



The Daily

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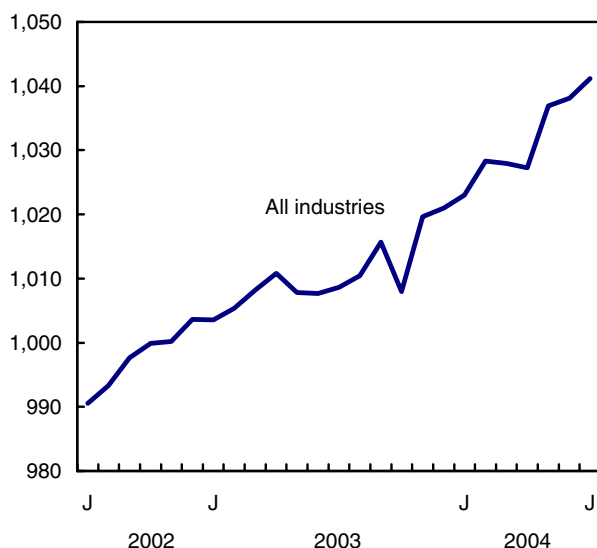
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross Domestic Product by Industry July 2004

The economy edged up 0.1% in July after posting a solid 0.4% gain in June. The goods producing sector has been the main source of growth over the past three months.

Economy edges up

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) got a boost in July from the manufacturing sector, wholesale and retail trade sectors, and financial services sector. The oil patch, construction, and travel and tourism related services, held the reins on economic expansion.

Industrial production (the output of Canada's factories, mines and utilities) was up 0.3% in July. All components were up: manufacturing (+0.3%), mining (+0.2%), and utilities (+0.8%).

South of the border, the US Index of Industrial Production indicated growth of 0.6% in July led by the manufacturing and mining sectors.

Manufacturing sector continues to expand

Output in the Canadian manufacturing sector was up 0.3% in July after a 1.6% export driven surge in June.

Note to readers

In September 2002 (reference month: July 2002), the monthly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained Input-Output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2001. However, from January 2002 onwards, the data are 2001 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, go to the Statistical methods page of our Web site, choose Methodology, then Chain Fisher Volume Index.

Revisions

This release of monthly GDP by industry incorporates the revised 2000 and new 2001 Input-Output annual benchmarks, revised data sources and improved methodologies resulting in revisions to the monthly series from 1999 forward.

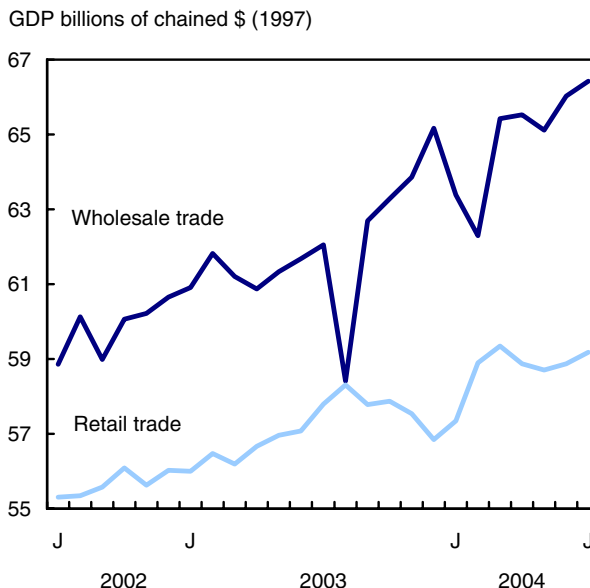
Growth in manufacturing output was concentrated in wood products, fabricated metals, chemicals, information and communication technologies (ICT) products, and motor vehicles. Growth was more concentrated than in June, as production was higher in only 11 of the 21 major groups. Sawmills were buzzing with production up 2.8% in July. Forestry and logging operations were also higher. Lumber products were mostly exported to the United States to satisfy the continuing demand for housing. There were significant declines in the fabrication of textiles, petroleum products and non-metallic minerals.

The manufacturing of fabricated metals increased 1.3% with strong export demand for certain products. A 1.3% rise in the production of chemicals was mostly attributable to a 3.5% jump in pharmaceuticals. Manufacturers of ICT equipment had a good month (+2.6%), led by strength in the fabrication of semi-conductors, wireless communications and other electronic equipment. Automobile and light truck production jumped 3.9% on the heels of a 2.2% increase in June, as exports to the United States remained strong. Some Canadian auto manufacturers lengthened summer shutdowns to reduce the building level of inventories for some models of cars and trucks. Manufacturing of auto parts fell 1.1%, marking a fourth consecutive monthly decline. Fabrication of heavy duty trucks declined 15% in July because of scheduled plant shutdowns.

Canada and United States continue to expand



Retailers and wholesalers post a good month



Wholesalers and retailers post a good month

Wholesaling activity was up 0.6% following a 1.4% jump in June. The July increase was spurred by higher sales of grains and building materials. Retailers recorded a 0.5% rise in activity as consumers increased their purchases of big-ticket items such as new motor vehicles, furniture, home electronics and building supplies. Higher sales were also recorded at clothing stores, general merchandise stores and food and beverage outlets. There was reduced consumer spending at pharmacies, gasoline stations and at dealers of used and recreational vehicles.

Construction down for fourth consecutive month

Activity in both residential and non-residential building receded in July for a fourth consecutive month. Residential construction was down 0.2% in July, largely as a result of a 3.5% decline in apartments. Housing starts were down in every region except Quebec (which posted an 8.0% increase) and New Brunswick (where there was no change). The sale of existing homes was also lower, reducing business of real estate agents and brokers by 1.4%. Despite these declines, levels still remain high by historical standards.

A 1.6% drop in non-residential building left output 5% below March levels. The slowdown was felt in all building types with institutional down 2.1%, industrial down 3.0% and commercial down 0.5%. Non-residential building permits were down 13% overall and were only higher for institutional structures.

Mining, oil and gas sector mixed

Output in the mining, oil and gas sector edged up 0.2% after declining 0.8% in June. High crude oil prices did little to stimulate activity as both oil and gas extraction and drilling activities were lower in July. Metal ore mining fell as extraction of iron ore plummeted 24% as a result of labour disruptions. The mining of copper, lead, zinc and nickel was up 5.5% as the demand from China for refined copper surged. The 5.7% jump in non-metallic minerals was once again mainly due to diamonds and potash.

Other industries

Fewer visitors to Canada as a result of the higher Canadian dollar, slowdowns at US border crossings and the wet cool summer, led to declines in accommodation services (-1.3%) and air transportation (-0.8%). Many other travel and tourism related industries were also adversely impacted including travel agents, inter-city bus, recreation, entertainment, arts, sports and gambling activities. The output of utilities was up 0.8% as both the generation of electricity and the distribution of natural gas returned to normal levels after a decline in June.

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

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

The July 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 18, no. 7 (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 August 2004 will be released on October 29.

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)

	February 2004 ^r	March 2004 ^r	April 2004 ^r	May 2004 ^r	June 2004 ^r	July 2004 ^p	July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ level ¹	% change	
All Industries	-0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1,046,548	3.1
Goods-producing industries	-0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	328,340	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-2.1	1.8	-1.6	0.7	-0.9	0.3	23,538	3.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.0	-0.8	1.4	1.0	-0.8	0.2	37,997	1.3
Utilities	-5.7	-1.3	1.2	0.5	-0.5	0.8	25,504	-0.8
Construction	-1.0	2.2	-0.3	-0.3	-1.6	-0.3	57,527	2.3
Manufacturing	0.3	2.0	-0.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	183,249	5.9
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	719,368	2.7
Wholesale trade	-1.7	5.0	0.2	-0.6	1.4	0.6	66,417	7.0
Retail trade	2.7	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	0.3	0.5	59,179	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	-1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	-0.7	50,260	5.6
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	43,109	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	210,402	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	46,414	1.9
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	22,151	2.1
Education services	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	-1.1	45,250	0.8
Health care and social assistance	-0.3	-0.0	-0.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	62,840	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	-0.5	0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	9,444	-3.1
Accommodation and food services	1.1	0.3	-1.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	23,207	2.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	24,522	1.4
Public administration	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3	57,680	1.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	247,551	4.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	1.2	-0.0	-0.1	1.5	-0.1	74,649	3.4
Durable manufacturing industries	0.7	2.7	-0.0	0.1	1.6	0.6	108,455	7.9
Business sector industries	-0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	889,176	3.5
Non-business sector industries	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.1	-0.2	157,584	0.8
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	-0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.1	0.3	1.5	61,413	5.3
Energy sector	-2.3	-1.6	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.1	59,927	-0.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Energy supply and demand

2003

Canada's appetite for energy continued to grow in 2003 as consumption rose 3.0% from a year earlier, fuelled by gains among the nation's industries and growing residential and commercial activity.

Canadians consumed 7 605 petajoules of energy in 2003, up from 7 385 petajoules in 2002. The energy content of a 30-litre tank of gasoline is about one gigajoule. One million gigajoules is equal to one petajoule.

On average, Canada consumes about one petajoule of energy every 50 minutes for all uses, such as heat, light, industrial production and transportation.

Canada's industrial sector, the biggest user of energy, consumed 3.8% more in 2003 than the year before. The increase was primarily related to the mining industry. Historically, the industrial sector accounts for about 30% of total energy consumption.

Energy consumption also rose in two other areas: agriculture and residential (+4.5%), and public administration and commercial (+5.5%). In 2003, housing starts in Canada were up 6.5% over 2002.

Canada's transportation sector used slightly less energy. Despite the slight decline in 2003, transportation still remains the second largest user of energy, accounting for about 29% of final demand.

Crude oil production rising

Energy use derived from the three main fossil fuels (natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal) increased by 3.7% in 2003.

Production of crude oil reached about 145 million cubic metres in 2003, a 5.7% increase over 2002. (A cubic metre contains 1,000 litres.) This growth reflects increased synthetic and bitumen production from Western Canada and an increase in conventional light crude oil production from offshore Eastern Canada.

Production of crude oil in Newfoundland and Labrador was up nearly 18% over 2002 levels, reflecting the first full year of operation in the Terra Nova field and ongoing operations in Hibernia.

Canada's oil sands are becoming an increasingly important source of crude oil production. The oil sands accounted for over 34% of total crude oil and equivalent production in 2003, up from about 31% in 2002.

Exports of crude oil to the United States increased 5.1% from 2002. These exports now account for more than 61% of all Canadian production. The US Midwest is the most significant market for Western Canadian crude oil, consuming nearly 59% of total exports to the United States.

Note to readers

In addition to the current year estimates, revisions have also been made for the reference year 2002. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data and revisions to previously estimated or reported data. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for revised data.

Canada remains one of the major suppliers of crude oil to the United States, along with Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria.

Natural gas production off

Despite record gas drilling levels in 2003, natural gas production declined 3.4% compared with 2002. The production decline in 2003 is attributable to reduced drilling levels in 2002.

Only 9,161 gas wells were drilled in 2002, compared with an annual average of 11,450 wells during the previous three years. Lower than expected initial production of the new gas wells also contributed to the decline.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States for crude petroleum, refined petroleum and other products, natural gas, coal and electricity reached \$53.0 billion in 2003, up from \$42.7 billion in 2002.

Blackout, low water levels hit electricity production

Primary electricity production, using water, nuclear energy, wind and tidal action decreased 3.2% in 2003. This was primarily because of low water conditions throughout Canada during the year and the blackout in Ontario in August 2003.

The power outage affected an area with an estimated 50 million people and 61 800 megawatts of electric load in eight American states and Ontario. Parts of Ontario experienced rolling blackouts for more than a week before full power was restored.

Electricity generated using fossil fuels remained virtually unchanged in 2003 compared with 2002.

However, final demand for electricity increased 1.7% to 1 899 petajoules in 2003 compared with 1 867 petajoules a year earlier. The increase was because of the colder than normal weather at the end of the 2003 heating season as well as the expanding Canadian economy.

Alberta fastest growing province in energy consumption

Energy consumption increased faster than the national average in five provinces in 2003. Alberta (+5.7%) led all provinces in year-over-year consumption

growth, driven by its booming economy (particularly in the oil and gas sector) and its surging population. Energy demand has increased significantly in recent years in Newfoundland and Labrador, in conjunction with increased activity in oil projects.

Energy use by all sectors (final demand) declined in British Columbia (-1.8%) and Manitoba (-0.4%).

Ontario, the most populous province, accounted for 34% of the country's entire energy demand. Quebec's share was 22%, while Alberta's was 18%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0001 to 128-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196 and 2198.

The 2003 issue of *Report on Energy Supply/demand in Canada* (57-003-XIB, \$21) will soon be available.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; 1 866 873-8789; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; gary.smalldridge@statcan.ca) or Justin Lacroix (613-951-0775; justin.lacroix@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Energy supply and demand

	2002 ^r	2003	2002 ^r to 2003
	petajoules ¹		% change
Production²	16 171	16 131	-0.2
Exports ²	8 562	8 504	-0.7
Imports ²	2 924	3 144	7.5
Availability ²	11 164	11 363	1.8
Electricity generation	1 591	1 661	4.4
Producer consumption	1 344	1 287	-4.2
Non-energy use	894	903	1.0
Final demand³	7 385	7 605	3.0
Industrial	2 230	2 314	3.7
Transportation	2 250	2 242	-0.4
Residential and agriculture	1 493	1 560	4.5
Commercial and government	1 412	1 490	5.5
	2002 ^r	2003	2002 ^r to 2003
	petajoules ¹		% change
Final demand³	7 385	7 605	3.0
Canada			
Newfoundland and Labrador	119	126	5.9
Prince Edward Island	24	25	4.2
Nova Scotia	174	181	4.0
New Brunswick	174	175	0.6
Quebec	1 563	1 649	5.5
Ontario	2 533	2 592	2.3
Manitoba	250	249	-0.4
Saskatchewan	352	354	0.6
Alberta	1 270	1 343	5.7
British Columbia	900	884	-1.8
North ⁴	26	27	3.8

^r Revised data.

1. A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

2. Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

3. Final demand represents the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.

4. North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

OTHER RELEASES

Energy consumption by manufacturers 2003 (revised)

Energy consumption in the manufacturing sector advanced 0.5% last year.

Manufacturers consumed 2 563 thousand terajoules of energy in 2003, compared with 2 551 thousand terajoules the year before. One thousand terajoules equal roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

While energy consumption increased marginally, economic output in manufacturing as measured by gross domestic product declined 0.25%.

Energy use in manufacturing is concentrated in the wood, paper, petroleum and coal product, chemical and primary metal manufacturing industries. These industries were responsible for 31% of manufacturing gross domestic product in 2003 and accounted for 82% of total manufacturing energy consumption.

Higher natural gas prices led to a 6.6% decline in consumption by manufacturers, and resulted in some substitution of natural gas with heavy fuel oil and coal.

The most common sources of energy used by the manufacturing sector were electricity (which accounted

for 29% of consumption) and natural gas (27%), wood and spent pulping liquor (19%) and petroleum products (17%). Coal, coal coke, coke oven gas, purchased steam and liquefied petroleum gases accounted for the remainder of the consumption by the manufacturing sector.

Note: These estimates are from the Industrial Consumption of Energy Survey and are based on a sample of 4,000 manufacturing establishments. The survey was sponsored by the Office of Energy Efficiency at Natural Resources Canada. The coefficient of variation at the national level is 1%. The data are classified according to the North American Industrial Classification System.

Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0005 and 128-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5047.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries 2003

	2002 ¹	2003 ^r	2002 ¹ to 2003 ^r
	Terajoules ²		% change
Total manufacturing	2 550 679	2 562 752	0.5
Food manufacturing	94 768	96 344	1.7
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	13 558	13 187	-2.7
Textile mills	9 081	8 788	-3.2
Textile product mills	4 687	4 417	-5.8
Clothing manufacturing	5 634	5 518	-2.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	1 075	911	-15.3
Wood product manufacturing	132 216	132 956	0.6
Paper manufacturing	828 619	822 356	-0.8
Printing and related support activities	9 515	9 664	1.6
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	366 819	369 886	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	252 056	260 938	3.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	37 325	39 612	6.1
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	121 356	121 191	-0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	520 703	521 734	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	44 752	45 944	2.7
Machinery manufacturing	15 357	14 715	-4.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	4 696	4 952	5.5
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	6 627	6 590	-0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	62 418	63 542	1.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	12 320	12 133	-1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7 097	7 376	3.9

^r Revised data.

1. Data for 2002 are final.

2. 1,000 terajoules roughly equals the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.

Crude oil and natural gas

July 2004 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production fell 2.2% in July compared with the same period a year earlier. The decrease was mostly attributable to lower production in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. Crude oil exports, which accounted for 64.4% of total production, increased 0.8% over July 2003.

The year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 6.5% over the same period last year, while crude oil exports rose 10.6%.

Marketable natural gas production rose 3.4% over July 2003. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 64.5% of total marketable production, increased 5.7%, while domestic sales were also on the rise, increasing 5.0%.

The year-to-date marketable natural gas production increased 2.1% over the same period last year, while natural gas exports rose 2.7% and domestic sales declined 0.7%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Jul-03	Jul-04	July 2003 to July 2004 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 968.2	12 684.8	-2.2
Exports	8 111.1	8 172.6	0.8
Imports ²	4 894.0	4 682.2	-4.3
Refinery receipts	9 360.0	9 087.3	-2.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 377.2	13 837.1	3.4
Exports	8 440.0	8 918.3	5.7
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	3 696.6	3 881.8	5.0
	Jan. to July 2003	Jan. to July 2004	Jan.- June 2003 to Jan.-July 2004
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	82 284.6	87 615.4	6.5
Exports	50 436.4	55 761.0	10.6
Imports ²	30 620.4	31 668.2	3.4
Refinery receipts	62 020.9	61 665.7	-0.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	97 396.6	99 461.7	2.1
Exports	58 518.4	60 085.2	2.7
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	44 448.7	44 122.6	-0.7

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 July 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. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

September 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 69 849 metric tonnes, down 2% from 70 994 tonnes in August and down 29% from 98 828 tonnes in September 2003. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1 totalled 64 899 metric tonnes, down 1% from September 1, 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The September 2004 edition of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

July 2004 (preliminary)

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes (CPPI), fell 0.6% compared with June. Consumer computers, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses

fell 1.6%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor and printer prices remained unchanged.

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. ■

Construction type plywood

July 2004

Data on construction type plywood for July are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

The July 2004 issue of *Construction Type Plywood*, Vol. 52, no. 7 (35-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 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, July 2004,
Vol. 18, no. 7

Catalogue number 15-001-XIE (\$12/\$118).

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, September 2004

Catalogue number 23-009-XIE

(free).

Construction Type Plywood, July 2004, Vol. 52, no. 7

Catalogue number 35-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Exports by Commodity, July 2004, Vol. 61, no. 7

Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Exports by Commodity, July 2004, Vol. 61, no. 7

Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
July 2004, Vol. 70, no. 7

Catalogue number 67-002-XIE (\$15/\$142).

Canada's International Investment Position, Second
quarter 2004, Vol. 2, no. 2

Catalogue number 67-202-XIE (\$23/\$51).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales
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outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE
extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or
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
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 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 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.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 2004

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	August 2004
6	Production of principal field crops	September 2004
7	Economic contributions of culture in Canada	1996 to 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	September 2004
12	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2004
12	New Housing Price Index	August 2004
13	For better or for worse: Earnings of couples over the last two decades	1980 to 2000
14	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2004
14	New motor vehicle sales	August 2004
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2004
15	Heritage institutions	2002 to 2003
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2004
19	Use of hospital emergency rooms	2003
19	Post-secondary experiences among young Canadian aged 18 to 22: Profiles and pathways	December 1999 to December 2001
20	Wholesale trade	August 2004
20	Leading indicators	September 2004
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2004
21	Retail trade	August 2004
21	Renewing Canada's manufacturing economy: A regional comparison	1973 to 1996
22	Census metropolitan areas as culture clusters	2001
25	Projections of visible minority population groups, Canada, provinces, territories and regions	2001 to 2017
25	Parenting style and children's aggressive behaviour	1994 to 2000
26	Consumer Price Index	September 2004
26	Social anxiety disorder? Beyond shyness	2003
26	Employment Insurance	August 2004
27	Human activity and the environment	2004
27	Adult correctional services	2002 to 2003
27	Employment, earnings and hours	August 2004
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2004
28	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	October 2004
29	Gross domestic product by industry	August 2004