



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 6, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, September 2006	2
<p>Employment edged up slightly in September (+16,000), following three months of little change. The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.4% in September, while the share of the population which was employed remained near record highs. Since the beginning of the year, employment has increased by 210,000 (+1.3%).</p>	
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, August 2006	8
Production of eggs and poultry, August 2006	9
Steel primary forms, weekly data, week ending September 30, 2006	9
Natural gas transportation and distribution, March and April 2006	9
New products	10
Release dates: October 10 to 13, 2006	11



Releases

Labour Force Survey

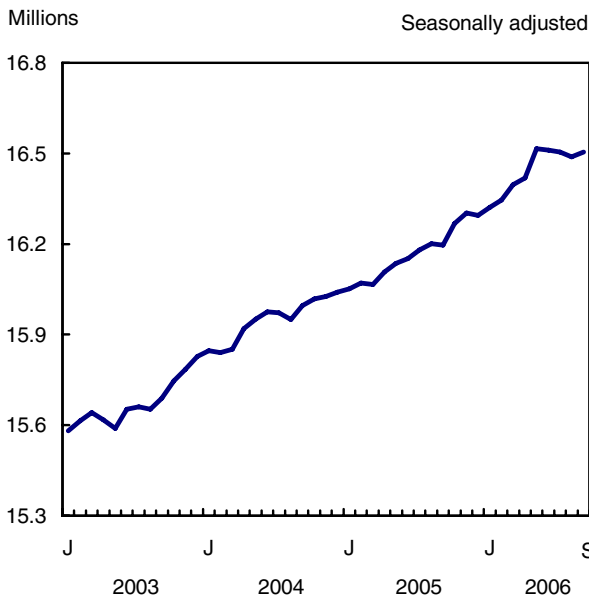
September 2006

Employment edged up slightly in September (+16,000), following three months of little change. The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.4% in September, while the share of the population which was employed remained near record highs. Since the beginning of the year, employment has increased by 210,000 (+1.3%).

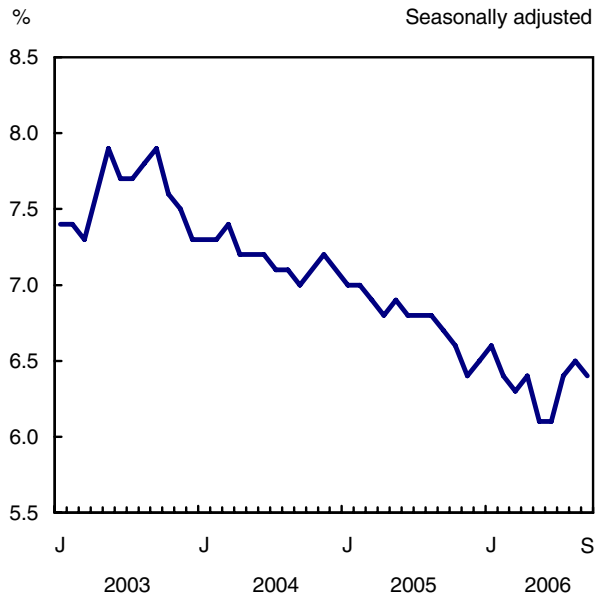
have experienced employment growth rates above the national average of 1.3%.

Industries with strong year-to-date employment growth include natural resources, business, building and other support services, and health care and social assistance. On the other hand, manufacturing has remained weak.

Employment



Unemployment rate



In September, an increase of 31,000 in part-time was partly offset by a decline of 15,000 in full time. The trend in full-time employment is up, and has accounted for the bulk of the gains over the last three years. So far in 2006, full-time employment has risen by 1.4%, a growth similar to the 1.3% increase in hours worked.

Record-low unemployment rate for adult women

In September, employment among adult women aged 25 and over rose by 22,000, and their unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 5.0%, the lowest in 30 years. There was little change in employment among adult men. A substantial increase in the number of adult men looking for work in September pushed their unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 5.5%.

The unemployment rate for adult women fell to 5.0% in September, its lowest level in 30 years.

The youth job market declined for the fourth consecutive month in September. During this period, youth employment fell by 42,000, bringing it to the same level as at the start of the year.

Average hourly wages increased 3.0% from September 2005, remaining above the most recent year-over-year gain of 2.1% in the Consumer Price Index. Wage growth continues to be strong in Alberta's tight labour market, jumping 7.7% from a year ago.

So far this year, adult women have experienced most of the gains in employment (+2.5% or +159,000), with increases in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.

So far in 2006, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador as well as British Columbia

In contrast, employment among adult men over the same period has grown by only 0.7% (+51,000), pulled down by losses in wholesale trade, transportation, and manufacturing.

Growth in 2006 is dominated by private sector employees

Most of the employment increase since the start of the year has been among private sector employees (+2.2%). Public sector employment grew more slowly over the same period (+1.0%). In contrast, the number of self-employed fell by 2.2% over the first nine months of 2006 despite an increase in the third quarter.

Service sector drives growth in 2006

Over the first three quarters of this year, the service-producing sector has contributed to the bulk of employment growth, with gains in business, building and other support services (+4.9%), health care and social assistance (+4.7%), and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+4.6%). In September, however, none of the industries in this sector showed a significant change.

There were an estimated 19,000 more factory workers in September. However, so far in 2006, the goods-producing sector has experienced weakness, the result of a sharp decline of 3.1% (-67,000) in manufacturing employment, mostly in Central Canada. Although the construction industry continues to employ a large number of workers, growth has ground to a halt compared to the brisk pace of the past three years. On the other hand, natural resources continues to act as a pillar of strength, with an employment growth of 8.0% (+25,000) so far this year. Employment in Alberta's oil patch has been particularly strong.

Robust employment growth in Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan added 7,000 workers to its workforce in September, bringing total gains since the start of the year to 18,000 or 3.7%, a rate of growth second only to Alberta. Increases over the first nine months of 2006 occurred in a number of industries, including agriculture and natural resources.

In September, the proportion of the employed working-age population in Saskatchewan jumped a full percentage point to 66.7%, marking the fourth consecutive month where the employment rate reached a record high. More workers were employed in education and accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points to 4.3%, the lowest since January 1982.

Although employment in Alberta was little changed in September, this province accounted

for 80,000 or 37.9% of all workers added in Canada since the start of 2006, by far the strongest performance of any province. Strength has come from a number of industries, notably natural resources, which grew 11.0% over the first nine months of the year. Alberta's strong economy has also fuelled growth in public administration, health care and social assistance, and construction.

In September, a substantial decline in the number of youths participating in Alberta's labour force, along with employment gains among adults, pushed the unemployment rate down 0.7 percentage points to 3.5%. Despite this month's steep decline, the youth labour force participation rate remained healthy at 69.9%.

So far in 2006, employment in Newfoundland and Labrador has increased 3.1% (+7,000). The proportion of the employed working-age population attained a record high in September, as it edged up to 50.9%. Business, building and other support services as well as information, culture and recreation have spurred the employment gains since the start of the year.

British Columbia also posted employment growth above the national average over the first nine months of 2006, with an increase of 1.6% (+34,000). Gains over this period have been in a number of industries, with the largest in business, building and other support services, health care and social assistance, educational services, and natural resources.

So far in 2006, employment in Central Canada has been lacklustre. Employment in Ontario has increased by only 0.8% (+54,000). Employment in manufacturing has been substantially weak, decreasing 4.0% over the first nine months of 2006. However, this has been offset by growth in a number of service industries, notably in health care and social assistance, retail and wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. In September, a decline in the number of adult men working (-18,000) pushed the overall unemployment rate in the province up by 0.2 percentage points to 6.6%.

In Quebec, employment growth so far in 2006 has been well below the national average, with only a 0.6% gain (+22,000). Setbacks in manufacturing, public administration and trade have hindered overall employment gains in the province.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0099.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. online under *The Daily* module.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XIE, free) is now available online for the week

ending September 16. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is also available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By Subject* module of our website choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on November 3.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243) or Jane Lin (613-951-9691), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	August 2006	September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,232.5	26,265.5	33.0	371.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,629.7	17,635.9	6.2	274.9	0.0	1.6
Employment	16,488.8	16,505.0	16.2	308.4	0.1	1.9
Full-time	13,565.1	13,549.9	-15.2	285.2	-0.1	2.2
Part-time	2,923.7	2,955.1	31.4	23.2	1.1	0.8
Unemployment	1,140.9	1,131.0	-9.9	-33.4	-0.9	-2.9
Participation rate	67.2	67.1	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.9	62.8	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	17.7	17.9	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,324.6	4,328.2	3.6	37.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,876.8	2,865.3	-11.5	53.6	-0.4	1.9
Employment	2,523.6	2,513.1	-10.5	54.0	-0.4	2.2
Full-time	1,435.0	1,422.7	-12.3	38.6	-0.9	2.8
Part-time	1,088.7	1,090.4	1.7	15.4	0.2	1.4
Unemployment	353.1	352.2	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Participation rate	66.5	66.2	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	12.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.1	-0.3	0.8	...	...
Part-time rate	43.1	43.4	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,699.1	10,713.9	14.8	167.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,872.2	7,898.8	26.6	88.1	0.3	1.1
Employment	7,455.7	7,460.6	4.9	79.3	0.1	1.1
Full-time	6,972.6	6,979.5	6.9	83.3	0.1	1.2
Part-time	483.1	481.1	-2.0	-3.9	-0.4	-0.8
Unemployment	416.5	438.2	21.7	8.7	5.2	2.0
Participation rate	73.6	73.7	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,208.8	11,223.4	14.6	167.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,880.7	6,871.8	-8.9	133.3	-0.1	2.0
Employment	6,509.5	6,531.3	21.8	175.0	0.3	2.8
Full-time	5,157.6	5,147.7	-9.9	163.4	-0.2	3.3
Part-time	1,351.9	1,383.6	31.7	11.6	2.3	0.8
Unemployment	371.2	340.6	-30.6	-41.6	-8.2	-10.9
Participation rate	61.4	61.2	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	-0.4	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.2	0.1	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	20.8	21.2	0.4	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)

	August 2006	September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,004.8	14,013.2	8.4	341.1	0.1	2.5
Self-employed	2,484.0	2,491.8	7.8	-32.7	0.3	-1.3
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,186.9	3,190.3	3.4	60.8	0.1	1.9
Private	10,817.8	10,822.9	5.1	280.3	0.0	2.7
All industries	16,488.8	16,505.0	16.2	308.4	0.1	1.9
Goods-producing sector	3,949.9	3,967.6	17.7	-24.2	0.4	-0.6
Agriculture	346.2	348.7	2.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
Natural resources	328.5	333.4	4.9	26.9	1.5	8.8
Utilities	124.0	121.6	-2.4	-3.7	-1.9	-3.0
Construction	1,065.0	1,058.5	-6.5	22.7	-0.6	2.2
Manufacturing	2,086.1	2,105.4	19.3	-69.8	0.9	-3.2
Service-producing sector	12,538.9	12,537.4	-1.5	332.5	0.0	2.7
Trade	2,634.3	2,637.0	2.7	69.2	0.1	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	794.5	793.4	-1.1	-14.9	-0.1	-1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,034.7	1,042.3	7.6	73.9	0.7	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,099.5	1,101.9	2.4	45.7	0.2	4.3
Business, building and other support services	700.3	697.5	-2.8	31.6	-0.4	4.7
Educational services	1,147.6	1,150.4	2.8	27.5	0.2	2.4
Health care and social assistance	1,802.5	1,802.6	0.1	57.2	0.0	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	757.6	752.2	-5.4	13.4	-0.7	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,020.3	1,028.7	8.4	36.8	0.8	3.7
Other services	709.2	703.6	-5.6	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2
Public administration	838.4	827.7	-10.7	-6.7	-1.3	-0.8

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	August 2006	September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	427.3	427.2	-0.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	254.1	253.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Employment	215.7	217.4	1.7	3.3	0.8	1.5
Full-time	188.5	185.8	-2.7	2.2	-1.4	1.2
Part-time	27.2	31.5	4.3	1.0	15.8	3.3
Unemployment	38.4	35.7	-2.7	-3.5	-7.0	-8.9
Participation rate	59.5	59.2	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.1	14.1	-1.0	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	50.9	0.4	1.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	112.4	112.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	76.8	76.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Employment	68.4	68.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
Full-time	57.8	57.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.7	0.9
Part-time	10.6	11.1	0.5	-0.1	4.7	-0.9
Unemployment	8.4	8.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-5.7
Participation rate	68.3	68.3	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.8	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.9	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.1	763.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
Labour force	477.2	476.3	-0.9	-3.7	-0.2	-0.8
Employment	437.1	439.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
Full-time	356.3	358.7	2.4	5.5	0.7	1.6
Part-time	80.8	80.7	-0.1	-5.0	-0.1	-5.8
Unemployment	40.0	36.9	-3.1	-4.2	-7.8	-10.2
Participation rate	62.5	62.4	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.7	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.6	0.3	0.0	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	611.3	611.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	385.2	383.7	-1.5	-4.9	-0.4	-1.3
Employment	350.2	349.6	-0.6	2.0	-0.2	0.6
Full-time	294.6	294.7	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.7
Part-time	55.7	54.9	-0.8	-0.1	-1.4	-0.2
Unemployment	35.0	34.1	-0.9	-6.9	-2.6	-16.8
Participation rate	63.0	62.8	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.9	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.2	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,260.5	6,266.6	6.1	68.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,091.4	4,107.8	16.4	39.6	0.4	1.0
Employment	3,766.4	3,777.3	10.9	48.5	0.3	1.3
Full-time	3,089.8	3,088.5	-1.3	39.3	0.0	1.3
Part-time	676.6	688.7	12.1	9.1	1.8	1.3
Unemployment	325.0	330.6	5.6	-8.8	1.7	-2.6
Participation rate	65.4	65.6	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.3	0.1	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	August 2006	September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006	August to September 2006	September 2005 to September 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,248.4	10,259.9	11.5	146.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,947.8	6,943.6	-4.2	85.2	-0.1	1.2
Employment	6,501.2	6,487.3	-13.9	61.6	-0.2	1.0
Full-time	5,363.8	5,329.8	-34.0	36.1	-0.6	0.7
Part-time	1,137.3	1,157.5	20.2	25.4	1.8	2.2
Unemployment	446.6	456.3	9.7	23.7	2.2	5.5
Participation rate	67.8	67.7	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.2	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	892.9	892.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	616.0	615.2	-0.8	6.8	-0.1	1.1
Employment	588.4	588.2	-0.2	8.9	0.0	1.5
Full-time	470.2	471.9	1.7	-1.9	0.4	-0.4
Part-time	118.2	116.3	-1.9	10.9	-1.6	10.3
Unemployment	27.6	27.0	-0.6	-2.2	-2.2	-7.5
Participation rate	69.0	68.9	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.9	0.0	0.8	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	746.1	746.1	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	518.1	519.4	1.3	10.5	0.3	2.1
Employment	490.3	497.3	7.0	19.0	1.4	4.0
Full-time	405.9	408.8	2.9	23.2	0.7	6.0
Part-time	84.4	88.5	4.1	-4.1	4.9	-4.4
Unemployment	27.8	22.1	-5.7	-8.5	-20.5	-27.8
Participation rate	69.4	69.6	0.2	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.3	-1.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	66.7	1.0	2.8	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,651.4	2,662.0	10.6	94.4	0.4	3.7
Labour force	1,959.0	1,948.2	-10.8	89.3	-0.6	4.8
Employment	1,877.7	1,879.5	1.8	96.0	0.1	5.4
Full-time	1,577.6	1,582.8	5.2	95.7	0.3	6.4
Part-time	300.1	296.7	-3.4	0.3	-1.1	0.1
Unemployment	81.3	68.8	-12.5	-6.6	-15.4	-8.8
Participation rate	73.9	73.2	-0.7	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.5	-0.7	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	70.8	70.6	-0.2	1.1	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,519.2	3,524.0	4.8	61.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,304.1	2,311.8	7.7	52.3	0.3	2.3
Employment	2,193.4	2,200.7	7.3	68.3	0.3	3.2
Full-time	1,760.6	1,771.2	10.6	81.8	0.6	4.8
Part-time	432.8	429.5	-3.3	-13.5	-0.8	-3.0
Unemployment	110.8	111.1	0.3	-16.1	0.3	-12.7
Participation rate	65.5	65.6	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	62.4	0.1	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

August 2006 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products rose in August this year compared to the same month in 2005, as sales were higher in two of the seven major product groups.

Sales totalled 9 218 200 cubic metres, a year-over-year increase of 1.1%. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels.)

The biggest increase occurred in diesel fuel oil, where sales advanced 6.1%, or 147 100 cubic metres. Motor gasoline sales were unchanged, registering a rise of only 200 cubic metres, while heavy fuel oil sales declined by 54 500 cubic metres, or 8.7%.

Sales fell in two of the three categories of motor gasoline. Mid-grades decreased 5.7%, while regular unleaded grades slipped 0.1%. Premium grades were up 1.9%.

On a year-to-date basis, sales of refined petroleum products at the end of August totalled 66 197 600 cubic metres, down 2.3% from a year earlier.

Sales fell in four of the seven major product groups. The largest decline occurred in heavy fuel oil, where sales were down 20.2%, the equivalent of 1 066 200 cubic metres.

Note: Preliminary data on domestic sales of refined petroleum products are no longer available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 2005 ^r	August 2006 ^p	August 2005 to August 2006 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	9 120.4	9 218.2	1.1
Motor gasoline	3 751.5	3 751.7	0.0
Diesel fuel oil	2 399.9	2 547.0	6.1
Light fuel oil	178.8	173.8	-2.8
Heavy fuel oil	628.2	573.7	-8.7
Aviation turbo fuels	620.6	607.0	-2.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	422.9	451.6	6.8
All other refined products	1 118.4	1 113.4	-0.5
January to August 2005 ^r January to August 2006 ^p January-August 2005 to January-August 2006			
thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	67 768.8	66 197.6	-2.3
Motor gasoline	27 377.0	27 251.1	-0.5
Diesel fuel oil	17 359.2	17 413.0	0.3
Light fuel oil	3 070.6	2 665.4	-13.2
Heavy fuel oil	5 278.9	4 212.7	-20.2
Aviation turbo fuels	4 352.8	4 467.2	2.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 085.4	2 925.3	-5.2
All other refined products	7 245.0	7 262.8	0.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Production of eggs and poultry

August 2006 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.6 million dozen in August, down 1.1% from August 2005.

Poultry meat production reached 93.7 million kilograms in August, down 6.4% from the same month the year before.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505, sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending September 30, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 30 totalled 309 238 metric tonnes, up 0.6% from 307 249 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.4% from 299 159 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of September 30 was 11 833 553 tonnes, up 2.2% from 11 580 978 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

March and April 2006

Data on the transportation and distribution of natural gas are now available for March and April.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

New products

Building Permits, August 2006, Vol. 50, no. 8
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE
 (free).

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

Labour Force Information, week ending
 September 16, 2006
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE
 (free).

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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 6% 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 11-001-XIE (P) (single) 11-001-XIE-001-0-01

The Daily
 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
 Changes in the number of urban transit users in 1995, and the average of about 40 to 50 on some forms of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations, Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, 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".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

Release dates: October 10 to 13, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Adult correctional services	2004/2005
11	New Housing Price Index	August 2006
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2006
12	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2006
13	New motor vehicle sales	August 2006
