on tourism outside Canada in the first quarter as indicated by a 1.7% increase in international travel payments. The international travel deficit climbed to \$1.8 billion from \$1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005 (measured in current dollars). A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more outside the country than international visitors spend in Canada.

Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and GDP 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.

With the first quarter 2006 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), all estimates have been revised from the first quarter of 2002 through to the fourth quarter of 2005. More information on the revision can be found in an article published in this issue of the NTI.

International visitor spending continues to fall

Spending by international visitors to Canada fell 1.0% in the first quarter, the fifth straight decline. Total visits to Canada were down 0.9% due to fewer travellers from the United States, both on overnight and same-day visits.

The Canadian dollar strengthened for the third consecutive quarter vis-à-vis several major currencies, including the US dollar.

Accommodation spending up

Accommodation spending got off to a strong start in 2006, increasing 1.3% in the first quarter. Other commodities also showed strength. Tourism spending on air transportation and food and beverages were both up 1.5%.

On the flip-side, consumption of vehicle fuel continued to be affected by high gasoline prices, rising a modest 0.5%. Outlays on recreation and entertainment also had a slow start, advancing only 0.3%.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 0.4% in the first quarter, following a similar increase in the fourth quarter of 2005. Employment in the air transportation industry soared 2.8%, while accommodation jobs advanced 0.6%. Jobs in the recreation and entertainment industry slipped 0.9%, following four quarters of increases.

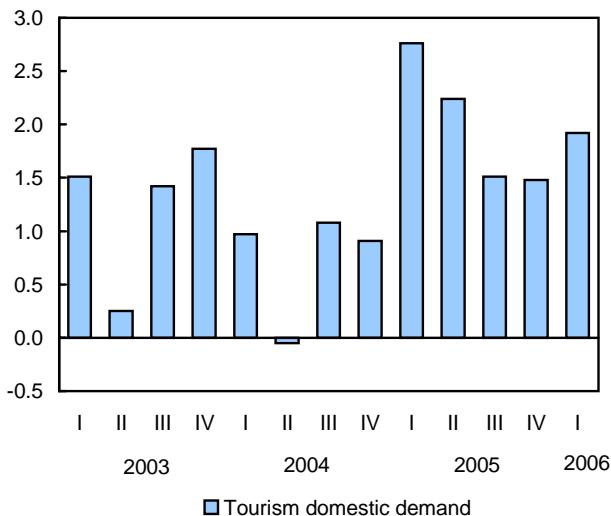
Tourism gross domestic product advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 1.1% in the first quarter, slightly higher than the economy-wide growth in GDP of 0.9%. This is the eleventh consecutive increase in tourism GDP since

the second quarter of 2003. The transportation and the accommodation industries were a source of strength.

Domestic spending picks up pace

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



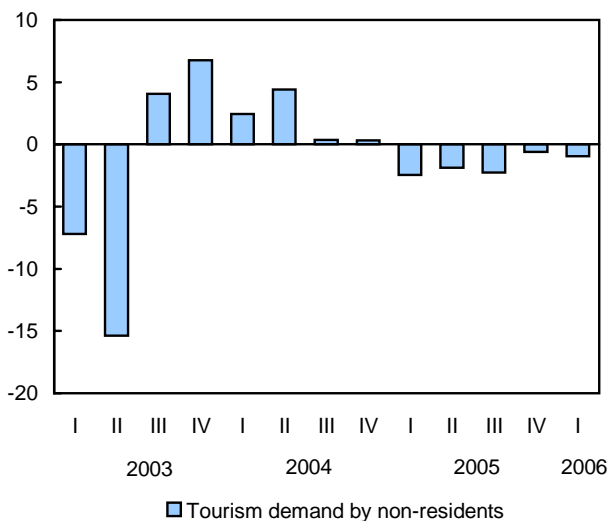
Looking ahead

Early indicators are mixed for the second quarter of 2006. The recently released Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industry indicates that 35% of hoteliers expect an increase in occupancy rates between April and June compared to one year earlier, nearly double the proportion (20%) who believe they will drop.

However, the value of the Canadian dollar continued to climb against the US dollar in April and May, making it increasingly expensive for Americans to travel to Canada.

Non-resident spending slips again

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



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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The first quarter 2006 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications*, choose *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

	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2005 to first quarter 2006
millions of dollars at 1997 prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,503	13,651	13,719	13,847	14,009	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,734	3,664	3,581	3,559	3,525	-1.0
Tourism domestic demand	9,768	9,987	10,138	10,287	10,484	1.9
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,014	5,082	5,118	5,162	5,217	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	964	946	918	918	913	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,051	4,136	4,200	4,245	4,304	1.4
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,903	1,914	1,916	1,934	1,960	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	865	852	830	821	813	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,038	1,062	1,086	1,114	1,146	3.0
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,896	1,906	1,908	1,912	1,940	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	597	583	575	563	554	-1.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,299	1,324	1,332	1,349	1,386	2.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,269	2,304	2,324	2,360	2,381	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	493	483	476	476	470	-1.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,776	1,821	1,848	1,883	1,911	1.5
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,420	2,445	2,453	2,479	2,512	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	815	800	782	782	775	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,606	1,644	1,671	1,697	1,737	2.3

National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2005 to first quarter 2006
millions of dollars at current prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,156	15,567	15,940	16,078	16,288	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,451	4,407	4,347	4,321	4,292	-0.7
Tourism domestic demand	10,705	11,160	11,593	11,758	11,997	2.0
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,441	5,701	5,979	6,022	6,102	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,239	1,233	1,218	1,216	1,215	-0.0
Tourism domestic demand	4,202	4,468	4,761	4,806	4,887	1.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,334	2,376	2,400	2,431	2,471	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,061	1,057	1,039	1,031	1,024	-0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,273	1,319	1,361	1,400	1,446	3.3
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,293	2,324	2,342	2,363	2,416	2.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	723	711	706	696	690	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,571	1,614	1,635	1,667	1,726	3.6
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,559	2,608	2,647	2,678	2,691	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	579	571	566	566	561	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,980	2,037	2,080	2,111	2,130	0.9
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,528	2,558	2,572	2,586	2,608	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	849	835	817	812	801	-1.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,680	1,723	1,754	1,773	1,807	1.9

The risk of first and second marriage dissolution

2001

Most Canadians marry once and only once, and less than 1% walk down the aisle more than twice, according to a new study.

The free online article "Till death do us part? The risk of first and second marriage dissolution", is available today, in *Canadian Social Trends*. The article analyzes data from a snapshot of married life conducted by the General Social Survey (GSS) in 2001, as well as risk factors affecting the success or failure of a marriage.

The study found that several factors were associated with the risk of a breakdown in the first and subsequent marriages — and at least three were common to both.

These were the age of the bride and groom, the length of the marriage itself and the strength of an individual's commitment to the institution. In fact, this commitment to marriage as a source of happiness was a key factor associated with marital collapse, the study concluded.

In the case of a first marriage, people who believed that marriage was not very important if they were to be happy ran a risk of failure that was three times as high as that among people who deemed it very important.

In the case of subsequent marriages, this risk of failure was also nearly three times higher among people who felt marriage was not very important for their happiness.

In fact, Canadians who had taken their vows more than twice were significantly less likely to report to the GSS that being married was either important or very important to their happiness.

GSS data showed that just over 16.6 million people aged 25 and over had been legally married at some point in their life in 2001.

Of this group, 89%, or nearly 14.8 million people, were married once, while about 10% or 1.7 million had married twice. On the other hand, roughly 137,000, less than 1%, had tied the knot more than twice, virtually all of them three times.

High risk for teens, those married during the 1990s

Someone marrying for the first time in their teens faced a risk of a marital breakdown that was almost two times higher than that of a person who married between the ages of 25 and 29, the study found.

In contrast, people who waited until their mid-30s or later to marry ran a risk 43% lower.

In the case of a second marriage, Canadians who were in their 40s when they remarried faced only half as great a risk of marital dissolution than those who were under 30. Even those who remarried in their 30s had a 27% lower risk of breaking up.

In addition, the longer a couple had been married, the greater their chances of staying together in both first and subsequent marriages.

For example, someone who first married in the 1960s had a 13% lower risk of having a marital break-up than someone married in the 1970s. However, the risk of a break-up jumped to 67% higher among people married in the 1990s.

In a second marriage, the odds of a break-up were even higher. People who remarried during the 1980s had a 43% higher risk of breaking up than those who remarried in the 1970s.

But those who remarried during the 1990s were 2.5 times more likely to break up than people who remarried in the 1970s.

Two-thirds of people still with their first spouse in 2001

At the time the survey was done, over two-thirds of the 16.6 million people who had married at some point in their life were still with their first spouse. They had been married for an average of 23.5 years.

But for 23%, their first marriage had ended in dissolution following about 11 years of matrimony. For the remaining 9%, their first marriage had ended in their spouse's death after 34 years together.

About 43% of adults whose first marriage had ended in divorce had remarried at the time of the survey, as had about 16% of those whose first spouse had died.

Canadians who married a second time were about 39 years old on average at the time of their wedding.

The June 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* also includes the article "Learning disabilities and child altruism, anxiety, and aggression," which examines the levels of altruism or prosocial behaviour, anxiety or emotional disorder, and physical aggression or conduct disorder of children aged 8 to 11.

As this is only our second release of the new electronic format, we would like to remind you that the new *Canadian Social Trends* will be published electronically every six weeks, eight times a year, with two feature articles per issue available in both PDF and HTML formats. The Social Indicators have been expanded with more detailed data covering longer time periods, and they will be updated as new data become available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4501.

The June 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008-XWE, free) is now available online.

The Summer 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 81 (11-008-XIE, free), which contains the two new articles released today as well as the two articles that were released on May 2, 2006, is now available

online from the *Our products and Services* page of our website. A printed version (11-008-XPE, \$12/\$39) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services and Dissemination (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Study: Manufacturing in review 2005

The shift in momentum to the West in Canada's manufacturing sector intensified in 2005, according to a new report.

Alberta and Saskatchewan led growth in shipments for the second consecutive year on the strength of dramatic gains in resource-based industries.

This report analyzes trends in manufacturing in 2005, focusing on shipments by industry and provinces. It also examines recent movements of other key variables such as employment, profits, capital investment, capacity utilization and productivity.

Increases in manufacturing shipments from the two Prairie provinces far exceeded growth in the industrial heartland of Central Canada.

Shipments rose only slightly in Ontario, due, in part, to a weaker auto sector. Factories in Quebec fared somewhat better as the aerospace industry continued to rebound and the province's petroleum refining and the chemical products industry made large gains.

Nationally, manufacturers closed the year with shipments hitting \$611.5 billion. This was a 3.0% gain from 2004 on the heels of the healthy 8.5% boost posted in the previous year. Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to report a decline in shipments in 2005.

There were clear winners and losers in the manufacturing sector last year. Soaring industrial prices contributed to record high shipment values for most resource-based industries, such as petroleum products and primary metals.

On the other hand, wood products and clothing manufacturing, coupled with the all-important motor vehicle industry, posted sharply lower shipment activity in 2005.

Alberta led all provinces with a 12.0% jump in shipments. Although resource-based industries contributed to the gain, the province's well-diversified manufacturing sector improved substantially overall, thanks to its general economic boom.

Manufacturers in Saskatchewan came a close second with an 8.2% increase, also largely the result of resource-based industries.

Labour productivity in manufacturing increased 5.7% last year, but it came, in part, at the cost of jobs. On average, there were 85,000 fewer jobs in manufacturing in 2005 than there were a year earlier, equivalent to a 3.7% decline.

A 5.4% rebound in investment in plant and machinery contributed partly to this increased labour productivity.

Despite last year's gain in shipments, profits for manufacturing companies fell 6.9%, compared with exceptional growth of 34.8% in 2004.

Factories faced myriad challenges on several fronts last year. Not the least was the Canadian dollar, which, relative to the US dollar, sailed past a 14-year high in December, hurting exporters of Canadian manufactured goods in particular. These challenges continued during the first part of 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

The analytical article "Manufacturing: The year 2005 in review" (11-621-MIE2006045, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

April 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.2 billion in April, a 4.0% increase over April 2005. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in Saskatchewan (+9.5%), British Columbia (+7.7%), Nova Scotia (+5.5%) and Prince Edward Island (+5.3%). Ontario and Quebec, representing 39.4% and 20.8% of the industry in April, recorded year-over-year increases of 3.3% and 2.9% respectively.

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service (+8.8%) and full service restaurants (+2.5%). These two sectors accounted for 86% of industry sales in April. Food service contractors increased 9.3%, accounting for 6.4% of industry sales in April 2006.

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 Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696,

alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca), Service Industries
Division.

Food services sales

	April 2005 ^r	March 2006 ^r	April 2006 ^p	April 2005 to April 2006
not seasonally adjusted				
	thousands of dollars			% change
Total, food services sales	3,120,112	3,275,558	3,244,705	4.0
Full service restaurants	1,463,214	1,532,514	1,500,025	2.5
Limited service restaurants	1,183,250	1,276,405	1,287,045	8.8
Food service contractors	169,752	208,886	185,459	9.3
Social and mobile caterers	63,363	54,221	63,189	-0.3
Drinking places	240,532	203,531	208,987	-13.1
By province and territory				
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,282	36,630	35,980	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	10,431	11,582	10,987	5.3
Nova Scotia	70,679	75,203	74,551	5.5
New Brunswick	56,482	56,817	54,297	-3.9
Quebec	657,124	648,345	676,422	2.9
Ontario	1,236,251	1,308,339	1,276,938	3.3
Manitoba	79,507	79,988	80,898	1.7
Saskatchewan	76,457	81,497	83,745	9.5
Alberta	380,906	413,471	398,539	4.6
British Columbia	504,888	553,587	543,529	7.7
Yukon	2,510	2,471	2,250	-10.4
Northwest Territories	7,202	7,231	6,205	-13.9
Nunavut	393	397	365	-7.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Study: Exchange-rate cycles and Canada-US manufacturing prices

Over the last 40 years, the Canada-US exchange rate has gone through several long cycles, alternating between periods of appreciation and depreciation. During each cycle, the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector has changed dramatically.

When the Canadian dollar gains in value against the US greenback, the competitiveness of Canadian industries, as measured by the ratio between Canadian prices and exchange-rate-adjusted US prices, has declined on average. But during periods when the value of the loonie fell, it increased.

This new research paper analyzed data for 84 Canadian and US manufacturing industries between 1970 and 1996 to identify industry characteristics related to shifts in competitiveness over exchange-rate cycles.

The study showed that Canadian manufacturing industries differ in their responses to changes in the exchange rate. Not all industries experienced the same amplitude of relative price changes.

Relative factor input costs and relative productivity growth were the two most important factors influencing changes in relative Canada/US prices.

Competitive pressures emanating from trade were important determinants of the extent to which relative productivity differences were passed through to cross-country relative prices in the manufacturing sector.

The size of the relative price movement over exchange-rate cycles depends on the magnitude of domestic market competition and export intensity.

Export-intensive industries or industries with market power respond to competitive pressures from trade over cycles in the exchange rate by adjusting more of their output prices, and thus by squeezing or swelling their profit margins.

Note: Data for this study came from three sources developed at Statistics Canada: the KLEMS productivity database, the Annual Survey of Manufactures and input-output tables.

The research paper "Exchange rate cycles and Canada-U.S. manufacturing prices," no. 41 (11F0027MIE2006041, free) is now available

as part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

More studies related to international trade are available free of charge in the analytical series *Update on Economic Analysis* (11-623-XIE) on our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

Fourth quarter 2005

The total distance driven by vehicles registered in Canada fell 18% in the last quarter of 2005 compared to the previous quarter.

Light vehicles (those weighing less than 4.5 tonnes) were driven an average of 3,650 kilometres during the period October 1 to December 31, 2005, down 18% from 4,460 kilometres in the previous three-month period.

Medium-duty trucks (those weighing 4.5 tonnes to under 15 tonnes) were also driven less (-21%) during the fourth quarter. The average distance driven was 4,460 kilometres compared to 5,650 kilometres during the third quarter.

While usage of light vehicles and medium-duty trucks tends to be more influenced by the season, heavy-duty trucks (those weighing 15 tonnes or more) are used much more consistently throughout the year. The average distance driven in fourth quarter rose to 18,150 kilometres from 17,680 kilometres in the previous quarter, an increase of 3%.

The Canadian Vehicle Survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The fourth quarter 2005 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; wendy.christoff@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

International Comparison Program: Results for South America 2005

In 2003, the World Bank, with the help of Statistics Canada, launched a global round of its International Comparison Program which was designed to measure purchasing power parities for more than 110 countries grouped into five regions.

Results from a comparison among 10 South American countries of consumer spending, a major component of gross domestic product, will be announced today at 9:00 a.m. (EDT) at a news conference at the headquarters of the Brazilian statistical office in Rio de Janeiro.

Consumer prices in these countries were surveyed in 2005 to compute purchasing power parities and apply them to household consumption for the same year.

Purchasing power parities make it possible to determine comparative price levels. The estimates are expressed relative to the South American average. Preliminary results showed that if a visitor from outside the region moved from one country to another and bought the same basket of goods and services, he would find that Chile, Brazil and Uruguay are the most expensive.

Statistics Canada is co-operating with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the project. The Agency's participation is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hew Gough (613-951-3067), International Comparison Program, Statistics Canada. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 81
Catalogue number 11-008-XWE
(free).

Canadian Social Trends, no. 81
Catalogue number 11-008-XIE
(free).

Canadian Social Trends, no. 81
Catalogue number 11-008-XPE (\$12/\$39).

Economic Analysis Research Paper Series:
"Exchange rate cycles and Canada-U.S.
manufacturing prices", no. 41
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2006041
(free).

Canada Year Book, 2006
Catalogue number 11-402-XPE (\$24.95).

Analysis in Brief: "Manufacturing: The year 2005 in
review", no. 45
Catalogue number 11-621-MIE2006045
(free).

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
First quarter 2006
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, Fourth
quarter 2005
Catalogue number 53F0004XIE
(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; -XCB
or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and
-XBB or -XBE a database.

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:

1-613-951-2800

To fax your order, call:

1-877-287-4369

For address changes or account inquiries, call:




1-877-591-6963

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers
add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's
website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

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

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-001-XIE	
 The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 28, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
OTHER RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help-wanted index, May 1997 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term Expectations Survey 	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997 	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg production, April 1997 	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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