

The Daily

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Releases

National balance sheet accounts, third quarter 2011	2
National net worth increased 1.0% to \$6.5 trillion in the third quarter, a slower pace than in the second quarter (+1.3%). On a per capita basis, national net worth rose to \$189,100 in the third quarter, up from \$187,900 in the previous quarter.	
Police personnel and expenditures, 2011	7
Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds), second quarter 2011	9
Salary and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2010/2011	10
Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2009/2010	11
Steel pipe and tubing, October 2011	11
Steel wire and specified wire products, October 2011	11

New products and studies	12
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Releases

National balance sheet accounts

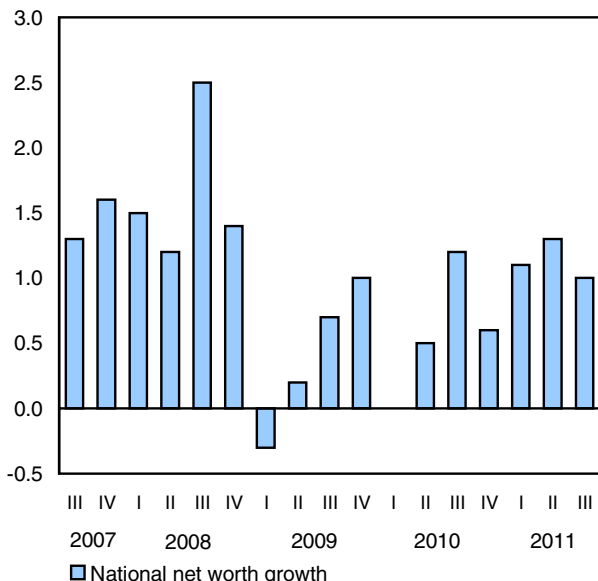
Third quarter 2011

National net worth increased 1.0% to \$6.5 trillion in the third quarter, a slower pace than in the second quarter (+1.3%). On a per capita basis, national net worth rose to \$189,100 in the third quarter, up from \$187,900 in the previous quarter.

Non-financial assets held by Canadians increased \$88 billion to \$6.8 trillion in the third quarter, which led the increase in national net worth. However, this rise was partly offset by the increase in Canada's net foreign debt, which was up \$22.6 billion to \$237.0 billion. This largely reflected a decline in the value of foreign equities with foreign stock markets weakening by more than their Canadian counterpart. These losses were moderated by the upward foreign currency revaluation effect as a result of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against major foreign currencies during the third quarter.

National net worth

% change, not seasonally adjusted



Note to readers

Canadian publicly traded companies have begun their transition to International Financial Reporting Standards in the first quarter of 2011. As all companies adopt the new reporting standards over the next quarters, this will have an effect on the National balance sheet accounts (NBSA). For more information on some of these impacts, consult the article "Impact of new accounting standards on the Financial and Wealth Accounts."

The NBSA comprise the balance sheets of all sectors of the economy: the persons and unincorporated business (households), corporate, government, and non-resident sectors. They cover all national non-financial assets and financial claims and their associated liabilities outstanding in all sectors.

National net worth is national wealth less net foreign liabilities (that is, what is owed to non-residents less what non-residents owe to Canadians). Alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of the persons and unincorporated business, corporate, and government sectors.

Household credit market debt comprises consumer credit, mortgage, and loan debt of households, non-profit institutions serving households, and unincorporated businesses.

Corporate equity is treated as a liability on the balance sheet of the corporate sector since it represents a claim by shareholders on the corporate sector. As a result, as equity prices increase, corporate net worth will tend to decline, reflecting the increase in the corporate sector's equity liabilities.

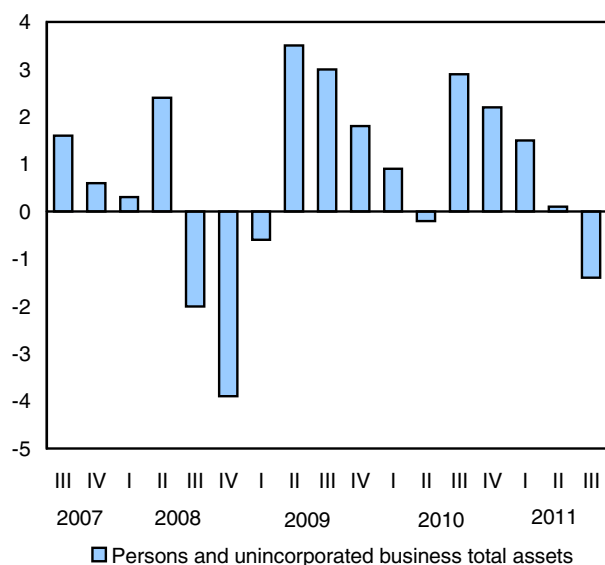
Important changes are coming to Canada's System of National Accounts (CSNA), starting in October 2012. These changes will affect all users of CSNA products and statistics such as gross domestic product, balance of payments, international investment, and input-output tables. For more information, consult the National Economic Accounts website.

Drop in share values reduces household net worth

Household net worth fell by 2.1% in the third quarter, its second quarterly decline. Although residential real-estate assets increased, this was more than offset by the decline in the value of household holdings of equities (including mutual funds) and pension assets. The Standard and Poor's / Toronto Stock Exchange composite index fell over 12% during the quarter. Per capita household net worth declined to \$180,100 in the third quarter from \$184,700 in the second quarter. This marked the sharpest quarterly reduction in stock prices and per capita household net worth since the fourth quarter of 2008.

Household sector assets

% change, not seasonally adjusted



Household credit market debt expanded in the third quarter as mortgage debt and consumer credit debt increased to \$1 trillion and \$448 billion, respectively. Household sector leverage increased as the ratio of credit market debt to net worth rose to 25.2% in the third quarter. The ratio of household credit market debt to personal disposable income increased to 150.8%, as debt levels increased while personal disposable income remained unchanged.

Government net debt up

Overall government net debt (expressed at book value) increased to \$795 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$772 billion in the second quarter. The ratio of total government net debt to gross domestic product rose slightly from 46.3% in the second quarter to 46.9% in the third quarter.

Provincial bonds were the primary contributor to the increase in total government debt in the third quarter, augmented by higher levels of federal bonds and short-term paper.

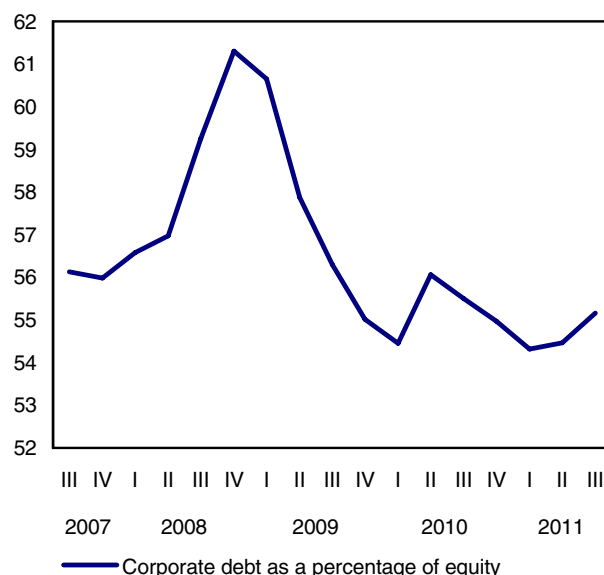
Private non-financial corporate debt to equity up

Total private non-financial corporation credit market debt to equity (expressed at book value) edged up to 55.2% in the third quarter from 54.5% in the second quarter. While both debt and equity grew during the

quarter, the increase in the ratio reflected bonds and short-term paper rising at a faster rate than equity.

Corporate debt-to-equity

%, not seasonally adjusted



Value of assets held by financial institutions decreases

Assets of lending institutions and institutional investors (such as trustee pension plans and mutual funds) edged lower in the third quarter. The value of shares held by institutions decreased sharply in the third quarter, mirroring losses witnessed on the Canadian stock exchange. However, this impact was largely offset by the increase in the value of holdings of federal and provincial government bonds.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0012 to 378-0014 and 378-0049 to 378-0116.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1806.

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the *Key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The third quarter 2011 *National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-022-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 10, no. 3 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. Revised estimates of the National balance sheet accounts for the first and second quarters of 2011 have been released along with those for the third quarter of 2011. These estimates incorporate new and revised source data and updated estimates of seasonal patterns.

Data for the fourth quarter will be released on March 15, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

National balance sheet accounts – Not seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter to third quarter 2011
Market value							
	\$ billions						change in \$ billions
National net worth¹	6,214	6,289	6,325	6,394	6,478	6,543	65
	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	
National wealth ¹	6,372	6,461	6,510	6,603	6,692	6,780	88
	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Net foreign debt	-158	-172	-185	-209	-214	-237	-23
National net worth, by sector							
Household sector	5,943	6,137	6,284	6,388	6,369	6,235	-134
Corporate sector	336	224	121	70	198	444	246
Government sector	-65	-73	-80	-64	-89	-136	-47
	\$						change in \$
National net worth per capita	182,200	183,700	184,500	186,000	187,900	189,100	1,200

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in billions of dollars. The second line is the period-to-period percentage change.

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Household sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
	Market value					
Household sector						
Net worth						
Household net worth per capita (\$)	174,200	179,300	183,300	185,900	184,700	180,100
Net worth as a percentage of personal disposable income (%)	600.10	613.83	619.85	622.66	618.32	600.50
Total assets to net worth (%)	124.91	124.49	124.28	124.14	124.67	125.59
Financial assets to net worth (%)	68.16	68.71	69.35	69.69	69.22	68.18
Financial assets to non-financial assets (%)	120.11	123.18	126.27	128.00	124.82	118.76
Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate (%)	67.95	67.91	67.68	67.58	67.46	67.28
Real estate as a percentage of personal disposable income (%)	295.26	297.13	295.24	294.37	298.41	300.06
Debt						
Household debt (\$ billions)	1,480	1,503	1,526	1,542	1,571	1,595
Household debt per capita (\$)	43,400	43,900	44,500	44,900	45,600	46,100
Credit market debt (\$ billions)	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,519	1,549	1,573
Debt to personal disposable income (%)	144.04	148.30	148.23	149.45	150.57	152.98
Credit market debt to personal disposable income (%)	142.12	146.30	146.15	147.30	148.49	150.77
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to personal disposable income (%)	131.39	135.33	135.22	136.30	137.43	139.67
Debt to total assets (%)	19.94	19.68	19.54	19.45	19.79	20.37
Debt to net worth (%)	24.91	24.49	24.28	24.14	24.67	25.59
Credit market debt to net worth (%)	24.54	24.16	23.94	23.78	24.31	25.23
Consumer credit and mortgage liabilities to net worth (%)	22.68	22.34	22.15	22.00	22.48	23.35
Debt to gross domestic product (%)	94.02	94.06	93.90	93.61	94.17	94.16

Corporate sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
	Market value					
Corporate sector						
Net new issuance of debt, non-financial corporations (\$ billions)	5	11	19	5	12	4
Net new issuance of debt, financial corporations (\$ billions)	7	16	24	12	10	1
Net new issuance of share equity, non-financial corporations (\$ billions)	9	3	10	8	7	6
Private non-financial corporations total debt to equity (%)	173.07	168.45	164.74	164.75	166.69	172.82
Private non-financial corporations credit market debt to equity (book value) - (%)	56.06	55.50	54.97	54.32	54.46	55.16

Government sector indicators – Not seasonally adjusted

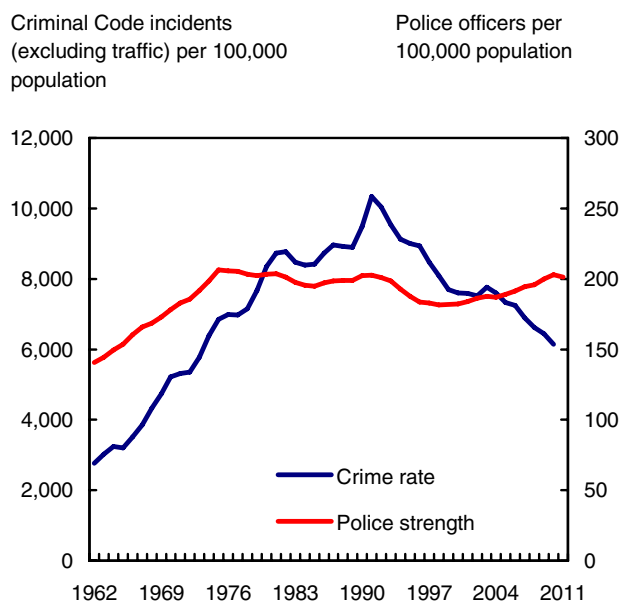
	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011
	Market value					
Government sector						
Net new issuance of debt, federal government (\$ billions)	4	15	8	3	11	12
Net new issuance of debt, other levels of government (\$ billions)	25	0	14	7	18	7
Total government gross debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	1,714	1,743	1,761	1,798	1,824	1,852
Federal government gross debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	792	808	816	836	837	842
Other levels of government gross debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	918	931	942	958	980	1,002
Total government net debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	-700	-711	-732	-757	-772	-795
Federal government net debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	-540	-550	-558	-576	-584	-588
Other levels of government net debt (book value) - (\$ billions)	-324	-335	-349	-365	-376	-397
Total government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	108.88	109.04	108.38	109.14	109.32	109.32
Federal government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	50.33	50.57	50.22	50.75	50.18	49.71
Other levels of government gross debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	58.30	58.23	58.00	58.16	58.72	59.14
Total government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	44.46	44.47	45.07	45.96	46.29	46.94
Federal government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	34.29	34.42	34.35	34.99	34.99	34.70
Other levels of government net debt (book value) to gross domestic product (%)	20.57	20.94	21.48	22.17	22.56	23.45



Police personnel and expenditures 2011

There were 69,438 police officers in Canada on May 15, 2011, up by 188 officers from 2010. Police strength, as measured by the rate of officers per capita, decreased 1% in 2011 to 201 officers per 100,000 population. Despite the 2011 decline, police strength has generally increased over the past decade, while both the volume and severity of police-reported crime have been falling.

Crime rate and police officers, Canada



Rates of police strength were relatively stable across the provinces from 2010 to 2011, ranging from a 1% increase in Prince Edward Island to a 2% decrease in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest rates of officers per 100,000 population among the provinces in 2011, while the lowest rates were found in Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

As in previous years, the highest rate of police strength among census metropolitan areas (CMAs) was reported in Saint John, followed by Regina and Thunder Bay. The lowest rates were found in Kelowna and Moncton.

The number of female officers across Canada continued to increase in 2011, with 285 more than the previous year. In contrast, there were 97 fewer male officers compared with 2010. Women represented about 20% of all police officers in 2011, compared with 2% 30 years earlier.

Police are solving more crimes than in the past. The weighted clearance rate rose for the seventh consecutive year in 2010, to 39%. This measure represents the proportion of crimes solved by police, factoring in the seriousness of individual offences.

Data on weighted clearance rates are presented at the police service level rather than at the CMA level. Among police services in areas with more than 100,000 population, Durham Regional Police (Oshawa area) reported the highest weighted clearance rate in 2010, at 48%.

Police service operating expenditures in Canada totalled \$12.6 billion in 2010. After adjusting for inflation, this represented a 1% increase over the previous year, the 14th consecutive increase in constant dollars.

Note: Information on police personnel and expenditures is collected through the annual Police Administration Survey of police services. Information on the Crime Severity Index and weighted clearance rates is collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. An incident is considered cleared, or solved, by police if an accused person has been identified, whether that person is formally charged or dealt with by other means such as extrajudicial measures. To enhance the comparability of clearance rates among police services, a measure called the "weighted clearance rate" has been created. For the calculation of the weighted clearance rate, each offence is given a weight based on the seriousness of that offence, the same concept used in the Crime Severity Index. For example, serious crimes solved by police count for more than the solving of less serious crimes.

Available on CANSIM: table 254-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report, *Police Resources in Canada, 2011* (85-225-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

□

Police officers by province and territory

	2011	2010 to 2011	2010
	Police officers		Crime Severity Index ¹
	number	rate ²	% change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	935	183	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	244	167	0.8
Nova Scotia	1,914	202	0.0
New Brunswick	1,377	182	-1.8
Quebec	15,802	198	0.4
Ontario	26,387	197	-0.8
Manitoba	2,593	207	0.4
Saskatchewan	2,306	218	-1.1
Alberta	6,696	177	-0.2
British Columbia	8,966	196	-1.8
Yukon	122	352	0.5
Northwest Territories	197	451	-2.1
Nunavut	130	390	-3.0
Provincial and territorial total	67,669	196	-0.5
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,769
Canada total	69,438	201	-0.8

... not applicable

1. The Crime Severity Index for 2011 is not yet available.

2. Rate per 100,000 population.

Police officers by census metropolitan area

	2011	2010 to 2011	2010
	Police officers		Crime Severity Index ¹
	number	rate ²	% change in rate
Saint John	206	200	-1.0
Regina	425	194	0.3
Thunder Bay	232	193	2.4
Winnipeg	1,460	187	2.2
Saskatoon	496	182	-2.9
Montréal	7,021	182	0.3
Windsor	597	181	0.6
St. John's	336	180	2.4
Toronto	10,213	179	-0.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	761	171	-0.8
Halifax	689	171	-2.2
Brantford	235	168	-1.5
Vancouver	3,955	165	-2.6
Edmonton	1,930	164	-1.7
Peterborough	198	163	1.5
Abbotsford–Mission	280	159	1.0
Calgary	1,988	159	-1.5
Greater Sudbury	260	158	2.1
Barrie	307	155	1.2
London	765	155	0.2
Victoria	556	155	2.2
Hamilton	1,110	154	0.9
Guelph	190	153	-1.4
Kingston	236	147	0.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	757	145	-1.6
Ottawa ³	1,346	143	-3.5
Gatineau ⁴	413	135	1.9
Sherbrooke	248	132	-1.0
Québec	961	128	0.1
Trois-Rivières	190	127	0.0
Saguenay	179	123	-0.6
Moncton	156	114	-2.6
Kelowna	201	112	2.0

1. The Crime Severity Index for 2011 is not yet available.

2. Rate per 100,000 population. Based on the number of police officers in 2011 and populations for 2010. Populations for 2011 are not yet available.

3. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

4. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Second quarter 2011

The market value of Canadian employer-sponsored pension funds totalled \$1.08 trillion at the end of the second quarter, down 0.1% from the previous quarter.

Pension fund investments in bonds increased in value 2.2% in the second quarter to \$384.7 billion, but this gain was offset by a 3.4% drop in the value of stocks.

Pension fund assets held in stocks totalled \$361.9 billion in the second quarter, down from a high of \$374.6 billion in the previous quarter. The Toronto Stock Exchange closing composite index for the same period was down 1.8%.

Foreign investments accounted for 30.0% of total pension fund assets.

Revenues in the second quarter declined 8.0% to \$27.5 billion, while expenditures rose 32.9% to \$17.1 billion as a result of increased losses on the sale of securities. As a result, net income declined 39.0% to \$10.4 billion.

Employer and employee contributions in the second quarter increased 7.5% to \$11.1 billion. Benefits paid to retirees increased 5.4% to \$10.8 billion.

In total, about 6.0 million Canadian workers are members of employer pension plans. Of this group, 5.0 million workers are members of trusteed plans. The remaining 1.0 million members with employer pension plans are managed principally by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to trusteed plans and their pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

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

Trusted pension funds — Assets,¹ revenues and expenditures

	First quarter 2011 ^P	Second quarter 2011 ^P	First quarter to second quarter 2011
	\$ millions		% change
Total assets	1,078,273	1,076,847	-0.1
Bonds	376,533	384,656	2.2
Stocks	374,634	361,885	-3.4
Mortgages	13,110	12,811	-2.3
Real estate	79,265	80,978	2.2
Short-term	34,779	36,892	6.1
Other assets	193,724	193,303	-0.2
Assets, funds under \$10 million	6,226	6,322	1.5
Revenues and expenditures			
Revenues	29,907	27,506	-8.0
Expenditures	12,898	17,138	32.9
Net income	17,009	10,368	-39.0

^P preliminary

1. Market value.

Salary and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities

2010/2011 (supplementary)

Preliminary data on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at 62 Canadian universities for the 2010/2011 academic year were released in *The Daily* on August 30, 2011.

More information is now available on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at additional Canadian universities, along with information on the salary scales for selected institutions for the 2010/2011 academic year. The institutions that are included are all those that have completed the survey by the middle of December 2011.

The information is collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System.

As more information becomes available, it will be released periodically. Once information for all institutions has been received, a final report will be issued. Also available are special requests from this data set.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics.

Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities

2009/2010 (final)

This release presents a report that lists a final set of tables for the academic year 2009/2010, which contain information on the salaries of full-time teaching staff for Canadian universities that have more than 100 teaching staff.

This information was collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System and has a reference date of October 1. Therefore, the data reflect employment in universities as of that date. Each university must authorize Statistics Canada to release their information.

Available on CANSIM: tables 477-0017 and 477-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

The report "Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2009/2010: Final Report" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2011096, free) series. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

Also available are special requests from the full dataset of information collected under the University and College Academic Staff System for 2009/2010. Unlike the report, this dataset includes information on all institutions, including those with fewer than 100 staff. Information available includes age, gender, previous employment, education, citizenship, type of appointment, subject taught and year of appointment to institution for full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 2011

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The October 2011 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 wire and specified wire products

October 2011

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The October 2011 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. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Third quarter 2011, Vol. 10, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML, free)

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Data Tables,
Third quarter 2011, Vol. 4, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-022-X (HTML, free)

Canada's International Investment Position, Third
quarter 2011, Vol. 9, no. 3
Catalogue number 67-202-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Study: Culture, Tourism and the Centre for
Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Salaries
and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at
Canadian Universities, 2009/2010: Final Report"**,
no. 96
Catalogue number 81-595-M2011096 (PDF, free;
HTML, free)

Police Resources in Canada, 2011
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<p>Courtesy: 1-800-967-ANGEL 1-800-967-ANGEL The Daily Statistics Canada</p>	
<p>Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.</p>	
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 1996, total Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. ● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995 (compounded by sluggish gains in employment) and also momentum growth during the year. 	2
OTHER RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hes warmed index May 1997 Short-term Inflationary Series ● 50th primary, wine, ending May 31, 1997 Egg production, Apr. 6 1997 	3 3 10 12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
	11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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