Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 27, 2005
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

Other releases

New products

Regional reference centres

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

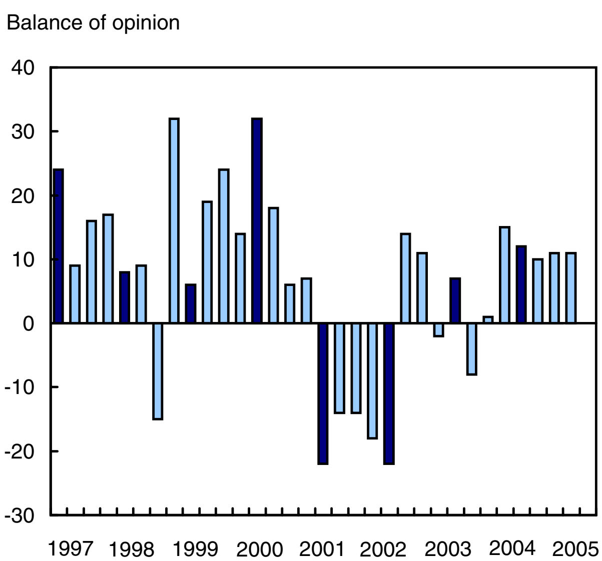
Major releases

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

January 2005

Manufacturers have begun to retrench following the rapid run-up in the value of the Canadian dollar and substantial increases in the price of crude oil and other raw material inputs in 2004, dampening the outlook for the first quarter of 2005. Manufacturers are now anticipating lower production and employment levels in the coming months, resulting from dissatisfaction with the current levels of orders and inventories.

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



The voluntary survey conducted in the first two weeks of January requests opinions on production impediments, finished product inventory levels, new and unfilled order levels, production and employment prospects in the coming three months.

Manufacturers less positive about production prospects

In January, the number of manufacturers stating they would increase production over the next three months stood at 13%, down 8 points from the October survey. As well, 13% of manufacturers indicated they would decrease production in the first quarter. As a result, the balance of opinion stood at 0, an 11 point drop from the positive October balance. The major contributors to the drop in the balance of opinion were manufacturers in the transportation equipment, primary metal, machinery and computer and electronic product industries.

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

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.

With this release, data have been revised back to 2002. Revisions are due to the updating of the sample and weights and generally have a minor effect on previously released data.

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

Satisfaction with level of orders received slides

After remaining positive throughout 2004, the January balance of opinion on the current level of orders received dropped 13 points to 0. The number of manufacturers who stated that orders received were declining was 14% in January, a jump of 9 points from October.

The decrease in satisfaction with the level of orders received was not concentrated in any specific industry. In January, 18 of the 21 manufacturing industries indicated lower satisfaction with the current level of orders.

Manufacturers' satisfaction with unfilled orders drops

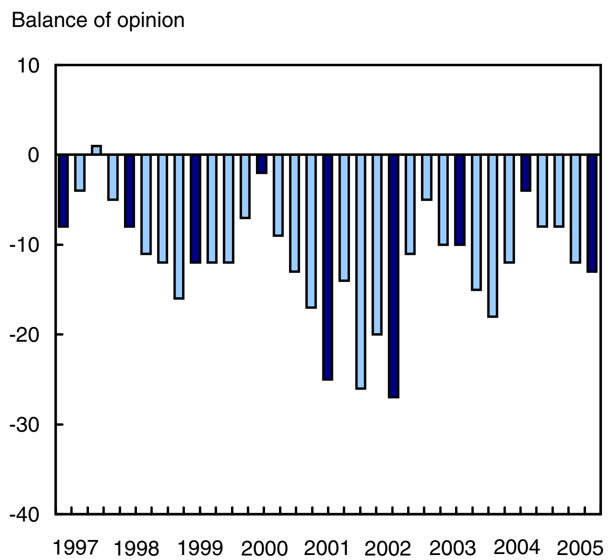
With 24% of manufacturers expressing a lower-than-normal backlog and 12% stating a higher-than-normal backlog, the balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders stood at -12. This was down 11 points from what was reported in the October 2004 survey and close to the level posted in the October 2003 survey (-13).

Producers in 16 of the 21 manufacturing industries indicated lower satisfaction with the current level of unfilled orders. According to November's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, unfilled orders declined 1.2% to $36.6 billion, a fourth consecutive decline and down from a high of $37.9 billion in July 2004.

Manufacturers' slightly more concerned with finished product inventories

In January, 75% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished product inventories was about right, down from 78% in October. Some 19% stated that inventories were too high, while 6% said inventories were too low. This left the balance of opinion at -13, a 1 point drop from the October survey. According to November's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, finished products were at a level of almost $21.3 billion.

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



Manufacturers' employment prospects are no longer positive

The balance of opinion for employment prospects for the first quarter fell 8 points to -1 in January. 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 first quarter. According to the December Labour Force Survey, the manufacturing sector turned in a lackluster performance with employment especially hard hit in the second half of 2004, leaving it down 1.2% for the year. Also, employment in the sector is now 4.3% below the most recent peak towards the end of 2002.

Fewer manufacturers reported production impediments

The number of manufacturers reporting no production impediments was up 6 points to 86% in October. 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 October to 4% in January.

The decreasing concern over raw material shortages was mostly felt in primary metals industries, while manufacturers in the fabricated metal product and machinery industries continued to express concerns about steel shortages and higher prices. The proportion reporting a shortage of skilled labour was down 2 point to 5% and those reporting a shortage of unskilled labour decreased 2 points to 1%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2152.

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.

□

Manufacturing industries

	January 2004	April 2004	July 2004	October 2004	January 2005
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (%)	57	60	63	69	75
Higher (%)	27	25	24	21	13
Lower (%)	15	15	13	10	13
Balance of opinion	12	10	11	11	0
Orders received are:					
About the same (%)	65	59	69	77	72
Rising (%)	23	21	19	18	14
Declining (%)	11	20	11	5	14
Balance of opinion	12	1	8	13	0
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (%)	67	72	62	65	64
Higher than Normal (%)	12	14	20	17	12
Lower than Normal (%)	21	14	18	18	24
Balance of opinion	-9	0	2	-1	-12
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (%)	82	74	80	78	75
Too low (%)	7	9	6	5	6
Too high[1] (%)	11	17	14	17	19
Balance of opinion	-7	-8	-8	-12	-13
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little (%)	69	71	72	73	71
Increase (%)	16	14	17	17	14
Decrease (%)	16	14	11	10	15
Balance of opinion	0	0	6	7	-1
	unadjusted				
	%				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	3	3	3	2	2
Skilled labour shortage	5	5	7	7	5
Unskilled labour shortage	2	2	2	3	1
Raw material shortage	3	8	8	5	4
Other difficulties	4	3	2	3	2
No difficulties	83	80	78	80	86

1. *No evident seasonality.*

Production prospects balance of opinion for select industries

	January 2004	April 2004	July 2004	October 2004	January 2005
Major group industries	seasonally adjusted				
Non-durable goods	**16**	**7**	**12**	**8**	**5**
Food	21	1	11	21	30
Chemical	34	30	3	9	6
Petroleum and coal products	13	16	25	-2	22
Paper	5	4	4	7	6
Plastic and rubber products	13	8	10	19	11
Durable goods	**11**	**11**	**10**	**14**	**-2**
Transportation equipment	11	17	12	6	0
Primary metal	23	-10	8	4	-13
Wood products	-1	14	10	8	-1
Fabricated metal products	3	7	17	10	14
Machinery	13	27	27	17	13
Computer and electronic products	11	6	14	32	4

■

Government expenditures on culture

2002/03

Total spending on culture by all three levels of government in 2002/03 increased 5.2% from the previous year to $7.1 billion. However, the rate of increase was lower than those in the preceding two years.

Per-capita government expenditures on culture, 2002/03

	Federal	Provincial/territorial	Municipal[1]
		$	
Canada	**109**[2]	**67**	**60**
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	75	21
Prince Edward Island	153	73	15
Nova Scotia	119	66	40
New Brunswick	73	72	30
Quebec	154	95	49
Ontario	112	50	70
Manitoba	71	93	46
Saskatchewan	49	86	64
Alberta	51	56	53
British Columbia	44	62	77
Yukon	497	406	23
Northwest Territories	681	217	38
Nunavut	238	..	1

1. *Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.*
2. *Federal expenditures at Canada level also include unallocated expenditures.*

.. *Figures not available.*

All government spending on culture increased 6.6% in 2001/02 and 6.3% in 2000/01. The weaker growth in 2002/03 was largely the result of smaller growth in municipal and federal cultural outlays.

All levels of government reported increased spending between 2001/02 and 2002/03. Federal spending on culture grew 6.5% to $3.4 billion, provincial and territorial outlays rose 2.1% to $2.1 billion and municipal expenditures were up 3.6% to $1.9 billion.

Between 1998/99 to 2002/03, the federal share of total cultural spending remained fairly stable at about 46%. The provincial and territorial share fell two percentage points to about 29% and municipal contributions increased two percentage points to 25%.

On a per capita basis, federal spending on culture has continued to be the highest in the three territories. Quebec and Prince Edward Island led all provinces in per capita federal cultural outlays between 1998/99 and 2002/03 while British Columbia received the least. Per capita provincial and territorial spending was below the national average in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Note to readers

The survey of federal and provincial/territorial government expenditures on culture is a census of all 30 federal and 180 provincial/territorial departments and agencies with culture-related expenses. This release includes results for the financial year April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003. Municipal data are based on a sample of municipalities for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2002.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions.

Unless otherwise stated, all values are in current dollars with no adjustment for inflation.

Survey results do not include data from the Government of Nunavut. The missing information is estimated at 0.1% of the total provincial and territorial cultural budget and will have a minor impact on data comparability.

Expenditures on certain activities in certain provinces have been revised to conform to the data of the current year. Revisions are noted in the tables.

Government expenditures on culture

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2001/02 to 2002/03
			$ millions			% change
Federal	2,817	2,809r	2,955	3,217	3,426	6.5
Provincial and territorial	1,889r	1,958r	2,079r	2,069r	2,112	2.1
Municipal[1]	1,448	1,536	1,660	1,814	1,879	3.6
All levels[2](current dollars)	5,783r	5,918r	6,291r	6,708r	7,058	5.2

1. *Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.*
2. *These totals exclude inter-governmental transfers; therefore, they cannot be derived by adding the three figures above.*

r *revised.*

Per capita municipal spending exceeded the national average in only Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Cultural industries consume most of the federal culture budget

The federal government spent $3.4 billion or 1.9% of its total budget on culture in 2002/03, up 6.5% from a year earlier.

Most provinces reported higher federal spending on culture, the increases ranged from 3.1% in Quebec to 13.9% in British Columbia. The film and video industry and the performing arts benefited the most from the increased spending in Quebec. The increase in British Columbia most benefited nature parks, performing arts, film and video and broadcasting.

Culture industries (which include broadcasting, film and video industry, book and periodical publishing and sound recording industry) were the principal beneficiaries of federal spending on culture in 2002/03, receiving $2.2 billion. This was up 4.6% from the previous year and 17.2% higher than 1998/99. However, the culture industries share of the total federal culture budget has slipped 2.4 percentage points since 1998/99 to 64.4% of the total budget in 2002/03.

Broadcasting accounted for about 73% of federal spending on culture industries. The growth in spending on this activity has fluctuated considerably over the last four years. The 0.9% gain in spending on broadcasting in 2002/03 was a marked deceleration from the 7.5% increase in 2001/02. The cut in federal spending on broadcasting in Quebec was mostly responsible for the slower growth in 2002/03.

Federal spending on the film and video industry increased 21.1% from a year earlier to $397.8 million or nearly 12% of the total federal culture budget in 2002/03. Producers in Quebec and Ontario benefited the most from this increase.

Federal funding to book and periodical publishers increased 5.0% to $183.4 million in 2002/03. This was largely due to increased grants to Canadian periodical publishers and contributions for the book publishing industry development program by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

The federal government devoted $786.2 million or nearly one-quarter of its total culture budget to the heritage sector, up 6.3% from a year earlier with Ontario accounting for most of the growth.

The federal government spent $207.9 million on the performing arts in 2002/03, up 26.4% from a year earlier and 85.6% higher compared with 1998/99. Performing arts organizations in Quebec and Ontario benefited the most from the increased spending.

Provincial/territorial outlays grow again after a small drop

Provincial and territorial spending on culture increased 2.1% to $2.1 billion in 2002/03, after a slight drop (-0.5%) from the previous year.

In contrast to the federal government, provincial and territorial governments concentrated their spending on libraries and heritage activities.

Provincial and territorial governments spent $811.8 million (nearly two-fifths of their total culture budgets) on libraries in 2002/03, up 5.1% from a year earlier. The spending priority attached to libraries ranged from a high of 69% of all cultural expenditures in British Columbia to a low of 20% in the Yukon.

The heritage sector received $529.3 million or one-quarter of the total provincial and territorial culture budget, down 2.3% from 2001/02. The drop was largely attributable to reduced funding for heritage in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Spending on heritage activities ranged from a high of 59% of total cultural outlays in the Yukon to a low of 9% in British Columbia.

Culture industries received $296.3 million (14% of the total provincial and territorial culture budget) in 2002/03, up 7.0% from a year earlier. Quebec's culture industries received the largest portion of the culture budget (22%) while those in Prince Edward Island (0.7%) received the least.

Provincial and territorial governments provided $171.3 million to the performing arts, up 8.8% from the previous year. Increased assistance to performing arts organizations in Quebec contributed significantly to the growth. The government of Quebec spent 16 cents of every dollar of its culture budget on the performing arts, while Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories spent well under one cent of every dollar.

Municipal spending on cultural slows

Municipalities spent $1.9 billion on culture in 2002, up 3.6% from a year earlier, which was a much smaller pace of growth compared with 2001 (+9.2%) and 2000 (+8.1%).

Libraries consumed three-quarters of the total municipal cultureal budget. In 2002, municipalities spent $1.4 billion on libraries, up 5.3% from the previous year.

Municipal cultural outlays fell in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Nunavut. Spending increased in all other provinces and territories.

Available on CANSIM: tables 505-0001 and 505-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3116 and 3117.

Selected details from the Survey of Government Expenditures on Culture in table format (87F0001XIE, free) are now available online. Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To order special or standard tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-1333; *norman.verma@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Other releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

November 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees rose slightly in November (+$3.06), bringing year-over-year gains to 1.9%.

Industries showing the largest increases from November 2003 were mining and oil and gas extraction (+6.6%), and health care and social assistance (+4.4%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid workers increased slightly from October to November, up $0.10 cents to $18.05 per hour.

Payroll employment fell in November (-20,600 jobs), following a smaller drop of 9,300 jobs in October. As of November, the net increase in employment since the beginning of the year stood at 67,600 jobs.

The employment decline in November was spread across many industries, with the largest loss in manufacturing (-6,100). Retail trade gained 7,500 employees.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, $26/$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for December 2004 will be released February 25.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	November 2003	October 2004r	November 2004p	October to November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**691.81**	**702.15**	**705.21**	**0.4**	**1.9**
Forestry, logging and support	865.02	880.00	879.77	0.0	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,196.55	1,273.65	1,275.00	0.1	6.6
Utilities	1,062.21	1,064.61	1,081.79	1.6	1.8
Construction	824.99	835.86	837.38	0.2	1.5
Manufacturing	844.38	860.74	863.32	0.3	2.2
Wholesale trade	792.58	791.24	795.22	0.5	0.3
Retail trade	439.90	456.10	456.46	0.1	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	753.09	756.74	762.78	0.8	1.3
Information and cultural industries	815.04	821.51	836.67	1.8	2.7
Finance and insurance	881.41	884.29	887.04	0.3	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	605.39	604.02	619.29	2.5	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	910.70	907.59	920.74	1.4	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	865.94	843.95	870.37	3.1	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	540.64	558.37	556.81	-0.3	3.0
Educational services	758.01	778.20	777.64	-0.1	2.6
Health care and social assistance	617.57	633.35	644.64	1.8	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	419.96	407.79	409.52	0.4	-2.5
Accommodation and food services	280.14	292.36	286.71	-1.9	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	527.83	549.61	549.11	-0.1	4.0
Public administration	868.90	878.21	876.17	-0.2	0.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	629.96	646.26	644.54	-0.3	2.3
Prince Edward Island	552.75	554.20	554.66	0.1	0.3
Nova Scotia	596.94	616.73	619.15	0.4	3.7
New Brunswick	631.49	646.45	650.52	0.6	3.0
Quebec	655.98	662.38	664.46	0.3	1.3
Ontario	734.85	738.33	740.69	0.3	0.8
Manitoba	618.61	652.63	653.07	0.1	5.6
Saskatchewan	630.24	649.68	654.21	0.7	3.8
Alberta	715.48	739.17	748.40	1.2	4.6
British Columbia	683.90	697.54	698.12	0.1	2.1
Yukon	761.17	806.20	815.25	1.1	7.1
Northwest Territories[1]	890.51	927.87	939.48	1.3	5.5
Nunavut[1]	778.27	770.67	767.79	-0.4	-1.3

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2004	October 2004r	November 2004p	September to October 2004	October to November 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**13,545.4**	**13,536.1**	**13,515.5**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**
Forestry, logging and support	52.1	51.0	50.8	-2.1	-0.4
Mining and oil and gas	155.6	157.7	158.7	1.3	0.6
Utilities	121.7	121.8	122.0	0.1	0.2
Construction	671.9	671.4	671.7	-0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	2,001.0	1,990.5	1,984.4	-0.5	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	744.2	737.8	737.7	-0.9	0.0
Retail trade	1,653.8	1,657.0	1,664.5	0.2	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	621.5	622.5	621.6	0.2	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	344.3	343.6	344.0	-0.2	0.1
Finance and insurance	576.7	576.7	577.1	0.0	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	235.9	236.6	235.3	0.3	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	658.4	658.5	655.6	0.0	-0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	91.6	92.2	92.3	0.7	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	636.4	635.8	636.3	-0.1	0.1
Educational Services	955.1	967.8	961.0	1.3	-0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,385.7	1,378.3	1,374.4	-0.5	-0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.4	245.3	243.6	-1.2	-0.7
Accommodation and food services	945.7	943.1	939.3	-0.3	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	505.9	505.8	504.6	0.0	-0.2
Public administration	776.8	773.7	772.7	-0.4	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	188.1	187.3	186.6	-0.4	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	64.6	64.1	63.6	-0.8	-0.8
Nova Scotia	379.2	377.2	375.8	-0.5	-0.4
New Brunswick	299.0	296.0	296.4	-1.0	0.1
Quebec	3,196.0	3,189.4	3,169.1	-0.2	-0.6
Ontario	5,271.9	5,273.0	5,267.4	0.0	-0.1
Manitoba	528.8	525.3	526.8	-0.7	0.3
Saskatchewan	408.5	407.8	404.9	-0.2	-0.7
Alberta	1,493.7	1,492.3	1,499.5	-0.1	0.5
British Columbia	1,678.2	1,679.8	1,684.3	0.1	0.3
Yukon	16.2	16.0	15.8	-1.2	-1.3
Northwest Territories[1]	23.0	22.5	22.1	-2.2	-1.8
Nunavut[1]	11.6	11.7	12.0	0.9	2.6

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Aircraft movement statistics
2004 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported almost 4.4 million aircraft take-offs and landings in 2004, down 3.2% compared with 2003 (4.5 million). The total aircraft movements recorded at the towered airports have shown a declining trend since the last peak in 1999 (5.3 million).

In 2004, 29 airports showed decreases compared with 2003. Vancouver Harbour, Toronto/City Centre, Sudbury and London showed the largest year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements, with each showing declines of more than 20,000 movements. While these airports showed moderate declines in itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another), they were the top four airports in terms of losses of local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport). Toronto/Lester B. Pearson International (+32,918 movements) and Vancouver International (+24,166 movements) showed the largest gains in aircraft movements compared with 2003.

Overall, itinerant movements were up by 6,249 movements (+0.2%) following four years of decreases. The year-over-year variations ranged from an increase of 8.9% at Toronto/Lester B. Pearson International to a 3.3% decline at Winnipeg International. Of the 10 airports handling the most itinerant movements in 2004, 5 recorded increases compared with 2003.

Local movements were down 151,613 movements (-10.8%), marking the third consecutive annual decrease. The year-over-year comparisons ranged from an increase of 10.6% at Thunder Bay to a 14.4% decline at Waterloo Regional. Of the 10 airports handling the most local movements, 4 recorded decreases compared with 2003.

The 2004 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Annual* (51F0010PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for 2004

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Postal code conversion file

July 2004

The July 2004 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 July 2004 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.

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 your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

January 2005

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of January 2005 amounted to 86 531 metric tonnes, up 4% from 82 875 tonnes in December and down 3% from 89 630 tonnes in January 2004.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, 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. ■

New products

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, January 2005
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Aircraft Movements Statistics: Annual, 2004
Catalogue number 51F0010PIE
(free).

Government Expenditures on Culture: Data Tables, 2002/03
Catalogue number 87F0001XIE
(free).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Industrial Research and Development Statistics by Region, 1994 to 2002, no. 3
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2005003
(free).

Postal Code Conversion File, Reference guide, July 2004
Catalogue number 92F0153GIE
(free).

Postal Code Conversion File: Update, July 2004
Catalogue number 92F0153UCE ($1,500).

Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File, 2001 Census (Geography Products: Attribute Information Products), Reference Guide, July 2004
Catalogue number 92F0193GIE
(free).

Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File, 2001 Census (Geography Products: Attribute Information Products): Update, July 2004
Catalogue number 92F0193UCB ($500).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

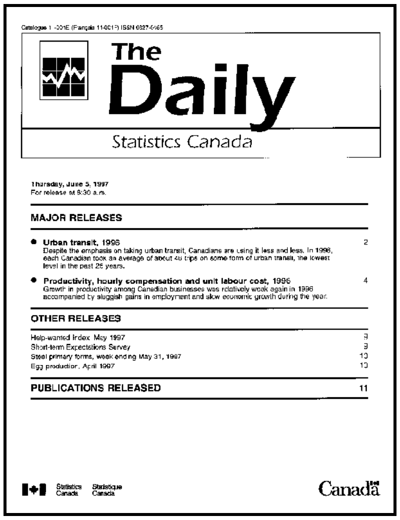
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order, call:	**1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call:	**1-800-700-1033**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: *infostats@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website *(www.statcan.ca)*. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Regional reference centres

Statistics Canada's Regional reference centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library where you can consult or order publications, diskettes, CD-ROM discs, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone enquiry service is available with toll-free access from all calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

National toll-free enquiries line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-263-1136
Toll-free order-only line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-267-6677
Toll-free fax order line (Canada and the United States): 1-877-287-4369
Toll-free telecommunications device for the hearing impaired: 1-800-363-7629
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

Quebec
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
4th Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

National Capital Region
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Ontario
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4V9

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1

Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Pacific Plaza, Suite 900
10909 Jasper Avenue, N.W.
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4J3

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7