

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Employment Insurance, June 2010	2
In June, 691,600 people received regular Employment Insurance benefits, up slightly (+8,400) from May and the third consecutive month of small increases.	
Study: The role of socio-economic status in the incidence of diabetes, 1994/1995 to 2008/2009	9
Primary iron and steel, June 2010	10
Steel pipe and tubing, June 2010	10
Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, May 2010	10

New products and studies	11
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Releases

Employment Insurance

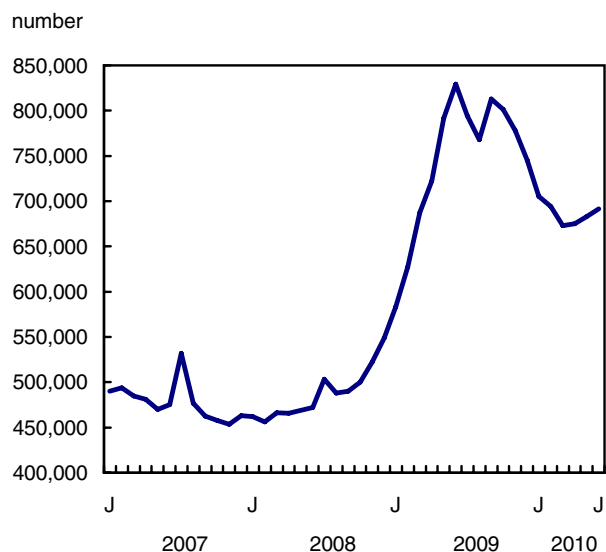
June 2010

In June, 691,600 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, up slightly (+8,400) from May and the third consecutive month of small increases.

Despite these recent gains, the number of beneficiaries has fallen by 137,700 (-16.6%) since the peak in June 2009.

The number of beneficiaries rose in nine provinces in June, with Ontario registering the only decline. The most notable increases occurred in Quebec and New Brunswick.

The number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries increases slightly for the third consecutive month



More claims submitted

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. Following small increases in April and May, the number of initial and renewal claims received in June edged up by 4,900 to 238,000.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this August, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market. In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for May and June 2010 are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 13th to the 19th of June. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

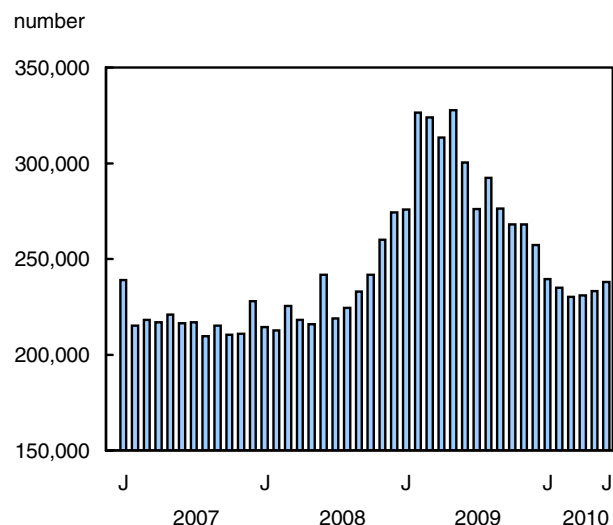
The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries is the reflection of various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

The data on employment used in this analysis are drawn from the LFS.

Despite these small recent increases, claims have been on a downward trend since their peak in May 2009. Since then, the number has declined by 89,700 (-27.4%) nationally, with the fastest rates of decline in Ontario (-38.2%), Alberta (-30.6%) and British Columbia (-23.4%).

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

The number of Employment Insurance claims received edges up



The provinces

In Quebec, the number of EI beneficiaries edged up by 2,100 to 193,400 in June. This follows an increase of 4,100 the month before. The number of beneficiaries in Quebec has fallen by 16,600 (-7.9%) since the June 2009 peak. This downward trend in the number of beneficiaries in Quebec coincided with an increase in employment, which rose in a number of service industries, as well as in construction.

There were also increases in the number of beneficiaries in June in New Brunswick (+1,400), as well as in Newfoundland and Labrador (+900) and in Prince Edward Island (+450).

In Ontario, the only province to record a decline in June, the number of regular beneficiaries fell by 3,000 from May, partly offsetting the increases of the previous two months. Since the peak in June 2009, the number of beneficiaries in Ontario has fallen by 69,800 (-24.4%). During the same period, employment in the province has increased, mostly in construction and several service industries.

There was little change in the number of regular beneficiaries for all other provinces.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, they are compared on a year-over-year basis.

Between June 2009 and June 2010, declines in the number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries were widespread as 114 of the 143 large centres registered decreases (see map). Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

In Quebec, there were year-over-year declines in most large centres. The largest percentage declines occurred in Saint-Georges, Sept-Îles and Val-d'Or. In Montréal, the number of beneficiaries fell by 2,400, the fourth consecutive year-over-year decline. In contrast, the number of beneficiaries in the census metropolitan area of Québec rose by 230.

In Atlantic Canada, the number of people receiving benefits in June, compared with June 2009, fell in 11 of its 18 large centres. The fastest year-over-year declines in Atlantic Canada occurred in Labrador City, Bathurst and New Glasgow.

In St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries declined by 340 to 4,400, while in Halifax, Nova Scotia, it decreased by 410 to 5,300. In contrast, the number of beneficiaries rose by 500 to 2,500 in Saint John, New Brunswick.

In Ontario, most large centres posted a decrease between June 2009 and June 2010. The most notable declines were in Windsor, Leamington, Woodstock, Guelph and Stratford. In Toronto, the number fell by 18,200 to 79,200, the largest of four consecutive year-over-year declines.

Between June 2009 and June 2010, the number of regular beneficiaries fell in virtually all large centres in Alberta. The fastest percentage declines occurred in Lloydminster, Red Deer, Brooks and Grande Prairie. The number of beneficiaries fell for the third consecutive month in both Calgary and Edmonton. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell by 4,700 to 14,600, and in Edmonton, it decreased by 2,900 to 13,600.

The number of beneficiaries in British Columbia fell in 20 of its 25 large centres in the year to June 2010. The fastest declines were in Williams Lake, Port Alberni, Cranbrook, Campbell River and Quesnel. In Victoria, the number of beneficiaries declined by 440 to 3,400 and in Vancouver, it fell by 840 to 34,000, the first year-over-year decline in Vancouver since the start of the labour market downturn in the fall of 2008.

Demographic groups

Between June 2009 and June 2010, the number of male EI regular beneficiaries fell by 88,100 to 346,100 (-20.3%). This was the fourth and largest consecutive year-over-year decline since the start of the labour market downturn in October 2008.

The fastest rates of decline occurred among young men under 25 years of age (-30.0%) and men aged 25 to 54 (-22.6%).

The number of female beneficiaries decline data slower pace during this year-long period, down 2.6% (-6,100). This was the first year-over-year drop in the number of female beneficiaries since the fall of 2008.

The number of female beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 declined by 10,000 (-5.4%), while the number among those under the age of 25 fell by 2,600 (-12.7%). In contrast, the number of female beneficiaries aged 55 and over increased by 6,000 (+15.2%).

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 tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for July will be released on September 23.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, June 2010 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	May 2010 ^P	June 2010 ^P	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010	May to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	683,270	691,640	8,370	-137,650	1.2	-16.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,850	38,750	900	-5,900	2.4	-13.2
Prince Edward Island	8,910	9,360	450	200	5.1	2.2
Nova Scotia	32,870	33,400	530	-1,670	1.6	-4.8
New Brunswick	34,240	35,620	1,380	-1,900	4.0	-5.1
Quebec	191,270	193,390	2,120	-16,620	1.1	-7.9
Ontario	219,810	216,810	-3,000	-69,840	-1.4	-24.4
Manitoba	16,160	16,210	50	590	0.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	13,000	13,150	150	-1,250	1.2	-8.7
Alberta	49,470	49,780	310	-13,080	0.6	-20.8
British Columbia	82,520	82,670	150	-11,480	0.2	-12.2
Yukon	1,020	1,020	0	-170	0.0	-14.3
Northwest Territories	890	880	-10	-150	-1.1	-14.6
Nunavut	520	520	0	0	0.0	0.0
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	233,100	238,020	4,920	-62,440	2.1	-20.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,290	9,070	-220	130	-2.4	1.5
Prince Edward Island	2,410	2,490	80	-30	3.3	-1.2
Nova Scotia	9,740	10,170	430	-580	4.4	-5.4
New Brunswick	10,380	9,670	-710	-610	-6.8	-5.9
Quebec	67,710	69,710	2,000	-2,750	3.0	-3.8
Ontario	69,960	70,050	90	-42,480	0.1	-37.7
Manitoba	7,780	7,630	-150	-930	-1.9	-10.9
Saskatchewan	5,820	6,300	480	-90	8.2	-1.4
Alberta	18,710	19,720	1,010	-5,460	5.4	-21.7
British Columbia	27,940	28,900	960	-7,550	3.4	-20.7
Yukon	310	330	20	10	6.5	3.1
Northwest Territories	290	320	30	10	10.3	3.2
Nunavut	190	210	20	50	10.5	31.3

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	June 2009	June 2010 ^P	June 2009 to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	670,470	576,300	-94,170	-14.0
Under 25 years	74,170	55,390	-18,780	-25.3
25 to 54 years	483,810	404,830	-78,980	-16.3
55 years and over	112,480	116,080	3,600	3.2
Men	434,180	346,090	-88,090	-20.3
Under 25 years	54,000	37,790	-16,210	-30.0
25 to 54 years	307,160	237,680	-69,480	-22.6
55 years and over	73,020	70,620	-2,400	-3.3
Women	236,290	230,210	-6,080	-2.6
Under 25 years	20,170	17,610	-2,560	-12.7
25 to 54 years	176,650	167,150	-9,500	-5.4
55 years and over	39,470	45,450	5,980	15.2
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	35,300	31,920	-3,380	-9.6
Under 25 years	4,000	3,350	-650	-16.3
25 to 54 years	23,720	20,810	-2,910	-12.3
55 years and over	7,580	7,770	190	2.5
Men	21,740	18,570	-3,170	-14.6
Women	13,560	13,360	-200	-1.5
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	5,440	5,810	370	6.8
Under 25 years	690	650	-40	-5.8
25 to 54 years	3,620	3,800	180	5.0
55 years and over	1,130	1,360	230	20.4
Men	3,220	3,290	70	2.2
Women	2,230	2,520	290	13.0
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	27,920	27,270	-650	-2.3
Under 25 years	3,490	3,090	-400	-11.5
25 to 54 years	19,610	18,630	-980	-5.0
55 years and over	4,820	5,550	730	15.1
Men	18,220	16,620	-1,600	-8.8
Women	9,700	10,650	950	9.8
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	27,610	26,930	-680	-2.5
Under 25 years	2,880	2,520	-360	-12.5
25 to 54 years	18,850	18,020	-830	-4.4
55 years and over	5,870	6,390	520	8.9
Men	17,530	16,220	-1,310	-7.5
Women	10,080	10,710	630	6.3
Quebec				
Both sexes	159,240	148,070	-11,170	-7.0
Under 25 years	17,870	14,590	-3,280	-18.4
25 to 54 years	111,360	101,460	-9,900	-8.9
55 years and over	30,000	32,020	2,020	6.7
Men	99,620	90,250	-9,370	-9.4
Women	59,620	57,820	-1,800	-3.0
Ontario				
Both sexes	247,190	189,260	-57,930	-23.4
Under 25 years	23,450	15,960	-7,490	-31.9
25 to 54 years	186,170	137,830	-48,340	-26.0
55 years and over	37,580	35,470	-2,110	-5.6
Men	159,810	110,590	-49,220	-30.8
Women	87,380	78,680	-8,700	-10.0

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	June 2009	June 2010 ^P	June 2009 to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	12,000	12,320	320	2.7
Under 25 years	1,480	1,330	-150	-10.1
25 to 54 years	8,730	8,760	30	0.3
55 years and over	1,790	2,240	450	25.1
Men	8,050	7,870	-180	-2.2
Women	3,950	4,450	500	12.7
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	10,560	10,060	-500	-4.7
Under 25 years	1,520	1,140	-380	-25.0
25 to 54 years	7,380	7,040	-340	-4.6
55 years and over	1,660	1,880	220	13.3
Men	7,460	6,490	-970	-13.0
Women	3,100	3,580	480	15.5
Alberta				
Both sexes	58,980	46,420	-12,560	-21.3
Under 25 years	7,880	4,520	-3,360	-42.6
25 to 54 years	43,120	33,510	-9,610	-22.3
55 years and over	7,990	8,390	400	5.0
Men	40,860	28,600	-12,260	-30.0
Women	18,120	17,810	-310	-1.7
British Columbia				
Both sexes	83,870	76,050	-7,820	-9.3
Under 25 years	10,650	8,040	-2,610	-24.5
25 to 54 years	59,480	53,320	-6,160	-10.4
55 years and over	13,740	14,690	950	6.9
Men	56,140	46,270	-9,870	-17.6
Women	27,730	29,790	2,060	7.4
Yukon				
Both sexes	790	700	-90	-11.4
Under 25 years	90	80	-10	-11.1
25 to 54 years	540	480	-60	-11.1
55 years and over	160	140	-20	-12.5
Men	520	440	-80	-15.4
Women	270	260	-10	-3.7
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	900	810	-90	-10.0
Under 25 years	110	90	-20	-18.2
25 to 54 years	690	610	-80	-11.6
55 years and over	110	110	0	0.0
Men	590	470	-120	-20.3
Women	310	340	30	9.7
Nunavut				
Both sexes	510	520	10	2.0
Under 25 years	60	50	-10	-16.7
25 to 54 years	400	420	20	5.0
55 years and over	50	50	0	0.0
Men	360	350	-10	-2.8
Women	150	170	20	13.3

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas

	June 2009	June 2010 ^P	June 2009 to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,740	4,400	-340	-7.2
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,670	5,260	-410	-7.2
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,960	2,460	500	25.5
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,950	3,540	-410	-10.4
Québec	8,720	8,950	230	2.6
Sherbrooke	3,180	2,310	-870	-27.4
Trois-Rivières	3,170	3,060	-110	-3.5
Montréal	61,990	59,630	-2,360	-3.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,860	2,940	80	2.8
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,010	7,330	320	4.6
Kingston	1,630	1,660	30	1.8
Oshawa	7,110	5,330	-1,780	-25.0
Toronto	97,430	79,230	-18,200	-18.7
Hamilton	12,530	8,910	-3,620	-28.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	8,950	7,150	-1,800	-20.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	10,760	6,790	-3,970	-36.9
London	9,560	6,810	-2,750	-28.8
Windsor	14,390	5,680	-8,710	-60.5
Greater Sudbury	3,560	3,690	130	3.7
Thunder Bay	2,280	1,800	-480	-21.1
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	6,180	6,690	510	8.3
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,240	1,270	30	2.4
Saskatoon	1,790	2,090	300	16.8
Alberta				
Calgary	19,280	14,630	-4,650	-24.1
Edmonton	16,460	13,600	-2,860	-17.4
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	3,440	3,460	20	0.6
Vancouver	34,820	33,980	-840	-2.4
Victoria	3,810	3,370	-440	-11.5

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.



Study: The role of socio-economic status in the incidence of diabetes

1994/1995 to 2008/2009

Low levels of household income and education are associated with the onset of type 2 diabetes in Canadian women, independent of other factors such as the well-established relationship with excess weight.

Even allowing for the effects of overweight, obesity and ethno-cultural origin, lower-income women were significantly more likely to develop type 2 diabetes than were their counterparts in high-income households.

By contrast, among men, any relationship between household income and the onset of diabetes disappeared when other factors were taken into account. Instead, the development of diabetes among men was related to being overweight or obese, and to the number of secondary behavioural factors they reported, such as heavy drinking, smoking and physical inactivity.

These findings are derived from the results of the latest release of data from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS), a longitudinal survey that has tracked the health status of a cohort of more than 17,000 Canadians since 1994/1995.

The study of the onset of diabetes is based on 12,333 NPHS respondents who were aged 18 or older in 1994/1995. Among those who had been free of diabetes in 1994/1995, 7.2% of men and 6.3% of women had either developed or died from the disease by 2008/2009.

The study analysed the relationship between the incidence of type 2 diabetes and household income and individual educational attainment. It also examined demographic and behavioural factors that may contribute to this relationship.

For women, even when other factors were considered, a modest association between type 2 diabetes and lower education attainment persisted among those who had only secondary education compared with postsecondary.

For men, the association between type 2 diabetes and lower education attainment disappeared entirely when weight and behavioural factors were taken into account.

In type 2 diabetes, the pancreas produces insulin, but the body develops resistance to its effects, resulting in a relative insulin deficiency. Type 2, which typically occurs in adulthood, accounts for up to 95% of cases. In type 1 diabetes, the pancreas cannot produce insulin, so it must be replaced. Type 1 usually develops in childhood or adolescence.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3225.

The article, "14-year diabetes incidence: The role of socio-economic status," which is part of today's *Health Reports* (82-003-X, free) online release, is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information about this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

For more information about the National Population Health Survey, contact Andrew MacKenzie (613-951-2544; andrew.mackenzie@statcan.gc.ca) or Gina Thompson (613-951-1504; gina.thompson@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division.

Longitudinal data from the eighth cycle of the household component of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS), covering the 1994/1995 to 2008/2009 period is available through the Research Data Centres. For more information, visit *The Research Data Centres Program* page of our website.

Data tables from the National Population Health Survey on the body mass index, self-rated health, smoking and physical activity are also available.

Related information can also be found in the publication *Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Health Survey: "14-year Diabetes Incidence: The Role of Socioeconomic Status" (82-618-M2010008, free)*.

Today's online release of *Health Reports* also includes the article "Hospitalization risk in a type 2 diabetes cohort." This article used administrative data and information from the Canadian Community Health Survey to examine the roles of health system and care path factors in the hospitalization of people with type 2 diabetes. For more information, contact Edward Ng (613-951-5308; edward.ng@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; Janice.Felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

June 2010

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

Revisions of CANSIM Table 303-0051 for February 2008 to October 2008 are now available.

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

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

The June 2010 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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

Steel pipe and tubing

June 2010

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The June 2010 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

May 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The May 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 65, no. 5 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

New products and studies

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, May 2010, Vol. 65, no. 5
Catalogue number **45-004-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 2010, Vol. 76, no. 6
Catalogue number **67-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, June 2010
Catalogue number **73-002-X** (HTML, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 21, no. 3
Catalogue number **82-003-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Health Survey: "14-year Diabetes Incidence: The Role of Socioeconomic Status", Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number **82-618-M2010008** (HTML, 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; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE (F) French 11-001-XIE (F) French	
The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six 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, 1996 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. 	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 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997 	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ugg producer, Apr. 1997 	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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