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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

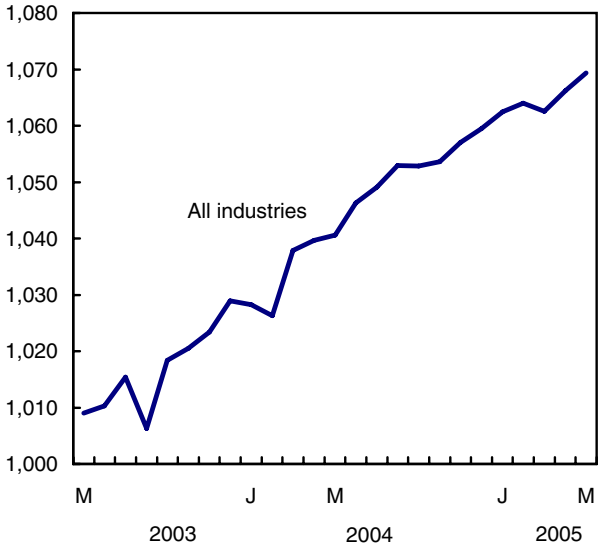
Gross domestic product by industry

May 2005

The Canadian economy expanded by 0.3% in both April and May. Growth in May was fuelled by exploration and utilities in the energy sector and by increased investment-related production, such as wholesaling of machinery and equipment and non-residential building construction. Growth was somewhat restrained by a sharp drop in new car sales and by a further reduction in residential construction.

Economic activity increases

GDP in millions of chained $ (1997)



Industrial production (the output of factories, mines and utilities) advanced by 0.6% due to a 1.7% jump in the output of the mining, oil and gas extraction sector, a 0.2% increase in manufacturing output, and a 1.2% increase in utilities. Much of the strength in the mining sector and in utilities was due to energy-related industries. The energy sector increased by 1.3% overall. In the United States, the index of industrial production climbed 0.3%, with increases in the manufacturing and mining sectors, while output of utilities receded.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are expressed in chained dollars with 1997 as reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2001, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of real GDP obtained from the input-output tables. For the period starting with January 2002, the estimates are derived by chaining a Laspeyres volume index at 2001 prices to the prior period. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the Chain Fisher Volume Index *page on our Web site.*

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2004.

Conversion to NAICS 2002

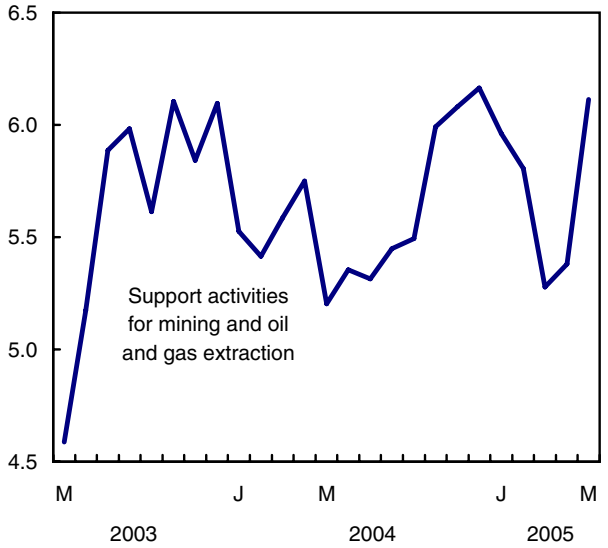
With the September 2005 release (July reference month), the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. We are also planning to change the industry detail published. The goal is to reduce the number of industries whose contribution to total economic activity is less relevant, and to increase the detail provided for those that have become more important, such as some of the service industries. With these changes, the monthly GDP program will better reflect the current structure of the Canadian economy. More detailed information on these planned changes will appear soon.

Oil exploration propels the mining sector

Output in the mining, oil and gas extraction sector jumped 1.7% in May, propelled by a 14% jump in oil exploration as unfavourable weather delayed drilling and rigging activities in April. Oil and gas extraction edged down 0.1%, as a reduction in natural gas extraction overshadowed increased production of crude oil. Pipeline transportation of crude petroleum and of other products increased 2.6%. Natural gas distribution bounced back 7.2% after a warmer than usual April.

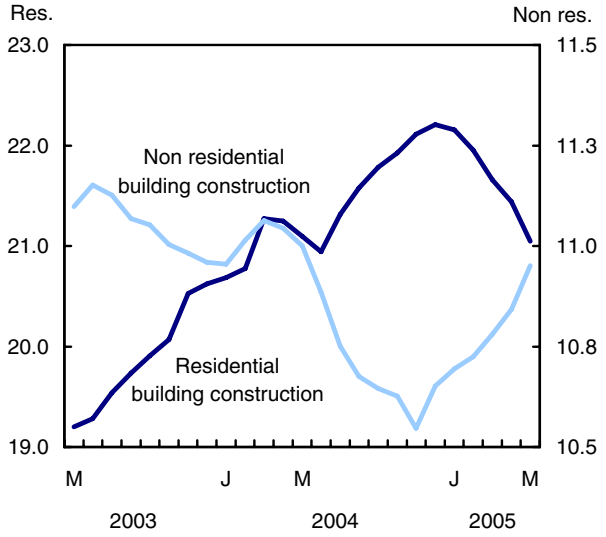
Oil and gas exploration rebounds

GDP in billions of chained $ (1997)



Non residential construction accelerates but residential construction recedes

GDP in billions of chained $ (1997)



Mining activities, excluding oil and gas extraction, climbed 3.6% in May despite a 21% drop in iron mines production due to strike activity. The output of non-metallic mineral mines (which includes diamonds and potash) increased 9.3%, and the production of other metal ore mines (mostly uranium) gained 14%.

Non-residential building construction picks up speed

Construction activity was flat in May, as a pick-up in non-residential buildings and engineering and repairs construction was offset by a further decline in residential dwellings. After receding through much of 2004, non-residential building construction advanced 1.0% in May for a sixth consecutive monthly gain. There were increases in all types of structures (commercial, industrial and institutional). Engineering and repair construction activities advanced 1.1%.

Residential building construction decreased by a further 1.8%, marking a fifth consecutive monthly decline, bringing its level of activity close to that of a year ago. In May, an increase in the construction of dwellings in multi-unit structures was more than offset by a decrease in single detached dwellings. Housing starts in urban areas decreased in Quebec and Ontario but increased in the other provinces.

New vehicle sales pull down retailing activities while wholesaling advances

Output of the retail sector was down 1.1% in May, mostly due to a sharp decrease in sales of new motor vehicles. Cutbacks on financial incentives offered by some auto manufacturers were partly behind this decline. The number of vehicles sold in May fell 6.9% but preliminary figures indicate that June unit sales are back up.

Retailing activity, excluding new motor vehicle sales, edged down 0.1% in May. Increases in food and beverage stores, at used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers and in pharmacies were offset by decreased activity in clothing stores, furniture stores and general merchandise stores.

Wholesaling activity advanced 0.3% on the strength of machinery and electronic equipment, motor vehicle products, as well as wholesaling of other products (such as chemical products or paper products). The largest decreases were recorded by wholesalers of food, beverage and tobacco products and of building materials.

Output of the manufacturing sector edges up

Output of the manufacturing sector edged up 0.2% in May, with only 9 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 56% of total manufacturing production, advancing. Motor vehicle manufacturing bounced back 2.6% from its April decline, but production of motor vehicle parts decreased 1.3%, led by motor vehicle engines. Output

of primary metal products was up 1.6% with most types reporting increases, while fabricated metal products declined 0.8%.

The production of beverage and tobacco products increased 2.7%. Output of sawmills decreased by 1.7% in May. Paper products manufacturing, however, advanced 1.1% with most types recording gains. Output of pharmaceutical products declined for a third consecutive month (-2.4%).

Other sectors

Some tourism-related industries gained from increases in Canadians travelling abroad and in tourists from overseas visiting Canada. Air transportation advanced 2.1% in May while the food services industry climbed 0.7%. Real estate agents and brokers (+3.0%) and the legal and accounting industry (+1.2%) benefited from an increase in the resale market of existing homes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The May issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 19, no. 5 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June will be released on August 31.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Measures and Analysis Division

□

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained dollars (1997)

	December 2004[r]	January 2005[r]	February 2005[r]	March 2005[r]	April 2005[r]	May 2005[p]	May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1,069,342**	**2.8**
Goods-producing industries	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.6**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**332,656**	**1.8**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.8	0.2	23,903	0.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.8	0.1	-1.2	-1.3	2.3	1.7	38,082	-0.4
Utilities	2.1	-1.3	-0.8	1.3	-1.7	1.2	26,609	4.2
Construction	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	59,753	2.1
Manufacturing	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.2	183,969	2.2
Services-producing industries	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**738,079**	**3.3**
Wholesale trade	1.0	-0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	70,321	8.0
Retail trade	-1.3	2.4	1.2	-0.3	1.3	-1.1	61,849	5.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.5	51,380	2.0
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	44,503	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	216,461	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	47,049	1.6
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	22,591	2.9
Education services	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.9	1.7	0.6	46,823	4.0
Health care and social assistance	-0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1	63,035	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	-1.9	1.4	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	9,260	-3.3
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	23,814	1.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	24,836	1.3
Public administration	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	58,110	2.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	0.4	0.6	249,426	1.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	73,473	-0.2
Durable manufacturing industries	0.3	1.4	-0.3	-1.5	0.6	0.2	110,426	3.9
Business sector industries	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3	909,702	2.8
Non-business sector industries	0.3	-0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.2	159,874	2.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	64,240	5.8
Energy sector	0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.5	0.5	1.3	60,915	0.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1. *Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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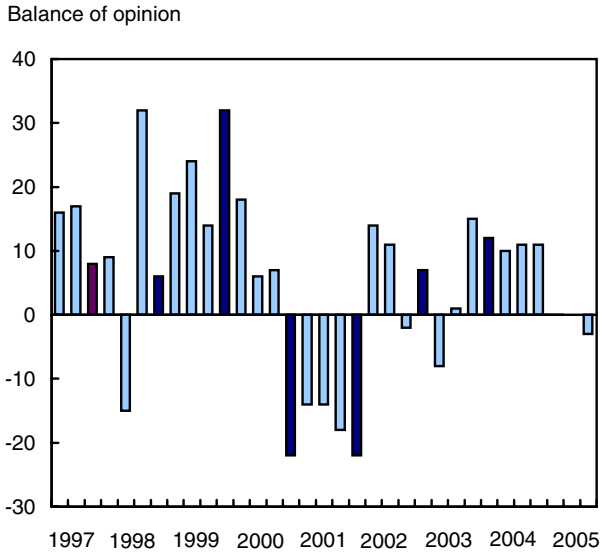
Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

July 2005

Fewer new orders, record rates for capacity utilization and inclement weather were some of the factors facing manufacturers in recent months. As a result, manufacturers expect to lower production slightly in the third quarter of 2005.

The voluntary survey conducted in the first two weeks of July, to which almost 4,000 manufacturers responded, requests opinions on production impediments, finished product inventory levels, new and unfilled order levels, and production and employment prospects in the coming three months.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production next three months versus last three



Manufacturers' production prospects slightly lower

In July, the number of manufacturers stating they would increase production over the next three months stood at 19%, a 1 point increase from the April survey. This was offset by manufacturers indicating they would decrease production in the third quarter, rising 4 points to 22%. As a result, the balance of opinion stood at -3, a 3 point decrease from the April balance. This was the first negative balance for production prospects since April 2003 (-8). It had reached a high of +15 in October 2003.

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 4,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of manufacturers who stated production would decrease in the coming three months from the proportion who stated production would be increasing.

Overall, 17 of the 21 manufacturing industries posted lower balances. The largest contributors to the lower balance were in the transportation equipment, computer and electronic products and primary metal industries. A lack of capacity has become an issue for some manufacturers. According to the Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates, manufacturers operated at a record 87.0% of capacity in the first quarter of 2005.

Satisfaction with level of orders received slides

After being positive throughout 2004, the July balance of opinion on the current level of orders received fell 4 points to -10, the lowest since the April 2003 survey (-12). The number of manufacturers who stated that orders received were declining remained at 23% in July. The machinery, chemicals, plastics and paper industries were among the major contributors to the decrease in the orders received balance of opinion. According to May's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, new orders for all manufacturing industries declined 0.5% to just under $50.4 billion, the third decrease in four months.

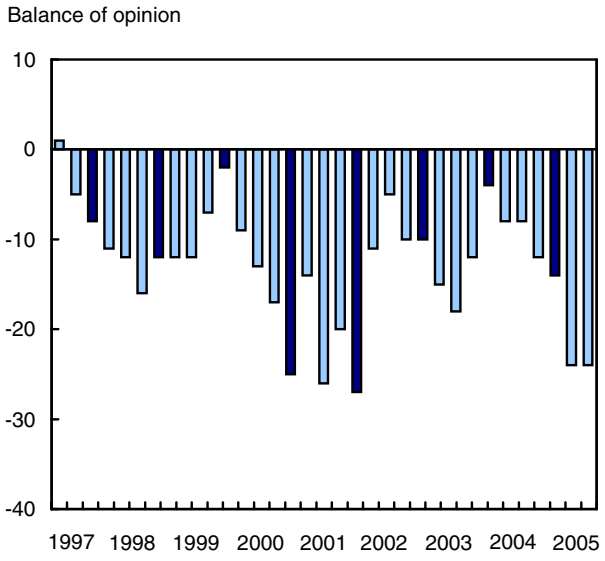
Manufacturers are less concerned with levels of unfilled orders

With 24% of manufacturers expressing a lower-than-normal backlog and 18% stating a higher-than-normal backlog, the balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders stood at -6, up 17 points from the April survey results. Producers in the transportation equipment industry were the major contributors to the improvement in the unfilled orders balance of opinion. According to May's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, unfilled orders picked up 3.6% to $39.9 billion since the beginning of 2005.

Manufacturers remain concerned with finished product inventories

In July, 72% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished product inventories was about right, up 6 points from the April level. Some 26% stated that inventories were too high, while 2% said inventories were too low. This left the balance of opinion unchanged at -24. The -24 reported in the last two surveys was the lowest level for the finished product inventories balance since January 2002 (-28). According to May's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, finished product inventories stood at almost $22.3 billion, 8.6% above levels of one year ago.

Balance of opinion for current level of finished-product inventory on hand



Manufacturers' employment prospects lower

The balance of opinion for employment prospects for the next three months decreased 4 points to -1 in July. While 85% of manufacturers stated that they would keep or add to their work force, 15% indicated that they expected to decrease employment in the third quarter. According to the June Labour Force Survey, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at almost 2.23 million, virtually unchanged from the May level. In June, there were 78,000 (-3.4%) fewer people working in the industry than a year earlier.

Manufacturers reported fewer production impediments

The number of manufacturers reporting no production impediments increased 8 points to 79% in July. After reaching a high of 8% in the April and July 2004 surveys, the number of producers reporting raw material shortages decreased from 5% in April to 4% in July. The proportion reporting a shortage of skilled labour was up 1 point from January to 8%. While those reporting a shortage of unskilled labour increased 1 point to 3%. Producers reporting "other production impediments" decreased 9 points to 3% in July. Comments in this category related to impediments caused by the high value of the Canadian dollar, cheap foreign imports, flooding in the western provinces and high fuel and shipping costs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 302-0007 and 302-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2152.

Business Conditions Survey data for October will be released on October 27.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507; *claude.robillard@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

	July 2004	October 2004	January 2005	April 2005	July 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (%)	63	69	73	64	59
Higher (%)	24	21	13	18	19
Lower (%)	13	10	13	18	22
Balance of opinion	11	11	0	0	-3
Orders received are:					
About the same (%)	69	77	69	60	64
Rising (%)	19	18	15	17	13
Declining (%)	11	5	16	23	23
Balance of opinion	8	13	-1	-6	-10
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (%)	62	65	63	52	59
Higher than normal (%)	20	17	11	12	18
Lower than normal (%)	18	18	26	35	24
Balance of opinion	2	-1	-15	-23	-6
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (%)	80	78	74	66	72
Too low (%)	6	5	6	5	2
Too high[1] (%)	14	17	20	29	26
Balance of opinion	-8	-12	-14	-24	-24
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little (%)	72	73	71	65	71
Increase (%)	17	17	13	19	14
Decrease (%)	11	10	15	16	15
Balance of opinion	6	7	-2	3	-1
	unadjusted				
	%				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	3	2	2	3	2
Skilled labour shortage	7	7	5	7	8
Unskilled labour shortage	2	3	1	2	3
Raw material shortage	8	5	4	5	4
Other difficulties	2	3	2	12	3
No difficulties	78	80	86	71	79

1. *No evident seasonality.*

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries: Production prospects balance of opinion for select industries

Major group industries	July 2004	October 2004	January 2005	April 2005	July 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
Non-durable goods	**12**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**3**
Food	11	21	5	2	9
Chemical	3	9	6	-1	1
Petroleum and coal products	25	-2	21	-7	-11
Paper	4	7	6	6	-5
Plastic and rubber products	10	19	10	4	8
Durable goods	**10**	**14**	**-2**	**-3**	**-8**
Transportation equipment	12	6	0	-8	-9
Primary metal	8	4	-12	9	-11
Wood products	10	8	-2	-8	4
Fabricated metal products	17	10	14	5	18
Machinery	27	17	13	12	16
Computer and electronic products	14	32	5	23	-3

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

May 2005 (preliminary)

Crude oil production has been weak since the beginning of the year, compared to last year, due to lower synthetic crude oil production and the impact of spring wet weather conditions. Production fell 5.9% from January to May compared to the same period a year earlier. Production in May was down 2.6% from a year earlier but was up 4.9% from April. Exports in May accounted for 66.1% of total production, down 5.6% from a year earlier.

After two months of increased year-over-year production, marketable natural gas production edged down 0.9% over May 2004. However, domestic sales moved increased 0.8% compared to the same month last year. Marketable gas production from January to May advanced by 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to May 2005 inclusive. Detailed information is available at the national and provincial levelto February 2005 inclusive.

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

Crude oil and natural gas

	May 2004	May 2005	May 2004 to May 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 747.4	12 418.7	-2.6
Exports	8 695.1	8 211.5	-5.6
Imports[2]	4 563.9	4 415.3	-3.3
Refinery receipts	8 692.5	8 768.5	0.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 817.5	13 691.3	-0.9
Exports	8 258.0	8 285.3	0.3
Canadian domestic sales[4]	4 829.0	4 866.0	0.8
	Jan. to May 2004	Jan. to May 2005	Jan. - May 2004 to Jan. - May 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	62 453.1	58 749.6	-5.9
Exports	38 992.0	36 098.7	-7.4
Imports[2]	22 683.0	22 090.9	-2.6
Refinery receipts	45 659.6	44 490.6	-2.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	70 890.2	71 547.1	0.9
Exports	43 436.9	45 104.3	3.8
Canadian domestic sales[4]	36 216.9	35 871.1	-1.0

1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales.*

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Computer and peripherals price indexes
May 2005

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI, 2001=100), were down 1.7% from April. Consumer computer prices, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses, fell 1.6%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 1.3% in May while printer prices were down 0.7%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data
Week ending July 23, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 23 totalled 275 745 metric tonnes, up 18.7% from 232 321 tonnes a week earlier and down 4.0% from 287 095 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of July 23 was 8 715 460 tonnes, down 3.5% from 9 027 452 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

Postal code conversion file
February 2005

The February 2005 update of the *Postal Code Conversion File* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 2001 Census geographic areas (such as dissemination areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The February 2005 update of the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File (2003 Representation Order)* is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's Federal Electoral Districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

Note: The PCCF contains information for the Federal Ridings on both the 1996 and 2003 Representation Orders, starting with the December 2003 issue and continuing until the last product release based on the 2001 geographies.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The *Postal Code Conversion File* (92F0153XCE, $9,000; 92F0153UCE, $1,500) and the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File* (92F0193XCB, $2,900; 92F0193UCB, $500) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. The references guides for the *Postal Code Conversion File* (92F0153GIE, free) and the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File* (92F0193GIE, free) are also available in electronic format.

For more information, or to order these files, contact the National Contact Centre (1-800-263-1136; *infostats@statscan.ca*), Advisory Services Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
June 2005

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2005, Vol. 19, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

Energy Statistics Handbook, First quarter 2005
Catalogue number 57-601-XCB ($54/$161).

Energy Statistics Handbook, First quarter 2005
Catalogue number 57-601-XIE ($38/$107).

Exports by Commodity, May 2005, Vol. 62, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB ($40/$387).

Exports by Commodity, May 2005, Vol. 62, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB ($84/$828).

Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), Reference Guide, February 2005
Catalogue number 92F0153GIE
(free).

Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF): Update, February 2005
Catalogue number 92F0153UCE ($1,500).

Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File (PCFRF), 2001 Census (Geography Products: Attribute Information Products), Reference Guide, February 2005
Catalogue number 92F0193GIE
(free).

Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File (PCFRF), 2001 Census (Geography Products: Attribute Information Products): Update, February 2005
Catalogue number 92F0193UCB ($500).

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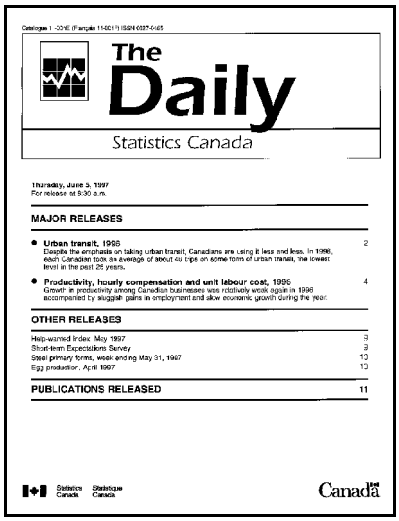

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **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 40 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.

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Release dates: August 2005

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Release date	Title	Reference period
5	**Labour Force Survey**	July 2005
8	**Building permits**	June 2005
10	**New Housing Price Index**	June 2005
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	June 2005
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	June 2005
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	June 2005
17	**Livestock estimates**	July 1, 2005
17	**Wholesale trade**	June 2005
18	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	June 2005
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	June 2005
22	**Retail trade**	June 2005
23	**Leading indicators**	July 2005
23	**Employment Insurance**	June 2005
25	**Quarterly Financial statistics for enterprises**	Second quarter 2005
25	**Farm cash receipts**	Second quarter 2005
25	**Employment, earnings and hours**	June 2005
26	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2005
26	**Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops**	As of July 31, 2005
29	**Characteristics of international travellers**	First quarter 2005
29	**International travel account**	Second quarter 2005
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	July 2005
30	**Balance of international payments**	Second quarter 2005
31	**National economic and financial accounts**	Second quarter 2005
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	June 2005