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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: September 2004

Perspectives on Labour and Income
August 2004 online edition

The August 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features the article "The union movement in transition." The analysis deals with changes in unionization over the past several decades—notably, the increased proportion of women, a shift in membership from goods-producing to service industries, increased strength in the public sector, and inroads among part-time workers and in smaller workplaces. The yearly update of the fact-sheet on unionization accompanies the article.

The August 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5, no. 8 (75-001-XIE, $6/$52) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; *ted.wannell@statcan.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian economic accounts

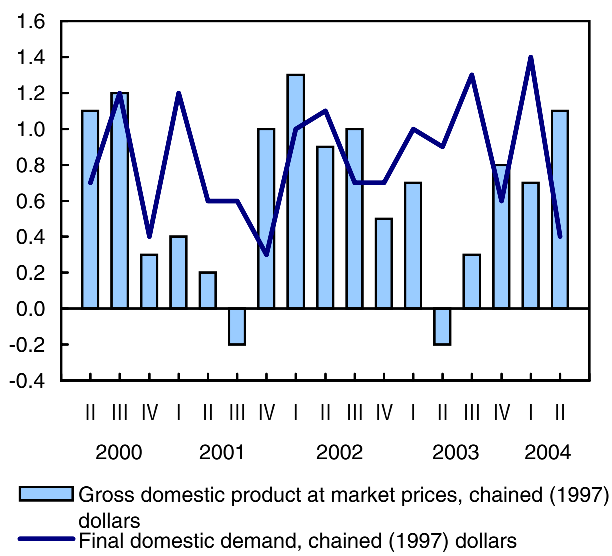
Second quarter 2004

Real gross domestic product (GDP) was up a solid 1.1% in the second quarter of 2004, boosted by a surge in exports that spurred manufacturing, wholesaling, and rail and truck transportation. After a slow start in April, the economy picked up steam in May and June, up 0.3% in both months.

Final domestic demand made a lacklustre 0.4% showing in the second quarter, as consumer spending slowed to 0.3%. The housing boom continued, albeit at a slower pace, while business investment in plant and equipment advanced 1.0%. Both labour income and corporate profits made solid gains.

GDP posted solid gain

Quarterly % change



The Canadian dollar lost ground against the US dollar, depreciating 3.1% for the quarter. Merchandise exports were up strongly across the board. Imports of goods also showed renewed strength.

Industrial production (the output of Canada's factories, mines and utilities) advanced 1.5%. Exports boosted output in the manufacturing sector, while diamonds propelled the mining industry. Lower output in the utilities industry had a dampening effect. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 1.2%, as higher manufacturing output offset declines in mining and utilities.

Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars[1]

	Change	Annualized change	Year-over-year change
		%	
First quarter 2003	0.7	2.8	3.1
Second quarter 2003	-0.2	-0.7	2.0
Third quarter 2003	0.3	1.4	1.3
Fourth quarter 2003	0.8	3.3	1.7
First quarter 2004	0.7	3.0	1.7
Second quarter 2004	1.1	4.3	3.0

1. *The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.*

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

	January 2004[r]	February 2004[r]	March 2004[r]	April 2004[r]	May 2004[r]	June 2004[p]
	seasonally adjusted					
	month-to-month % change					
All industries	-0.0	-0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
Goods-producing industries	0.0	-0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
Service-producing industries	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
Industrial production	-0.0	-0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4
Construction	0.6	-1.1	2.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0
Manufacturing	-0.9	0.2	1.7	-0.1	0.3	1.1
Wholesale trade	-2.4	-1.2	4.1	-0.0	-0.3	1.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, were up 1.4%, the fastest pace in five quarters. Overall, the Canadian economy grew at an annualized 4.3% in the second quarter of 2004, compared with an annualized 2.8% for the US economy.

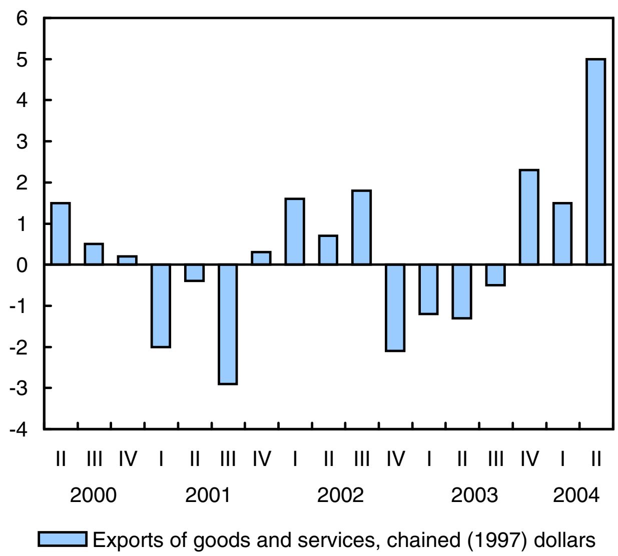
Exports drive the economy

Exports of goods and services advanced 5.0% in the second quarter, the strongest gain in over seven years.

Automotive products, machinery and equipment and industrial goods and materials, the three largest components of goods exports, were up strongly. Energy products picked up steam, while exports of agricultural and fish products rebounded. Forestry products exports posted the strongest gain (+5.5%) in nearly eight years, stimulated by the US housing boom.

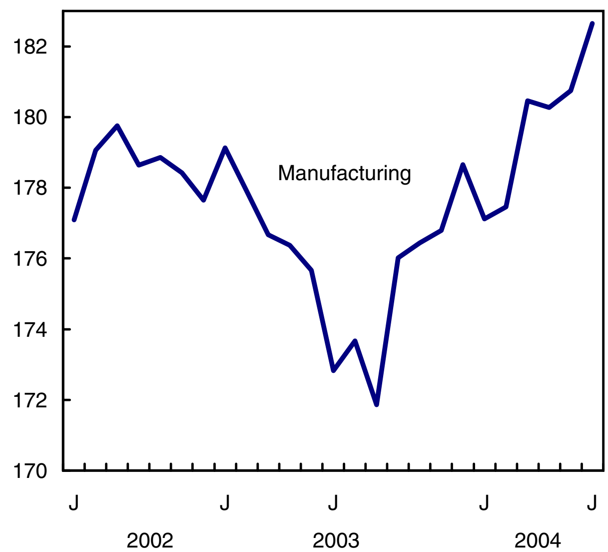
Exports surged with international demand

Quarterly % change



Manufacturing spurred by strong exports

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Exports of services edged up 0.4% in the second quarter, as transportation services slowed markedly and commercial services exports fell.

Imports of goods and services advanced 3.2% in the second quarter, with widespread gains among all the major goods categories. Imports of services declined 2.2%.

Manufacturing spurred by surge in exports

The surge in exports spurred a 1.6% increase in manufacturing in the second quarter. The gains were widespread as 17 of the 21 major manufacturing groups reported higher output.

The transportation equipment group recorded a 4.4% increase in motor vehicle production, after a 5.4% surge in the first quarter. Fabrication of auto parts was up 2.2%. Output of the aerospace industry advanced 4.1%, after six straight declines.

Increased fabrication of machinery was concentrated in construction, mining and oil and gas machinery. Production of fabricated metal products was up a robust 3.4%, with strong export demand for most types of products. Manufacturing of wood products and logging operations were sharply higher.

Transportation and wholesaling benefit from increased trade

Rail and truck transportation benefited from the increased flow of goods. Output of the rail transportation industry was up 5.3%, while truck transportation advanced 4.2%.

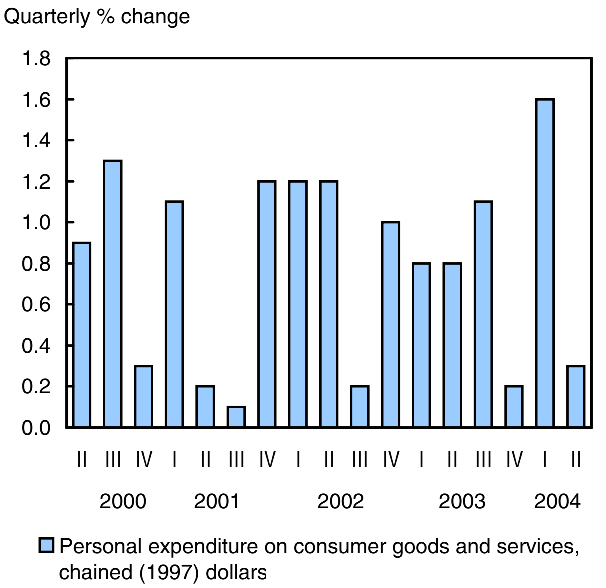
Wholesalers also benefited, reporting a 2.4% gain in output in the second quarter. Much of the strength stemmed from the wholesaling of automotive and lumber products and machinery. Retailers, on the other hand, registered a weak quarter.

Consumer spending slowed

Consumer spending slowed to 0.3% in the second quarter, following a strong first quarter, and after averaging 0.8% per quarter in the past two years. Spending on services, durable and semi-durable goods all slowed considerably, while spending on non-durable goods slipped 0.3%.

Spending on motor vehicles advanced 1.0%, in line with the first quarter, as dealer incentives continued to prop up sales of new passenger cars. Purchases of furniture, furnishings and household equipment and maintenance continued to be boosted by the housing boom, albeit at a slower pace.

Consumer spending slowed considerably



Consumption of electricity, natural gas and other fuels was down sharply. Spending on clothing, footwear and accessories slowed to 0.2%, after a record 4.2% increase in the first quarter.

Higher spending on airfares helped the air transportation industry. Output was up 3.4%, marking the fourth consecutive quarterly gain since the devastating effects of SARS in the second quarter of 2003. Nevertheless, the industry remains below August 2001 levels.

Housing boom continues at slower pace

While remaining at record levels, the pace of investment in residential structures eased to 1.5% in the second quarter. New housing construction and renovation both slowed. Real estate agents and brokers recorded a 6.3% increase in activity, however, as the resale housing market picked up.

Business investment in plant and equipment advances

Business investment in plant and equipment advanced 1.0% in the second quarter. Investment in non-residential structures rebounded 0.8%, as higher outlays for engineering projects offset lower outlays for non-residential building projects.

Investment in machinery and equipment advanced 1.1%, less than half its pace in the first quarter. Growth was sustained by outlays on other transportation equipment (+26.3%), including a major investment related to Newfoundland and Labrador offshore oil. Computers and other office equipment and furniture were also up.

Outlays on agricultural and industrial machinery, automobiles and trucks, software and telecommunications equipment all declined.

Little change in business investment in inventories

Non-farm businesses sold off $2.8 billion of inventories in the second quarter. The sell-off was widespread, as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers all depleted their inventories. Farmers on the other hand accumulated $2.7 billion of inventories.

The economy-wide inventory-to-sales ratio slipped to a record low, leaving just enough inventories to satisfy 58 days of sales at the current pace.

Corporate profits post further gains

Corporate profits advanced 6.5% in the second quarter, following three quarters of gains averaging 5.4%. Manufacturers, oil and gas producers, and retailers all fared well.

The corporate surplus slipped from its first quarter record, as corporations paid out more dividends and increased their acquisition of fixed capital. This was the 18th straight quarter in which corporations racked up surpluses.

Continued strength in labour income

Labour income increased 1.3% in the second quarter, with notable gains in the mining, construction and trade industries. Employment advanced 0.4%.

Personal disposable income increased 2.0%, after a 1.6% gain in the first quarter, and after averaging 0.7% throughout 2003.

Government surplus improves

The surplus (on a national accounts basis) of all levels of government combined, nearly doubled to $14.6 billion (at annual rates).

Higher corporate taxes and investment income (which includes royalties paid to provincial governments from oil and gas companies) boosted revenues. Lower subsidies to businesses, notably for natural gas in Alberta, slowed outlays.

A one-time supplement under the Canada Health and Social Transfer program, helped to bring provincial governments to a $4.8 billion surplus, from a $5.9 billion dollar deficit in the first quarter.

Detailed analysis and tables

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the second quarter 2004 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 3, no. 2 (13-010-XIE, free) now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Products, services and contact information

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0015, 380-0031, 380-0033 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The second quarter 2004 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, $36/$117) will be available soon. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, $54/$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, $54/$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, $22/$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available.

At 8:30 am on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, $134/$535; 13-014-DDB, $321/$1284; and 13F0016DDB, $134/$535) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, $27/$107; 13-014-XDB, $65/$257; and 13F0016XDB, $27/$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by industry

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

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

The June 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 18, no. 6 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

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; *bernard.lefrancois@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators[1]

	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	2002	2003
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	609,020	610,460	614,552	620,840	627,584	636,032	592,692	613,718
	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	4.0	3.5
Corporation profits before taxes	159,680	142,180	148,916	154,064	166,316	177,120	137,480	151,210
	9.0	-11.0	4.7	3.5	8.0	6.5	8.6	10.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,872	51,548	53,308	51,304	54,756	59,096	48,188	51,508
	1.3	3.4	3.4	-3.8	6.7	7.9	-9.0	6.9
Net income of unincorporated business	77,224	77,688	78,160	79,232	81,012	82,268	74,730	78,076
	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.6	6.8	4.5
Taxes less subsidies	139,924	139,428	144,664	146,596	148,464	152,836	139,259	142,653
	-1.5	-0.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	2.9	7.5	2.4
Personal disposable income	707,264	712,876	714,548	719,504	731,080	745,344	692,691	713,548
	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	3.8	3.0
Personal saving rate[2]	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	3.2	1.4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	613,183	618,084	624,729	625,780	635,614	637,677	601,594	620,444
	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.4	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	203,647	206,608	206,820	208,788	210,429	211,079	198,902	206,466
	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.8	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation	219,629	221,037	227,857	230,826	234,892	236,854	214,350	224,837
	1.8	0.6	3.1	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.4	4.9
Investment in inventories	17,271	14,698	3,434	12,150	891	381	2,079	11,888
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	442,704	436,945	434,813	444,732	451,358	473,948	450,568	439,799
	-1.2	-1.3	-0.5	2.3	1.5	5.0	1.1	-2.4
Imports of goods and services	400,836	404,169	401,081	417,823	421,709	435,119	391,070	405,977
	0.7	0.8	-0.8	4.2	0.9	3.2	1.4	3.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,093,793	1,091,782	1,095,469	1,104,391	1,112,597	1,124,350	1,074,621	1,096,359
	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.0
GDP by industry								
Goods producing industries	318,114	315,765	317,203	321,592	323,583	327,616	313,380	318,168
	0.7	-0.7	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.5
Services producing industries	691,790	694,565	698,202	703,225	707,486	714,361	681,647	696,946
	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	4.2	2.2
Industrial production	241,248	238,011	238,671	242,219	243,570	247,135	239,278	240,037
	0.1	-1.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.4	0.3
Non-durable manufacturing	73,115	72,334	71,965	72,769	72,795	73,369	72,531	72,546
	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.0
Durable manufacturing	104,695	102,528	101,792	104,431	105,451	107,745	104,182	103,362
	-0.2	-2.1	-0.7	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.7	-0.8
Information and communication technologies sector (ICT)	56,629	56,748	56,656	57,118	57,527	58,431	55,361	56,788
	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.8	2.6
Manufacturing	177,904	174,951	173,845	177,295	178,346	181,222	176,808	175,999
	-0.2	-1.7	-0.6	2.0	0.6	1.6	2.9	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,953	23,735	23,886	23,616	23,583	23,925	21,412	23,548
	4.8	3.4	0.6	-1.1	-0.1	1.5	-3.5	10.0
Construction	54,043	54,381	55,065	56,124	56,808	56,873	52,555	54,903
	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.7	4.5
Wholesale trade	61,716	61,785	61,955	64,952	64,615	66,183	59,635	62,602
	1.3	0.1	0.3	4.8	-0.5	2.4	8.1	5.0
Retail trade	55,647	56,354	57,427	56,903	58,011	58,189	54,905	56,583
	0.6	1.3	1.9	-0.9	1.9	0.3	5.5	3.1

1. *The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter-to-quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.*
2. *Actual rate.*

... *Figures not applicable.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Study: The union movement in transition

1977 to 2003

Canada's labour movement has undergone dramatic shifts during the past several decades, the result of changes in the nation's workforce demographics, labour laws and economic structure, according to a new report.

These shifts include the increasing feminization of the movement, the growing prominence of unions in the public service and services sectors, and the declining influence of international unions.

Union ranks rose from 2.8 million in 1977 to just over 4 million in 2003. However, this 43% growth did not keep pace with increases in employment, resulting in a unionization rate that has slowly declined.

After rising from 32.6% in 1977 to 34.2% in 1987, the rate fluctuated between 30% and 31% over most of the past decade.

The biggest and most profound transformation in membership occurred in the mix of men and women. In 1977, women represented just 12% of total membership. By 2003, their share had quadrupled to 48%.

In 1977, some 10% of female workers were union members. By 2003, this had tripled to 30%. In contrast, the rate among men fell from 47% to 31%.

This growth was the result of several factors: The growing proportion of women in the paid workforce; their increased presence in the heavily unionized public sector; their movement into traditionally male-dominated and often heavily unionized industries or occupations; the rising unionization among part-time and non-permanent workers (many of whom are women); and the expansion of union activity into traditionally female-dominated and hitherto non- or less-unionized workplaces, especially in the service sector.

The rate of unionization in the public sector remained stable at just over 70% during the last three decades, but the rate for the private sector fell from 26% to 18%. The stability in the public sector prevented the overall rate of unionization from falling below 30%.

The declining share of membership in the goods sector and an increase in the service sector also contributed to the transformation of the union movement. This can be attributed primarily to a shift in the economic structure, resulting in declines in employment in some of the once heavily unionized, male-dominated, goods-producing industries, especially manufacturing, in favour of the service industries.

As a result, the gap in the rate of unionization between the goods sector and the service sector——about nine percentage points in 1987—had almost disappeared by 2003.

Another profound change over the past several decades has been the waning influence of international unions headquartered outside Canada. In 1962, they accounted for about two-thirds of union membership in Canada; by 2003, this proportion had fallen to a little over one-quarter.

More recently, the 1997 revision of the Labour Force Survey expanded the scope of union data. Between 1997 and 2003, the largest inroads occurred among women, youth and public administration workers, as well as those in the strongly growing childcare and home support field.

The largest losses were in manufacturing and among technical health workers—mostly health, medical, dental, and veterinary technologists and therapists.

Unions have made little headway in the fast growing information-technology industries or occupations. Rather, the movement has managed to maintain its overall presence by offsetting losses in the goods sector with successes among employees in small workplaces and among part-time and non-permanent employees. These last two groups have large concentrations of youth and women.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2502, 3701 and 3830.

The article "The union movement in transition" appears in the August 2004 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5, no. 8 (75-001-XIE, $6/$52) which is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624; *ernest.akyeampong@statcan.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

June 2004 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production rose 3.0% in June, the 14th consecutive monthly year-over-year increase. Crude oil exports, which accounted for 69.9% of total production, increased 17.2% over June 2003.

The year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon rose 8.1% over the same period last year, while crude oil exports were also on the rise, increasing 12.6% over the same period.

Marketable natural gas production rose 0.8% over June 2003. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 66.4% of total marketable production, increased 17.2%, while domestic sales were also on the rise, increasing 1.9%.

Year-to-date marketable natural gas production increased by 1.9% over the same period last year. Natural gas exports rose 5.6% and domestic sales declined 1.3%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 2003	June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 109.4	12 469.3	3.0
Exports	7 432.6	8 713.5	17.2
Imports[2]	4 324.8	4 303.0	-0.5
Refinery receipts	8 845.3	8 733.7	-1.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	12 877.8	12 979.2	0.8
Exports	7 349.4	8 617.0	17.2
Canadian domestic sales[4]	3 857.8	3 929.4	1.9
	Jan. to June 2003	Jan. to June 2004	Jan.-June 2003 to Jan.-June 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	69 316.4	74 940.6	8.1
Exports	42 325.3	47 671.4	12.6
Imports[2]	25 726.4	26 986.0	4.9
Refinery receipts	52 660.9	52 578.4	-0.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	84 019.4	85 624.6	1.9
Exports	50 078.4	52 896.5	5.6
Canadian domestic sales[4]	40 752.1	40 240.8	-1.3

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.*

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are available up to June 2004.

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. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

First quarter 2004

There were an estimated 3,260 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of $1 million or more in the first quarter of 2004, up 10% from the same quarter last year.

The operating revenues totalled $6.16 billion while their operating expenses reached $5.84 billion—both up 14% from the first quarter of 2003. The increase in expenses was mainly driven by higher payments to owner operators (+20%) and maintenance expenses (+18%).

Average operating revenues and expenses per carrier both increased 4% from the same period in 2003. Average operating revenues were $1.89 million, up from $1.82 million and average expenses were $1.79 million, up from $1.73 million. The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) was unchanged at 0.95.

Revenues from international movements rose to $2.26 billion during the first quarter of 2004, a 14% increase from the same period in 2003. Both outbound and inbound revenues increased by more than 13%.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (613-951-8774; *ron.chretien@statcan.ca*) or Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; *denis.pilon@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
July 2004

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Note: CANSIM table 303-0059 replaces CANSIM table 303-0004 beginning with January 2004 reference month.

The publication of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation*, (44-004-XIB) has been discontinued.

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

Infomat: A Weekly Review, August 31, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE ($100).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates—Day of Release, Second quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-DDB ($134/$535).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB ($54/$193).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2004, Vol. 52, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB ($27/$107).

Canadian economic accounts quarterly review, Second quarter 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-010-XIE
(free).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates—Day of Release, Second quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB ($321/$1284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-014-PPB ($54/$193).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2004
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB
(various prices).

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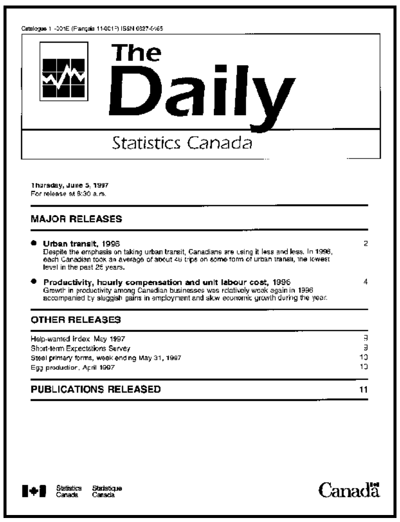
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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7	**Building Permits**	July 2004
8	**Stocks of Canadian Grain**	As of July 31, 2004
9	**Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates**	Second quarter 2004
9	**Trade in Culture Services**	1996 to 2002
9	**New Housing Price Index**	July 2004
10	**Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	July 2004
10	**Labour Force Survey**	August 2004
13	**Labour Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit Labour Cost**	Second quarter 2004
14	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	July 2004
15	**Canada’s International Investment Position**	Second quarter 2004
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	July 2004
16	**Canada’s International Transactions in Securities**	July 2004
16	**National Balance Sheet Accounts**	Second quarter 2004
17	**Consumer Price Index**	August 2004
17	**Leading Indicators**	August 2004
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20	**National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations**	2003
20	**Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions and Volunteering**	1997 to 1999
20	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	July 2004
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28	**National Tourism Indicators**	Second quarter 2004
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29	**Homicide in Canada**	2003
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