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Releases

Releases

Study: The age of public infrastructure, a provincial perspective
2007

The average age of public infrastructure has been falling almost steadily in most provinces for the past seven years. This rejuvenating trend was fuelled mainly by large investments in highways and roads in Quebec and Ontario, according to a new study.

The study, published today in the *Analysis in Brief* series, examines age status and trends in five key public infrastructures from a provincial perspective, and compares average ages with the useful life of each infrastructure.

It covers five public assets: highways and roads, bridges and overpasses, water supply systems, wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary and storm sewers. The gross value of these assets amounted to $286.2 billion in 2007, 5.3% more than in 2001. Combined, they accounted for more than 80% of all engineering infrastructure owned by federal, provincial and municipal governments in 2007.

In 2007, the average age of Canada's public infrastructure reached 16.3 years, down from its peak of 17.5 in 2000.

A reduction in the average age is indicative of a general trend toward a younger stock of investments. It doesn't necessarily imply that each physical asset is younger or in better condition, or that a greater proportion of assets meets specific quality standards.

Ontario had the youngest public infrastructure system in the country in 2007, followed closely by Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Nova Scotia had the oldest, followed by Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The average age of the five public infrastructure assets was higher than the national average in all provinces east of Ontario in 2007. The single exception was Prince Edward Island, where infrastructure on average was a relatively young 15.5 years, thanks to the Confederation Bridge. Average age in British Columbia was equal to the national average.

In Quebec, all five infrastructures were still older than the national average in 2007, even though investment in highways and roads has been strong since 2001.

Note to readers

For analytical purposes, economists use a complex formula to estimate the age of public assets such as roads and bridges. The key factor is the amount of investment in public infrastructure. Without sufficient investment, the stock of infrastructure declines and ages. The more the investment, the younger the stock.

There can be several different types of distributions for a given average age. For example, there can be structures whose ages are clustered around the average age, or a combination of young structures with much older structures. Hence, short-term investments required to extend the useful life of different sets of assets with similar average ages can vary greatly depending on the age distribution of the various assets.

Also, the amount of investment—and the corresponding average age—that would be required to ensure that all assets comply with a given quality level can only be determined based on appropriate engineering methods. Quality levels depend on several factors, including public health and safety regulations and competing demands on government available resources.

The useful life of an asset is its productive life, that is, the length of its service life at the time of its acquisition. For example, an asphalt roadway, whether it is a road or highway, has a mean useful life of 28 years. The useful life is an average based on data from the Capital and Repair Expenditure Survey.

Highways and roads drive the rejuvenating trend at the national level

The average age of Canada's public infrastructure—its highways and roads, bridges and overpasses, water supply systems, wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary and storm sewers—has been falling as a whole since 2001.

Highways and roads, the largest component of the five public assets, saw its average age increase steadily from the beginning of the 1970s to a peak of 16.9 years in 1994; by 2007, it had shortened to 14.9 years. The nation's system of highways and roads was valued at $170.1 billion in 2007, representing 59% of the total of the five public assets.

Bridges and overpasses accounted for 8% of the five public assets in 2007. Unlike roads, however, investments in bridges have been under the level required to hold their age constant. Hence, the average age of this asset rose by 3.2 years over a 22-year period, from 21.3 years in 1985 to 24.5 years in 2007. In 2007, the ratio of average age over useful life for Canada's bridges had passed 57%. This ratio was the second highest of the five assets, after wastewater treatment infrastructures.

Water supply systems, including pumping and filtration stations, were the youngest infrastructure in 2007, both in terms of average age and as a percentage of useful life. Between 2001 and 2007, the value of the gross stock for water supply systems increased by 5.1% a year on average, 10 times faster than the growth rate for roads and bridges. As a result, the average age of this stock fell from 16.9 years in 2001 to an all-time low of 14.8 years in 2007.

Unlike other public infrastructure assets, Canada's stock of wastewater treatment plants declined by 1.1% a year on average from 2001 to 2007. The decline spread across most provinces, except Nova Scotia and Alberta. As a result, the average age edged up from 17.4 to 17.8 years. By 2007, wastewater treatment assets had passed 63% of their useful life, the highest ratio among the five assets.

The stock of sanitary and storm sewers has increased 1.0% a year on average since 2001. However, this growth rate was not large enough to reverse the ageing trend; their average age reached a record high of 17.9 years in 2007.

Highways and roads: Average age fell in eight provinces

Since 2001, the average age of roads has dropped in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador. Quebec accounted for more than half of this reduction in age. During this seven-year period, the average age of roads in Quebec fell by 2.8 years, from 18.0 years in 2001 to 15.2 years in 2007.

During this period, there were also large declines in Nova Scotia, where the average age fell by 2.2 years, as well as in Saskatchewan (-1.8 years) and Ontario (-1.6 years).

Canada's roads had passed just over half (53%) of their useful life in 2007. This ratio ranged from a low of 49% in Ontario and Prince Edward Island to 61% in Manitoba.

Manitoba had the nation's oldest road network in 2007, even though the average age has edged down from 18.1 years to 17.1 years since 2001.

Bridges and overpasses: Oldest in Quebec

Between 2001 and 2007, the gross capital stock for bridges in Quebec declined 1.3% a year on average, compared with a 0.4% gain nationally. The only other provinces to record negative growth rates during this period were Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

By 2007, bridges and overpasses in Quebec had passed 72% of their useful life, the highest ratio in the nation, compared with 57% nationally.

By contrast, the average age of bridges and overpasses in Prince Edward Island has been younger than the national average since 1961. Between 1993 and 1996, the average age dropped from 21.6 to 6.5 years due to the construction of the Confederation Bridge. The average age in Prince Edward Island has since rebounded closer to its historical range, and by 2007 had reached 15.6 years.

Water supply systems: Young in large part due to Ontario

The rejuvenating trend in water supply systems, from 16.9 years in 2001 to an all-time low of 14.8 years in 2007, was pushed by large investments, especially in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta.

Nearly 40% of this reduction in age was attributable to Ontario, where the average age dropped by 4.1 years to 13.1 years, the result of new investments.

The only other province in which water supply systems were younger than in Ontario was British Columbia, at 11.4 years in 2007. The average age of this asset has dropped almost steadily since 1981 in British Columbia in response to sustained large investments.

The average age of water supply systems rose in only two provinces: Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Wastewater treatment facilities: Oldest in Prince Edward Island

The average age of Canada's wastewater treatment facilities has been increasing steadily since the late 1970s. In 2007, these facilities passed 63% of their useful life nationally, the highest ratio among the five public infrastructure assets.

The average age of wastewater treatment facilities increased slightly from 17.4 years in 2001 to 17.8 years in 2007. Most of this ageing was led by Quebec, where the average age went from 16.9 years in 2001 to 19.1 years in 2007, second oldest in the country after Prince Edward Island.

British Columbia also contributed to the ageing process at the national level. The average age of its wastewater treatment facilities rose from 14.6 years in 2001 to 17.2 years in 2007.

Sewer systems: Ageing in all provinces except the Prairies and Ontario

The average age of storm and sanitary sewer systems rose slightly in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The overall moderate ageing trend was fuelled mainly by Quebec, where the average rose from 17.3 years in 2001 to 18.1 years in 2007, and British Columbia, where it edged up from 16.6 to 16.9 years.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the average age of sanitary and storm sewers has been steadily increasing since 1983. The average age went from 14.7 years in 1983 to 20.9 years in 2007, oldest among all provinces.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

The analytical article "Age of public infrastructure: A provincial perspective," part of the *Analysis in Brief* series (11-621-MWE2008067, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on average age and service lives are also available by province and by type of asset. To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Valérie Gaudreault (613-951-9731) or Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Study: The 2006 Canadian immigrant labour market: Analysis by region or country of birth

Immigrants born in Southeast Asia, particularly those from the Philippines, had the strongest labour market performance of all immigrants to Canada in 2006, regardless of when they landed in the country, according to a new study.

The study assessed the labour force situation for immigrants at three stages: very recent immigrants, who had landed between 2001 and 2006; recent immigrants, who had landed between 1996 and 2001; and established immigrants, who had been in Canada more than 10 years.

The study found that in 2006, many very recent immigrants in the core working-age group (aged 25 to 54), regardless of their region of birth, had experienced more difficulties in the labour market than the Canadian born.

Among very recent immigrants, only those born in Southeast Asia had unemployment rates, employment rates and participation rates that were more or less on par with the core working-age Canadian-born population.

Those born elsewhere in Asia (including the Middle East) as well as individuals born in Latin America, Europe and Africa all had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates in 2006 than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Working-age immigrants born in Europe had 2006 labour market outcomes that were similar to the Canadian born, but this was the case mainly for recent and established immigrants.

Immigrants born in Africa experienced difficulties in the labour market, regardless of when they had landed. In 2006, the estimated 70,000 very recent African-born immigrants had an unemployment rate of 20.8%, more than four times higher than that of the Canadian born.

Countries of birth for immigrants to Canada have changed over the past few decades, shifting most notably in the mid-1980s from mainly European countries toward more Asian ones.

Asian-born immigrants largest group to settle in Canada

Regardless of period of landing, people born in Asia (including the Middle East) were the largest group of immigrants that had settled in Canada as of 2006. Many were born in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Vietnam, Philippines, Iran or Pakistan.

For all Asians aged 25 to 54, their employment rate was much weaker than that of the Canadian born, especially among very recent immigrants. Their employment rate was only 63.8%, compared with 83.1% for their counterparts born in Canada.

However, for all three periods of landing covered by this study, immigrants in this age group who were born in Southeast Asia had labour market outcomes that were close to or better than those of the Canadian born. Within Southeast Asia, both men and women born in the Philippines had particularly strong results. In fact, Filipino-born very recent immigrants had an unemployment rate of 5.4%, which was only slightly higher than that of the Canadian born (4.9%).

Note to readers

This study is the second in a series of analytical articles that are based on data on immigrants from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It sheds light on the relationship among the region or country of birth of immigrants, their time of landing in Canada, and their labour market outcomes—their unemployment, employment and participation rates—in 2006.

To better understand the labour market experiences of immigrants, the LFS began collecting information in January 2006 that specifically identified working-age immigrants—those aged 15 and over—in the survey population.

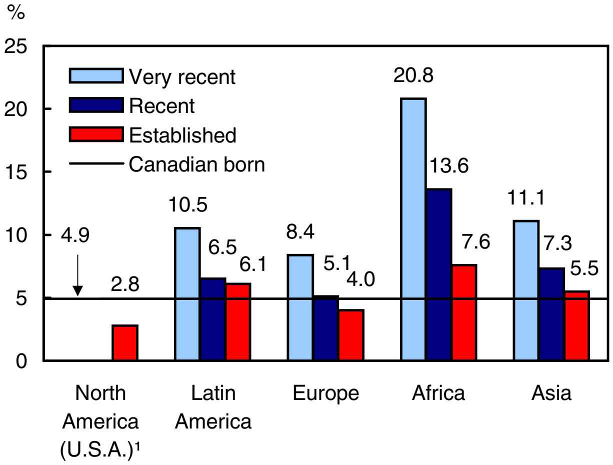
Five questions were added to the survey to identify immigrants and determine when they had landed in Canada and in which country they had been born and received their highest level of education. These questions were added as a result of a partnership with Human Resources and Social Development Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The LFS is now able to provide regular information on the immigrant labour market.

The first report on immigrants in the labour force, based on 2006 LFS data, was released in The Daily *on September 10, 2007.*

This second report builds on the findings from the original report. It addresses how well immigrants from specific regions or countries of birth fared in the Canadian labour market in 2006.

A third report, scheduled for release in the spring of 2008, will analyse the relationship between immigrants' source region of postsecondary educational attainment and their labour market outcomes. A final report, scheduled for the fall of 2008, will examine the characteristics of immigrant employment in Canada.

Unemployment rate for immigrants aged 25 to 54, by region of birth and landing period, 2006



1. Data for very recent and recent immigrants suppressed because of coefficient of variation (CV) >33.3% and/or very small estimates.

Immigrants born in Europe

Despite being a declining proportion of immigrants aged 25 to 54, those born in Europe still represented the second-largest source region of all immigrants in 2006. Many came from the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, Portugal or Romania.

As with most other regions, very recent immigrants born in Europe had a higher unemployment rate than the Canadian born. Their unemployment rate was 8.4%, above the average rate of 4.9% for people born in Canada.

Established immigrants born in Europe had a 2006 employment rate of 83.9%, slightly higher than that of the Canadian born. This group represented 33% of all established immigrants aged 25 to 54. In addition, unemployment rates for established immigrants born in the United Kingdom or Portugal were much lower than those of their Canadian-born counterparts.

Immigrants born in Latin America

As with almost all other regions, very recent immigrants of core working age born in Latin America had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates in 2006 than did the Canadian born. More specifically, their unemployment rate was 2.1 times higher than their Canadian-born counterparts. For both the recent and established immigrants, unemployment and employment rates were close to those of the Canadian born.

Immigrants born in Africa

No matter what period they had landed, immigrants of core working age who were born in Africa had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates compared with the Canadian born and with immigrants born in some other regions.

For example, the estimated 70,000 African-born very recent immigrants had an unemployment rate that was more than four times higher than that of their Canadian-born counterparts. They also posted lower employment rates. The story was not any better when looking at the regions within Africa—both those born in eastern Africa and northern Africa had unemployment rates that were over four times higher than that of their Canadian-born peers.

Immigrant men more likely to be working than immigrant women

In general, immigrant men of core working age were more likely than their female counterparts to be participating in the Canadian labour market.

In particular, European-born men aged 25 to 54 had labour market outcomes either similar to or better than those of Canadian-born men, no matter when they landed in Canada. Established European-born men had labour market outcomes that were better than those of the Canadian born.

The study found a greater disparity between immigrant and Canadian-born women in 2006. Unemployment was high for almost all immigrant women, regardless of where they were born and when they landed in Canada.

This issue was particularly pronounced for very recent arrivals: in 2006, their unemployment rate was 2.8 times higher, and their participation and employment rates significantly lower, than those of Canadian-born women.

Young very recent immigrants had high unemployment rates

Young very recent immigrants aged 15 to 24 had unemployment rates in 2006 that were higher and employment rates that were lower than their Canadian-born counterparts, no matter in which region they were born. However, they also had a comparatively higher school attendance.

Young recent and established immigrants born in Europe were as likely as Canadian-born youth to be either employed or unemployed.

Most older immigrants were born in Europe, Asia

The study also examined older workers. In 2006, Canada had about 2.1 million immigrants aged 55 and over, the vast majority of whom (93%) were established immigrants. In fact, most had landed in Canada before 1986. Most of these older immigrants were born in two regions: Europe (59%) or Asia (25%).

Among these older workers, established immigrants born in Asia were much more likely to be unemployed in 2006 than their Canadian-born counterparts. However, all older established immigrants, regardless of region of birth, had unemployment rates in 2006 that were similar to or lower than those of the Canadian born.

Provinces: Vast majority settled in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec

Because the vast majority of immigrants settle in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, the analysis focused on these provinces.

In Ontario, Asian- and African-born immigrants aged 25 to 54, regardless of time since landing, had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates than the Canadian born. Recent and established immigrants born in Europe and Latin America had labour market outcomes similar to those of Canadian-born workers in Ontario.

In British Columbia, Asian-born and European-born recent and established immigrants had 2006 labour market outcomes that were comparable to those of Canadian-born British Columbians.

In Quebec, very recent and recent immigrants born in Latin America, Asia and Africa had 2006 unemployment rates two to four times higher than that of Canadian-born Quebeckers. Recent and established immigrants born in Europe had unemployment rates that were not much different from that of their Canadian-born counterparts.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, "The Canadian immigrant labour market in 2006: Analysis by region or country of birth," part of *The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series* (71-606-XIE2008002, free), is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Labour*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries

First quarter 2008

According to the latest Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industry, hotel operators reported lower expectations for the first quarter of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007.

Four of the five key indicators showed a negative balance of opinions. About 30% of hotel managers anticipated the number of room nights booked to be lower for the first quarter, while 22% anticipated room nights booked to be higher. The expected occupancy rate followed a similar pattern: 29% of hotel managers stated the rate would go down, while 23% expected it to rise.

About a quarter of hoteliers (24%) expected the number of corporate travellers to decline, twice the proportion of those who expected it to increase (12%).

More hotel operators indicated that the total number of hours worked would decrease than stated that it would increase.

However, respondents did expect a rise in the average daily room rate. Fully 41% of hotel managers reported that average room rates would increase, while only 19% expected lower rates.

The exchange-rate fluctuation was stated as the most significant business impediment faced by the industry in the fourth quarter of 2007. More than half (52%) of hoteliers cited this business impediment, continuing an upward trend since the second quarter of 2007.

Despite a drop from previous quarters of 2007, over a quarter of hoteliers considered skilled and unskilled labour shortages to be business impediments. The survey also found that 28% of hotel operators reported excess room supply as a business impediment.

The survey of around 1,275 businesses, mostly hotels, was conducted in January 2008. It assessed the outlook of key indicators compared with the same period in 2007. Some of these key indicators include bookings, occupancy rates, average daily room rates and hours worked by employees. The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of hoteliers who expect a decrease in the upcoming quarter from the proportion who expect an increase.

Note: The Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industries is made possible with the support of industry partners, the Canadian Tourism Commission, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, and Industry Canada. Results are based on survey questionnaires sent to traveller accommodation providers and are weighted by their operating revenues. Consequently, the larger businesses have a comparatively larger impact on the results than smaller businesses.

Available on CANSIM: tables 351-0004 and 351-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5050.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the survey background paper, contact Konstantine Anastasopoulos (613-951-8354; fax: 613-951-6696; *konstantine.anastasopoulos@statcan.ca*); Service Industries Division. □

Traveller accommodation industries

	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008
Number of room nights booked will be:								
About the same (%)	48	46	50	45	50	53	52	48
Higher (%)	32	26	18	26	31	21	25	22
Lower (%)	20	28	32	29	19	26	23	30
Balance of opinion	12	-2	-14	-3	13	-5	2	-8
Occupancy rate will be:								
About the same (%)	46	44	51	45	51	51	51	48
Higher (%)	35	29	20	28	32	23	26	23
Lower (%)	20	27	29	27	17	27	23	29
Balance of opinion	15	2	-8	1	14	-4	3	-6
Number of corporate/commercial travellers will be:								
About the same (%)	56	55	56	60	57	61	56	63
Higher (%)	27	17	15	17	25	18	25	12
Lower (%)	18	27	28	22	18	20	19	24
Balance of opinion	9	-10	-13	-5	8	-2	6	-12
Average daily room rate will be:								
About the same (%)	44	43	40	44	44	37	50	40
Higher (%)	45	40	40	41	49	45	37	41
Lower (%)	12	18	21	16	7	18	13	19
Balance of opinion	34	22	19	25	42	27	24	22
Total number of hours worked by employees will be:								
About the same (%)	54	58	59	61	59	60	62	60
Higher (%)	31	25	16	18	26	20	22	16
Lower (%)	15	17	26	21	15	20	16	24
Balance of opinion	16	8	-10	-3	11	0	6	-8

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007
	%							
Business impediments								
Exchange rate fluctuations	..	..	..	..	22	38	45	52
Excess room supply	22	22	19	26	24	26	23	28
Shortage of unskilled labour	32	34	36	28	36	34	39	28
Shortage of skilled labour	24	31	29	25	33	30	34	27
Lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity	12	22	23	25	19	23	18	20
Canada's reputation as a desired tourist destination	11	12	15	19	16	15	14	11
Regional economic conditions	..	..	..	..	11	9	8	11
Abnormal weather and/or natural disasters	4	4	3	14	11	10	6	8
Security concerns	..	..	..	..	9	8	3	2
Public health	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	0
No difficulties at this time	30	26	23	26	24	20	19	21

.. *not available for a specific referece period*
Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add up to the total.*

■

Study: Visible minorities as victims of crime
2004

Canadian-born visible minorities had rates of violent victimization in 2004 that were three times higher than visible minorities who were born abroad, according to a new study.

The study, based on data from the 2004 General Social Survey, revealed some differences in rates among visible minorities when place of birth was taken into consideration.

Canadian-born visible minorities experienced a rate of 211 violent incidents for every 1,000 people, compared to 69 incidents for immigrant visible minorities.

The study showed that a number of factors could help explain these differences. For example, Canadian-born visible minorities are younger, more likely to be single and more likely to be low-income earners than their foreign-born counterparts.

Canadian-born visible minorities also participate in a higher number of evening activities. Previous studies have shown that these factors are related to a greater risk of victimization.

However, even after all these factors were taken into consideration, place of birth was still a factor in the likelihood that a member of a visible minority would be the victim of a violent crime.

In general, the study showed that visible minorities and people who were not visible minorities were at a similar risk of being victims of a violent crime, including sexual assault, robbery and physical assault.

The rate of victimization for all visible minorities was 98 incidents for every 1,000 people in the population, compared with 107 for those who were not visible minorities.

Many of the characteristics of violent incidents involving visible minority victims were similar to those involving victims who did not belong to a visible minority. For example, only one-third of violent incidents involving either visible minority or non-visible minority victims were reported to the police.

In addition, the relationship between the victim and the offender was similar for both visible minority and non-visible minority victims. The perpetrator was a stranger in 48% of violent incidents committed against visible minorities and 44% of those committed against those who were not visible minorities.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The profile, "Visible minorities and victimization," is now available as part of the *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series* (85F0033MWE2008015, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free internet publications* 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. ■

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

2005/2006

This report presents the final set of tables for the academic year 2005/2006, which contain information on the salaries of full-time teaching staff for Canadian universities that have more than 100 staff.

This information was collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System (FT-UCASS) 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.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

The bulletin, "Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2005-2006: final report," part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Research Papers* series (81-595-MIE2008061, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* page, under *Free Internet Publications* choose *Education, training and learning*.

Also available are special requests from the full dataset of information collected under the University and College Academic Staff System (FT-UCASS) for 2005/2006. Unlike the bulletin, this dataset includes information on all institutions, including those with fewer than 100 staff.

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

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

October 2007

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for October.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The October 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62, no. 10 (45-004-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of the website.

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

New products

Analysis in Brief: "Age of Public Infrastructure: A Provincial Perspective", 1961-2007, no. 67
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2008067
(free).

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, October 2007, Vol. 62, no. 10
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series: "The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2006: Analysis by Region or Country of Birth", no. 2
Catalogue number 71-606-XIE2008002
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers: "Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2005/2006: Final Report", no. 61
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2008061
(free).

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series: "Visible Minorities and Victimization", 2004, no. 15
Catalogue number 85F0033MWE2008015
(free).

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

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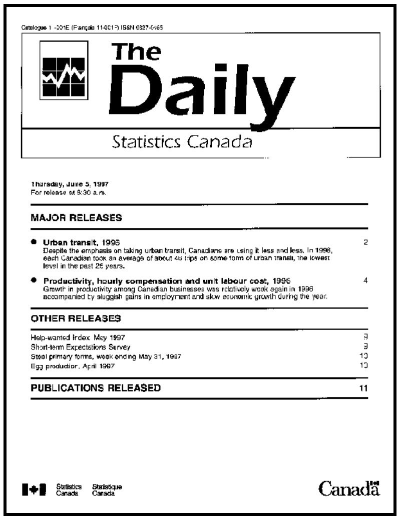
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 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 46 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 was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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