



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

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Corporate operating profits climbed 2.8% to a record \$58.4 billion in the third quarter. However, three-quarters of the increase was in the petroleum refining and the banking industries. Excluding these two industries, operating profit edged up a more modest 0.8%.	
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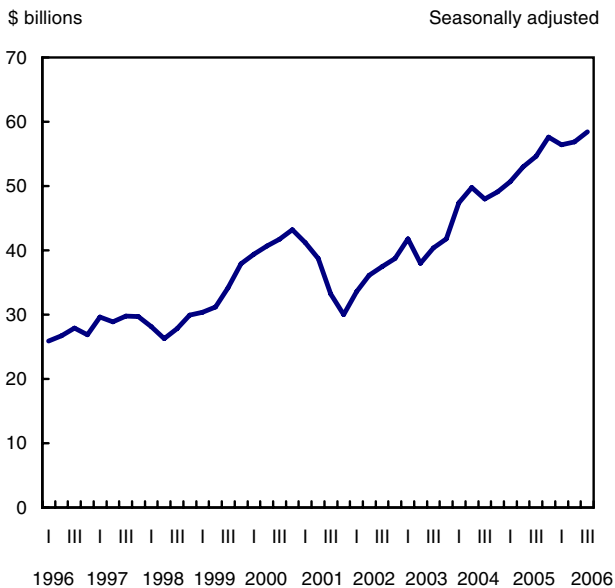
Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2006 (preliminary)

Corporate operating profits climbed 2.8% to a record \$58.4 billion in the third quarter. However, three-quarters of the increase was in the petroleum refining and the banking industries. Excluding these two industries, operating profit edged up a more modest 0.8%, comparable to the second quarter increase. Profit growth has slowed considerably in 2006 following average quarterly gains of 4.1% in 2005.

Operating profits continue to rise



The non-financial industries earned operating profits of \$42.4 billion, up 2.4% from the second quarter. Profits in petroleum, metal mining, construction and transportation services rose noticeably, but declines in other sectors were widespread. Among the 17 non-financial industries, only 6 showed profit gains, 2 remained essentially unchanged and 9 lost ground.

The financial industries' operating profits increased 3.8% to \$16.0 billion. Profits of depository credit intermediaries (mainly chartered banks) rebounded following a second quarter dip. Companies involved in securities, commodity contracts and other financial investment activities also posted hefty profit gains.

Note to readers

These quarterly financial statistics cover the activities of all enterprises in Canada, except those that are government controlled or not-for-profit. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and control for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Operating profits represent the pre-tax profits earned from normal business activities, excluding interest expense on borrowing and valuation adjustments. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses. For financial industries, interest and dividend revenue, capital gains/losses and interest paid on deposits are included in the calculation of operating profits.

Petroleum lifts manufacturing profits

Operating profits of manufacturers advanced 7.9% to \$10.7 billion in the third quarter. However, the gain was entirely due to higher profits by petroleum and coal manufacturers, whose profits swelled 31.9% to \$3.5 billion. Refined petroleum prices climbed early in the quarter, fuelled by supply concerns related to the increased instability in the Middle East, but eased back by quarter-end. The value of July shipments in the petroleum sector were the highest on record, but price declines pulled these back over the last two months of the quarter.

The remaining manufacturing industries saw profits retreat 1.0% from the second quarter. According to the Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers are anticipating tougher times ahead, with decreased production and employment in the coming months. The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that factory shipments declined in September to their lowest level in nearly two years.

Profits of motor vehicle and parts manufacturers geared down in the quarter, falling from \$173 million in the second quarter to a loss of \$83 million in the third quarter.

Profits have been volatile over the past several years, but have been on a downward trend since peaking at \$2.5 billion in the second quarter of 2000. In the most recent quarter, profits were dampened by high marketing costs coupled with some restructuring charges.

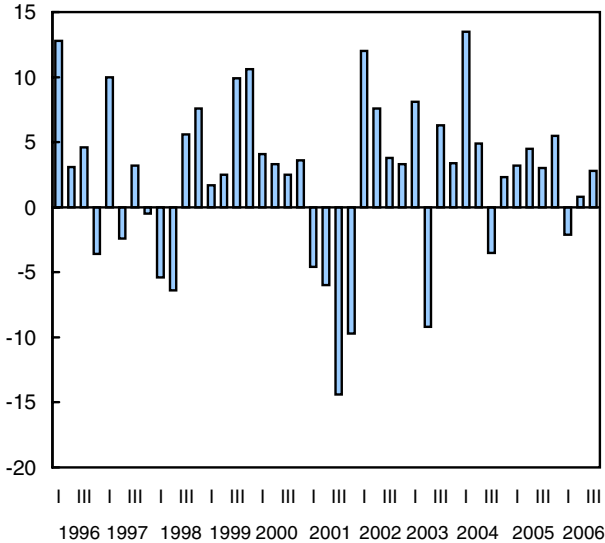
Exports of passenger autos, truck and parts declined significantly in the quarter. Domestically, incentive programs and the lowering of the GST may

have contributed to a rise in the number of new motor vehicles sold in the first two months of the quarter, but sales were in decline by September.

Chemical producers earned \$1.7 billion in the third quarter, up 6.4% from the previous quarter. Exports were helped by strong foreign demand for fertilizers.

Petroleum and banks boost profit growth

% change in profits



Metals improve but oil and gas extraction unchanged

Metal mining companies reaped the benefit of strong commodity prices, as operating profits grew 8.2% to a record \$1.3 billion. The value of metal exports continued to rise, boosted by nickel prices that have doubled since the end of 2005. Strong demand from China and other export markets, coupled with low inventory levels, have driven prices for many metals to unprecedented highs.

Meanwhile, profits in the oil and gas extraction industry were unchanged at \$7.9 billion in the third quarter. Despite the lull, profits remained at historically high levels. Crude petroleum exports and prices eased throughout the quarter, due to high inventories and

softening demand. Natural gas exports were up for the quarter, but sagged in September as high supplies pulled down prices.

Other non-financial industries

The transportation and warehousing industry earned \$3.0 billion in operating profits, up 7.6% over the second quarter. Airline carriers benefited from increased passenger loads, higher fares and tighter cost-controls.

Construction companies reported \$2.4 billion in third quarter operating profits, up 10.0% from the previous quarter. Construction activity in the domestic housing market remained upbeat, especially in Western Canada, buoyed by high employment levels, strong consumer confidence and relatively low mortgage rates. Meanwhile investment in non-residential building construction reflected record high spending for the quarter.

Retail profits were little changed at \$3.6 billion, despite a 1.6% increase in sales. Wholesalers' profits slipped 1.0% to \$4.1 billion.

Banks lead the financial sector gains

The chartered banks pulled up third quarter operating profits of the depository credit intermediaries. Bank profits increased \$330 million to \$6.1 billion in the third quarter, lifted by higher net interest revenue.

Companies involved in securities, commodity contracts and other financial investment activities earned 4.7% more in operating profits.

Profitability ratios

The operating profit margin edged up to 8.2% in the third quarter from 8.1% in the second quarter, just below the recent high of 8.3% registered in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The return on shareholders' equity fell to 10.7% in the third quarter from 12.0% in the second quarter. After-tax profits, the numerator in this profit measure, fell 9.3% in the quarter due to lower foreign interest and dividend revenue, reduced capital gains and higher interest expense on borrowing.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The third quarter 2006 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-XIE, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter of 2006 will be released on February 22, 2007.

For more information or to order data, contact Louise Noel at Client Services (toll-free 1-888-811-6235; 613-951-2604). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662; bill.potter@statcan.ca), Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634; danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.ca), or Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948; haig.mccarrell@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

	Third quarter 2005 ^r	Second quarter 2006 ^r	Third quarter 2006 ^p	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006	Second to third quarter 2006
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions			% change	
All Industries					
Operating revenue	679.5	702.8	710.3	4.5	1.1
Operating profit	54.6	56.9	58.4	7.0	2.8
After-tax profit	36.0	38.9	35.3	-1.9	-9.3
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	616.8	636.6	642.5	4.2	0.9
Operating profit	40.2	41.5	42.4	5.4	2.4
After-tax profit	27.2	29.3	25.8	-5.2	-12.0
Financial					
Operating revenue	62.7	66.2	67.8	8.2	2.5
Operating profit	14.4	15.4	16.0	11.5	3.8
After-tax profit	8.8	9.6	9.5	8.3	-1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary



Crime prevention measures taken by Canadians

2004

Over three-quarters of Canadians regularly used some type of preventive measure to protect themselves and their property from crime in 2004, according to a new report.

But the report, based on data from the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization, found that people were far more likely to modify their routine activities and behaviours than they were to adopt more drastic measures, such as changing their residence or buying a gun.

The GSS asked Canadians specific questions about their use of two types of crime prevention techniques: "lifetime protective measures" they had used at least once during some point in their life; and "routine precautionary measures" they employed on a regular basis.

Findings showed that among the lifetime protective measures studied, 35% of Canadians changed their routine or avoided certain places, while 34% installed burglar alarms or motion detectors, and 31% installed new locks or security bars.

In contrast, only 5% reported that they changed their phone number, 4% changed residences, and 1% bought a gun. These findings were comparable to those from the last GSS on victimization conducted in 1999.

Routine precautionary measures were much more common. Nearly 6 in 10 Canadians routinely locked car doors for safety when alone in the car, while 4 out of every 10 regularly planned their route with safety in mind, or checked the back seat for intruders when they returned to the car alone.

Again, more extreme efforts were used less frequently. Specifically, 1 in 10 individuals reported that they stayed home at night because they were afraid to go out alone.

Not surprisingly, people who had been the victim of a crime in the 12 months prior to the survey were more likely to employ crime prevention techniques.

For example, more than half of victims (52%) indicated that they modified their activities at some point

in their lives to prevent victimization, nearly twice the proportion of 29% among people who had never been a victim. About 42% of victims installed new locks or security bars, compared with only 27% of non-victims.

The use of crime prevention measures also varied with a number of other factors, such as perceptions of neighbourhood crime, an individual's level of education, sex and personal income.

Specifically, almost half (48%) of those who felt that neighbourhood crime had risen over the past five years changed their activities or avoided certain places compared to 29% of those who thought neighbourhood crime rates were stable.

Overall, women were more likely than men to have employed crime prevention measures. For example, about 7% of women reported they had changed their phone number at some point, double the proportion among men. About three-quarters of women reported that they locked their car doors for safety when alone, compared with less than half of men (44%).

Higher levels of education and personal income generally increased the likelihood of using crime prevention measures.

Urban-rural differences in crime prevention activities were also notable. The use of crime prevention strategies was generally more common among urban-dwellers than those living in rural areas. However, rural residents were more likely to have obtained a dog or a gun for protection at some point in their life.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The profile *Canadians' Use of Crime Prevention Measures* (85F0033MIE2006012, free) is now available as part of the *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about 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. □

Crime prevention measures routinely and ever taken to protect self or property, 2004

Measures routinely taken to protect self or property from crime	% population aged 15 and over who have employed measures
Lock car doors for safety when alone	59
Check back seat for intruders when returning to car alone	43
Plan route with safety in mind	43
Carry something to defend self or alert others	13
Stay home at night because afraid to go out alone	10

Measures ever taken in one's lifetime to protect self or property from crime	% population aged 15 and over who have employed measures
Changed activities or avoided certain places	35
Installed burglar alarms or motion detectors	34
Installed new locks or security bars	31
Took a self-defence course	13
Obtained a dog	9
Changed phone number	5
Changed residence or moved	4
Obtained a gun	1

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators 2006

The second annual report, *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators*, prepared by Environment Canada, Statistics Canada and Health Canada, provides updates on three indicators: air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and freshwater quality. The indicators are intended as annual measuring sticks by which governments and the public can track trends in the three areas.

The report shows that between 1990 and 2004, one of the air pollutants that contribute to smog increased and greenhouse gas emissions rose. In addition, it reveals that water quality guidelines for aquatic life are being exceeded, at least occasionally, at a majority of selected monitoring sites across the country.

The two air quality indicators focus on human exposure to ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter, both key components of smog. Fine particulate matter consists of tiny airborne particles that pose a threat to human health because they can travel deep into the lungs.

Both ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter are of concern because there are no established thresholds below which these pollutants pose no risk to human health.

At the national level, the ground-level ozone indicator showed year-to-year variability from 1990 to 2004, with an average annual increase of 0.9%. The fine particulate matter indicator, which covered the period from 2000 to 2004, shows that levels have not changed substantially over this time period. However,

the limited number of years covered by this indicator does not yet permit trend analysis.

The greenhouse gas emissions indicator summarizes total national emissions of greenhouse gases. These emissions increased 27% from 1990 to 2004 to an estimated 758 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This exceeds the greenhouse gas reduction target of the Kyoto Protocol by 35% (or about 200 million tonnes). To put this in perspective, a typical mid-sized car driven 20,000 km a year produces about five tonnes of carbon dioxide.

The freshwater quality indicator covered the period from 2002 to 2004 and focused on the ability of Canada's surface waters to support aquatic life. For the 340 selected sites across southern Canada, water quality was rated as "good" or "excellent" at 44% of sites, "fair" at 34% and "marginal" or "poor" at 22%.

The three environmental indicators are also examined in the context of broader socio-economic issues.

The period between 1990 and 2004 saw an increase in many economic and social activities that contributed to increased air and water pollution and to greater amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. During this time period, for example, real gross domestic product increased by 47%, and the population grew by 15%. Primary energy production also rose 44% since 1990, largely as a result of increases in the production of natural gas and crude oil.

Canada is one of the highest per capita greenhouse gas emitters in the world. One of the reasons is that resource-based commodities largely destined for export have been a growing component of the Canadian economy.

From a demand perspective, 46% of Canadian industrial greenhouse gas emissions in 2002 can be attributed to exports.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 5127, 5128 and 5129.

Three publications are now available online: *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators* (16-251-XWE, free); *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Highlights* (16-252-XWE, free), which presents key findings from the *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators* report; and *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Socio-economic Information* (16-253-XWE, free), which provides contextual information on some key human activities that influence the environmental indicators. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Environment*. The publication is also available at (<http://www.environmentandresources.ca/indicators>)

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Savers, investors and investment income 2005

The number of taxfilers reporting investment income, as well as the amount of investment income they reported, both increased for the second year in a row in 2005. Investment income refers to the sum of interest and dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations reported by savers and/or investors from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles.

Just under 7.8 million people reported nearly \$34.5 billion of income from investments, according to income tax returns filed in the spring of 2006.

The number of taxfilers reporting investment income was up 3.4% from 2004, while the income was up 8.0%. (In comparisons involving dollar amounts, all figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.)

The number of people reporting investment income rose 7.9% in the Yukon, the fastest rate of growth. It was followed closely by Alberta (+6.7%) and British Columbia (+5.6%).

The proportion of taxfilers reporting investment income remained relatively stable at 33%.

The median investment income reported in 2005 was \$460. In other words, one-half of those reporting investment income reported more than \$460 and half reported less.

Median investment income rose in only one province, Newfoundland and Labrador. It remained relatively stable in six provinces and territories, and fell in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Yukon and Nunavut.

Among census metropolitan areas, taxfilers in Victoria reported the highest median investment income at \$750. They were followed by taxfilers in Vancouver at \$590 and St. Catharines–Niagara and Calgary, both at \$500.

Investment income recipients are either investors (those who reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations), or savers (those who reported interest income). Investors may have also reported interest income.

About 3.4 million investors reported \$27.8 billion of dividend and interest income in 2005. The number of investors rose 7.1%, while the income they reported went up 11.9%.

The number of investors rose in all provinces and territories. The largest increase was in Alberta (+9.9%), accompanying a 6.1% increase in taxfilers.

The amount of dividend and interest income received by investors rose in all provinces and territories. Investors in Northwest Territories reported the highest rate of growth (+33.1%), followed by investors in Alberta where the value of dividend and interest income rose 22.8%.

On the other hand, the number of savers (4.4 million) was up a slight 0.8% from 2004. This was the first increase since 2001.

The amount of interest income reported in 2005 fell 5.9% to \$6.7 billion. However, this drop was not as large as in the previous two years. In addition, it was not nearly as steep as in 2002 when interest income reported fell 25.5%.

Note: Investment income refers to the sum of interest and dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations reported by savers and/or investors from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles. Income earned from investment held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered income funds, for example, are excluded. Capital gains are also excluded.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0036 to 111-0038 and 111-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databanks *Canadian Savers* (17C0009, various prices), *Canadian Investors* (17C0007, various prices), *Canadian Investment Income* (17C0008, various prices) and *Canadian Capital Gains* (17C0012, various prices)

are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three letters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951- 9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Investment income, 2005

	Number reporting investment income	2004 to 2005	Investment income	2004 to 2005	Taxfilers reporting investment income
		% change	\$ thousands	% change	%
Canada	7,785,180	3.4	34,482,788	8.0	33
Newfoundland and Labrador	72,310	1.7	144,043	2.9	19
Prince Edward Island	28,440	0.6	86,305	5.6	28
Nova Scotia	180,580	2.3	835,680	9.2	26
New Brunswick	131,360	0.2	374,193	3.0	23
Quebec	1,731,820	0.8	6,947,312	5.5	30
Ontario	3,138,560	4.0	13,586,895	6.0	36
Manitoba	290,320	2.2	852,173	2.1	35
Saskatchewan	253,510	0.8	934,791	4.6	36
Alberta	815,600	6.7	5,304,942	18.8	34
British Columbia	1,130,490	5.6	5,373,629	8.4	37
Yukon	5,710	7.9	23,456	13.9	26
Northwest Territories	5,120	3.4	15,447	27.8	19
Nunavut	1,360	3.8	3,923	0.4	9

Charitable donors

2005

Canadian taxfilers opened their pocketbooks even wider to charities in 2005, with more than 5.8 million donors contributing a record high \$7.9 billion.

The total donations were 13.8% higher than in 2004. The amount increased in all provinces and territories. The highest increases occurred in Alberta (+21.1%), Nova Scotia (+18.5%) and Manitoba (+17.7%).

The number of donors in Canada rose by 0.9% in 2005. Only two provinces showed a decrease in the number of donors from the previous year; Saskatchewan, where the number of donors declined 0.9%, and Newfoundland and Labrador where they edged down 0.2%.

For the second consecutive year, the fastest rate of growth in the number of donors occurred in the Yukon, where they rose 8.8%.

Nationally, 25% of all taxfilers claimed charitable donations, roughly the same proportion as in the past. Leading the way again was Manitoba, where 28% of taxfilers declared a donation. Ontario followed next

with 27%. These two provinces have shown the highest and second highest percentage of taxfilers claiming charitable donations for the past seven consecutive years.

For taxfilers reporting donations, the median donation has increased each year since 1999. In 2005, the median donation was \$240, up from \$230 in 2004. In other words, among those reporting charitable donations, half gave more than \$240 and half gave less.

Nunavut has led the provinces and territories in terms of median donation since 2000. This trend continued in 2005, with a median donation of \$400, by far the largest median of all the provinces and territories.

Nunavut's median was followed by Prince Edward Island with \$340 and by Newfoundland and Labrador with \$320. The only decrease occurred in the Yukon, where the median donation declined from \$240 in 2004 to \$220 in 2005.

Among census metropolitan areas, taxfilers in Abbotsford, British Columbia reported by far the highest median donation at \$560. Toronto was next with a median of \$350, slightly ahead of Saskatoon, Vancouver and Saint John at \$310 in each of these

three census metropolitan areas. It was the third year in a row that Abbotsford, Toronto, and Saskatoon reported the highest median donations.

Note: The databank on charitable donors provides information on taxfilers who claimed a tax credit for charitable donations on their income tax return for 2005. Only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided can be deducted. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2005 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to get better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of persons who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0001 to 111-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databank *Charitable Donors* (13C0014, variable price) is now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Charitable donations, 2005

	Donors		Donations			Total taxfilers claiming a donation
	Number	2004 to 2005	Amount	2004 to 2005	Median	2005
		% change	\$ thousands	% change	\$	%
Canada	5,833,930	0.9	7,879,588	13.8	240	25
Newfoundland and Labrador	83,420	-0.2	69,933	6.9	320	21
Prince Edward Island	27,030	1.3	26,256	7.7	340	26
Nova Scotia	162,830	1.2	184,297	18.5	280	24
New Brunswick	130,620	0.1	148,430	11.0	280	23
Quebec	1,290,340	0.3	738,774	8.6	120	22
Ontario	2,389,140	0.4	3,869,951	13.0	300	27
Manitoba	236,620	0.4	376,491	17.7	300	28
Saskatchewan	185,660	-0.9	235,751	10.5	300	26
Alberta	601,180	4.5	1,116,053	21.1	290	25
British Columbia	715,940	1.5	1,101,549	13.1	300	24
Yukon	4,680	8.8	4,595	11.9	220	22
Northwest Territories	4,760	1.9	5,216	7.3	210	18
Nunavut	1,710	1.2	2,292	3.6	400	11

Study: Gender differences in university participation 1977 to 2003

Women's participation in university has outpaced men's since the late 1970s. In fact, the gap widened substantially during the 1990s.

This study uses data from two Statistics Canada surveys to investigate the reasons for the differentials of growth in university attendance between 1977 and 2003.

Its findings suggest that a major factor underlying the steady increase in university enrolment among women is that it pays more for women to attend university.

The study showed that the financial return for both men and women with a university degree is proportionally higher than it is for their counterparts

who have just a high school diploma. But this return to education has been consistently higher for women than for men since 1977.

Specifically, a woman with a university degree in 1977 earned \$1.88 for each dollar earned by a woman with a high school diploma. The corresponding ratio for men was \$1.63.

By 2003, women with a university degree earned \$2.73 for every dollar earned by those with a high school diploma. The corresponding ratio for men was \$2.13.

Between 1977 and 1992, the university premium for women was 16% higher than for men; between 1993 and 2003, it was 22% higher for women.

This higher premium for women and its growth relative to that for men explain a large part of the

divergent trends in university attendance, the study suggests.

It points out that tuition fees, parents' education and family income are well-known important factors related to university attendance. However, these factors cannot explain why women's enrolment has increased steadily relative to men's.

The study found that the gap in university attendance between children from high and low income families declined more over the period for women than men, but this fact by itself did not account for the divergent trends.

In 1977, there were four people attending university from families in the top fifth of the income distribution for every person attending from the bottom fifth. By 2003, this ratio had fallen to only 1.6 for women, and to 2.7 for men.

The study shows that university participation for both men and women has increased within all income

brackets, more so for women than for men. This suggests that other trends underlie the divergence in women's and men's university enrolments.

The study *The Gender Imbalance in Participation in Canadian Universities (1977 to 2003)* was prepared by Louis N. Christofides, Michael Hoy and Ling Yang (Guelph University) and is now available free at (<http://www.utoronto.ca/rdc/papers.html>).

The study was prepared as part of the New Realities in Gender Facing Canadian Society Project. This project is organized by Statistics Canada's Family and Labour Studies Division and features work conducted in the Agency's Research Data Centres.

For more information about this study, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centres program. ■

New products

Human Activity and the Environment: Annual Statistics, 2006
Catalogue number 16-201-XPE (\$58).

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators, 2006
Catalogue number 16-251-XWE
(free).

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Highlights, 2006
Catalogue number 16-252-XWE
(free).

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Socio-economic Information, 2006
Catalogue number 16-253-XWE
(free).

Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates, 2005
Catalogue number 26-202-XIB
(free).

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series: Canadians' Use of Crime Prevention Measures, no. 12
Catalogue number 85F0033MIE2006012
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 8, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and virtually work stops in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-wanted index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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