



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 1, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, November 2006	2
Employment edged up an estimated 22,000 in November, the result of gains in part-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.3%, as more people entered the labour market in search of work. Following a pause over the summer months, employment has risen by 89,000 since August. So far this year, employment has grown by 1.7%.	
Study: Trends in the teaching profession, 1999 to 2005	8
Residential construction investment, third quarter 2006	8
Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2006	9
Electric power statistics, September 2006	10
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, October 2006	10
Coal and coke statistics, September 2006	10

New products

11

Release dates: December 2006

13

Release dates

2007

A list of publication dates for 2007 is available today for 29 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an inclusive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

Release dates 2007 is now available for free on *The Daily* page of our website in HTML and PDF format.

For more information, contact Julie Bélanger (613-951-1088; julie.belanger@statcan.ca), Communications and Library Services Division.



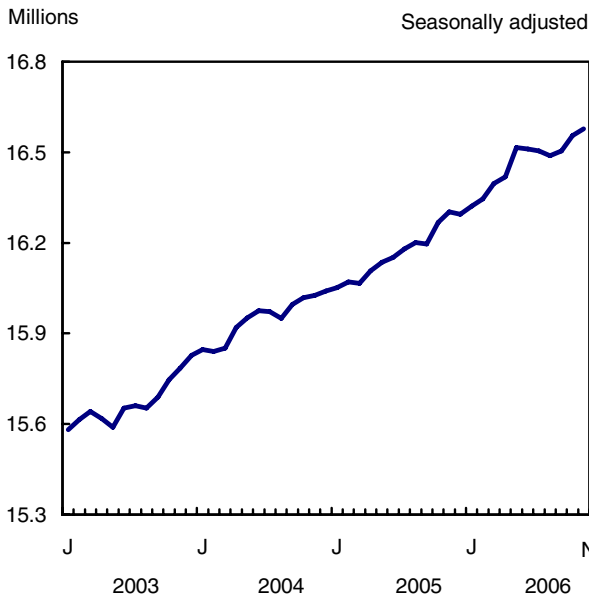
Releases

Labour Force Survey

November 2006

Employment edged up an estimated 22,000 in November, the result of gains in part-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.3%, as more people entered the labour market in search of work. Following a pause over the summer months, employment has risen by 89,000 since August. So far this year, employment has grown by 1.7%.

Employment

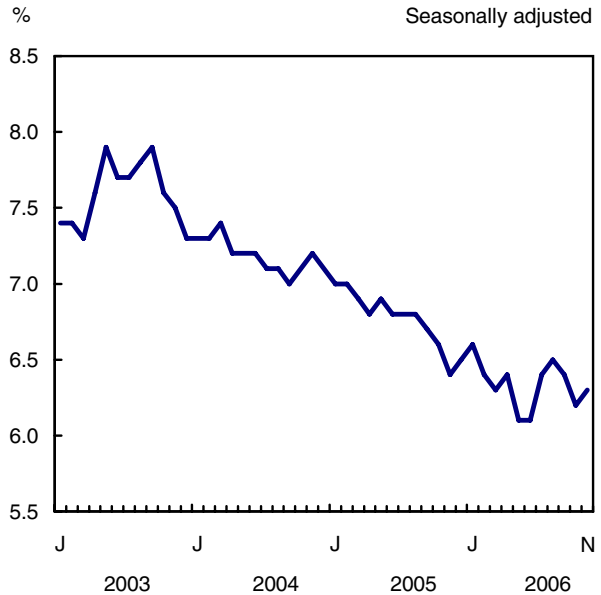


The number of private sector employees jumped by an estimated 50,000 in November. So far in 2006, the number of employees in the private sector is up 3.1%, nearly four times the rate of growth in the public sector.

Employment in Alberta continued its upward trend in November. Since the start of the year, employment in the province is up 6.2% — more than three times the national rate of growth.

Gains in employment pushed Nova Scotia's unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points in November to a 30-year low of 7.4%.

Unemployment rate



Alberta continues to drive employment growth

Employment continued to increase in Alberta in November (+10,000). The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 3.1%, the result of more people entering the labour market in search of work. Since the start of 2006, employment in the province has increased by 112,000. Alberta continues to fuel employment growth in the country, accounting for 40% of the national increase so far this year.

While employment was little changed in Saskatchewan in November, it has grown by 4.2% since the start of the year. Similarly, employment in Newfoundland and Labrador has also been on an upward trend with growth of 3.9% over the past 11 months.

Fastest growth in natural resources

While there was little change across industries in November, several have shown strong growth over the course of the year. The natural resource sector has seen the fastest rate of employment growth, up 11.8% (+36,000). Most of this increase came from Alberta (+19,000) and British Columbia (+16,000) and was largely in mining, oil and gas extraction as well as activities that support this industry.

Other industries showing strong gains this year include business, building and other support services, up 6.9% (+46,000), mainly due to increases in business and employment services. Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing saw gains of 6.1% (+61,000), the result of hiring in monetary authorities, rental and leasing services and real estate. There was also growth in one of Canada's largest industries, health care and social assistance, up 5.0% (+86,000) so far this year.

Despite little change in construction in November, employment in the industry has increased by 34,000 (+3.3%) so far this year. Strength in Alberta has driven much of the growth (+19,000).

Central Canada lags behind national growth rate

Despite an employment increase in Ontario (+19,000) in November, growth in the province so far this year has been hindered by declines in manufacturing (-63,000). These losses were offset by gains in a number of service industries, including: trade; health care and social assistance; and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Since December 2005, overall employment in the province has increased by only 71,000 (+1.1%).

In Quebec, so far this year, employment growth has been dampened by losses in both manufacturing and trade resulting in growth of only 0.7%. As with Ontario, weaknesses were also offset by gains in the service sector.

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 of our website.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free) is now available online for the week ending November 11. 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.

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 January 5, 2007.

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 Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	October 2006	November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,298.9	26,329.8	30.9	370.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,641.2	17,687.2	46.0	277.7	0.3	1.6
Employment	16,555.5	16,577.9	22.4	274.5	0.1	1.7
Full-time	13,617.5	13,599.4	-18.1	264.9	-0.1	2.0
Part-time	2,938.0	2,978.5	40.5	9.6	1.4	0.3
Unemployment	1,085.7	1,109.3	23.6	3.2	2.2	0.3
Participation rate	67.1	67.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.0	0.0	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	17.7	18.0	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,332.1	4,335.4	3.3	36.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,871.5	2,872.7	1.2	44.8	0.0	1.6
Employment	2,547.4	2,534.4	-13.0	26.5	-0.5	1.1
Full-time	1,458.9	1,426.7	-32.2	38.0	-2.2	2.7
Part-time	1,088.5	1,107.6	19.1	-11.6	1.8	-1.0
Unemployment	324.1	338.3	14.2	18.3	4.4	5.7
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.8	0.5	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.5	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	42.7	43.7	1.0	-0.9	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,728.7	10,742.7	14.0	166.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,889.9	7,914.0	24.1	79.2	0.3	1.0
Employment	7,466.4	7,491.6	25.2	91.3	0.3	1.2
Full-time	6,991.2	6,995.1	3.9	82.0	0.1	1.2
Part-time	475.2	496.6	21.4	9.4	4.5	1.9
Unemployment	423.6	422.3	-1.3	-12.2	-0.3	-2.8
Participation rate	73.5	73.7	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.7	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.6	0.2	0.0	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,238.1	11,251.7	13.6	167.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,879.8	6,900.5	20.7	153.7	0.3	2.3
Employment	6,541.8	6,551.9	10.1	156.8	0.2	2.5
Full-time	5,167.4	5,177.6	10.2	144.9	0.2	2.9
Part-time	1,374.4	1,374.3	-0.1	11.9	0.0	0.9
Unemployment	338.0	348.6	10.6	-3.1	3.1	-0.9
Participation rate	61.2	61.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.2	0.0	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	21.0	21.0	0.0	-0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	October 2006	November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,087.6	14,099.1	11.5	336.9	0.1	2.4
Self-employed	2,467.9	2,478.8	10.9	-62.4	0.4	-2.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,222.4	3,183.7	-38.7	39.2	-1.2	1.2
Private	10,865.2	10,915.3	50.1	297.6	0.5	2.8
All industries	16,555.5	16,577.9	22.4	274.5	0.1	1.7
Goods-producing sector	3,977.0	3,996.5	19.5	-11.3	0.5	-0.3
Agriculture	339.0	337.5	-1.5	-4.8	-0.4	-1.4
Natural resources	341.5	345.0	3.5	39.0	1.0	12.7
Utilities	127.1	124.3	-2.8	5.8	-2.2	4.9
Construction	1,079.2	1,086.4	7.2	20.9	0.7	2.0
Manufacturing	2,090.2	2,103.4	13.2	-72.0	0.6	-3.3
Service-producing sector	12,578.5	12,581.4	2.9	285.8	0.0	2.3
Trade	2,629.1	2,641.1	12.0	44.6	0.5	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	800.5	815.5	15.0	10.2	1.9	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,055.7	1,057.0	1.3	81.0	0.1	8.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,084.1	1,103.1	19.0	36.7	1.8	3.4
Business, building and other support services	712.9	711.0	-1.9	36.9	-0.3	5.5
Educational services	1,174.1	1,163.7	-10.4	19.6	-0.9	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,803.0	1,806.6	3.6	64.8	0.2	3.7
Information, culture and recreation	748.3	735.9	-12.4	-8.3	-1.7	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,035.0	1,031.5	-3.5	10.1	-0.3	1.0
Other services	696.4	684.4	-12.0	-17.4	-1.7	-2.5
Public administration	839.3	831.6	-7.7	7.5	-0.9	0.9

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2006	November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	426.9	426.6	-0.3	-2.7	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	255.6	253.9	-1.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4
Employment	219.4	219.2	-0.2	2.0	-0.1	0.9
Full-time	186.6	184.2	-2.4	1.0	-1.3	0.5
Part-time	32.8	35.1	2.3	1.1	7.0	3.2
Unemployment	36.2	34.7	-1.5	-3.1	-4.1	-8.2
Participation rate	59.9	59.5	-0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	13.7	-0.5	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	51.4	0.0	0.8	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	112.5	112.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	76.3	77.4	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7
Employment	67.8	68.6	0.8	-0.1	1.2	-0.1
Full-time	56.8	57.6	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.5
Part-time	11.0	11.1	0.1	-0.3	0.9	-2.6
Unemployment	8.5	8.7	0.2	0.5	2.4	6.1
Participation rate	67.8	68.7	0.9	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.2	0.1	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.9	0.6	-0.5	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.2	763.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2
Labour force	480.2	479.3	-0.9	-2.9	-0.2	-0.6
Employment	441.0	444.0	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.4
Full-time	358.2	361.1	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.3
Part-time	82.8	82.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7
Unemployment	39.2	35.4	-3.8	-4.5	-9.7	-11.3
Participation rate	62.9	62.8	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.4	-0.8	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.2	0.4	0.1	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	611.0	611.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	383.8	384.6	0.8	-3.6	0.2	-0.9
Employment	352.7	352.1	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Full-time	297.9	297.4	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	0.3
Part-time	54.8	54.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-1.4
Unemployment	31.1	32.6	1.5	-3.8	4.8	-10.4
Participation rate	62.8	62.9	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.5	0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.6	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,272.6	6,277.8	5.2	66.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,101.7	4,111.2	9.5	40.0	0.2	1.0
Employment	3,784.5	3,782.1	-2.4	36.5	-0.1	1.0
Full-time	3,115.0	3,108.9	-6.1	58.9	-0.2	1.9
Part-time	669.4	673.2	3.8	-22.4	0.6	-3.2
Unemployment	317.2	329.2	12.0	3.7	3.8	1.1
Participation rate	65.4	65.5	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.0	0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2006	November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006	October to November 2006	November 2005 to November 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,270.7	10,281.3	10.6	139.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,926.9	6,948.7	21.8	84.4	0.3	1.2
Employment	6,485.5	6,504.6	19.1	57.8	0.3	0.9
Full-time	5,346.6	5,343.1	-3.5	41.4	-0.1	0.8
Part-time	1,138.9	1,161.5	22.6	16.5	2.0	1.4
Unemployment	441.4	444.1	2.7	26.6	0.6	6.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.6	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.3	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	893.1	893.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.4
Labour force	613.8	615.3	1.5	6.1	0.2	1.0
Employment	588.2	587.3	-0.9	3.0	-0.2	0.5
Full-time	468.5	472.4	3.9	2.6	0.8	0.6
Part-time	119.8	114.9	-4.9	0.4	-4.1	0.3
Unemployment	25.5	28.1	2.6	3.2	10.2	12.9
Participation rate	68.7	68.9	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	0.4	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.7	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	746.1	746.1	0.0	-2.4	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	520.6	520.2	-0.4	12.9	-0.1	2.5
Employment	500.3	499.7	-0.6	18.7	-0.1	3.9
Full-time	406.9	407.0	0.1	18.6	0.0	4.8
Part-time	93.4	92.7	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.1
Unemployment	20.3	20.5	0.2	-5.8	1.0	-22.1
Participation rate	69.8	69.7	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	67.0	-0.1	2.7	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,673.9	2,684.0	10.1	103.4	0.4	4.0
Labour force	1,960.6	1,973.8	13.2	98.9	0.7	5.3
Employment	1,902.1	1,911.9	9.8	115.2	0.5	6.4
Full-time	1,614.3	1,615.2	0.9	113.4	0.1	7.6
Part-time	287.8	296.7	8.9	1.9	3.1	0.6
Unemployment	58.5	62.0	3.5	-16.3	6.0	-20.8
Participation rate	73.3	73.5	0.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	71.1	71.2	0.1	1.6	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,528.9	3,533.7	4.8	60.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,321.7	2,322.7	1.0	42.4	0.0	1.9
Employment	2,214.0	2,208.5	-5.5	39.5	-0.2	1.8
Full-time	1,766.5	1,751.9	-14.6	25.8	-0.8	1.5
Part-time	447.5	456.5	9.0	13.6	2.0	3.1
Unemployment	107.7	114.2	6.5	2.8	6.0	2.5
Participation rate	65.8	65.7	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	62.5	-0.2	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Study: Trends in the teaching profession 1999 to 2005

The children of baby boomers, like their parents in the 1970s, are having a huge impact on the teaching profession, according to a new study in *Education Matters*, Statistics Canada's online source of facts and analysis on education.

These "echo babies" are attending universities in large numbers, leaving behind empty seats in elementary, and soon, secondary school classrooms. Meanwhile, the ranks of university professors experienced much faster employment growth than that of elementary and secondary teachers between 1999 and 2005.

While the teaching profession adapts to demographic shifts in the student population, it is also experiencing changes from within.

University professors are generally older than the average worker and many are fast approaching retirement age. Rather than retiring completely, however, more are continuing on a part-time or contractual basis.

Indeed, college and university professors 55 and older are a fast growing segment of the part-time faculty, influencing a change in the composition of this group.

Using data from the Labour Force Survey, this article profiles university and college professors and elementary and secondary teachers from 1999 to 2005.

Over the seven-year period, the number of educators grew from 457,000 to 502,000. In 2005, close to three-quarters were teachers in elementary and secondary schools, while the remaining 15% were college teachers and 12% university professors.

Demographic shifts explain some of the recent trends in teacher employment. The school-aged population aged 5 to 18 declined by 1% between 1999 and 2005, while the postsecondary population aged 19 to 24 rose 9%. In 2005, about 28% of individuals aged 20 to 29 attended university, up from 25% in 1999. As a result, employment increased 30% among university professors during this period, three times the 9% gain among elementary and secondary teachers.

The average age of educators in 2005 was 45, compared with 42 for workers in the general population. Among university professors, 59% were aged 45 or over in 2005, whereas 59% of elementary and secondary teachers were under 45.

Previous research has shown that the number of part-time university professors has been increasing. In the past they tended to be younger with lower educational qualifications than their full-time colleagues.

Now, however, a small but growing number of part-timers are older professors with many years of tenure. College and university professors aged 55 and older represented 26% of part-time faculty in 2005, double the proportion of 13% in 1999.

The study also found that women have increased their presence in nearly all levels of teaching. By 2005, they accounted for more than one-third (35%) of full-time university professors, up from 29% in 1999.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The study "Trends in the teaching profession" is now available online in the December 2006 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (81-004-XIE, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Education*, then *Education Matters*. This issue also presents another feature article entitled "Education questions on the 2006 Census of Population: New questions for a new century".

For more information about the article "Education questions on the 2006 Census of Population: New questions for a new century", contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

For more information about the article "Trends in the teaching profession", or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jane Lin (613-951-9691; jane.lin@statcan.ca), International Trade Division. ■

Residential construction investment

Third quarter 2006

Spending on investment in residential construction totalled \$21.7 billion in the third quarter, up 7.6% from \$20.1 billion invested in the third quarter of 2005. Increases in the three components of residential construction investment (new housing, renovations and acquisition costs) were responsible for this growth.

Since the start of 2006, residential construction investment has reached \$59.3 billion, up 8.6% from the total for the first nine months of 2005.

The strength of the economy in Western Canada, the vitality of full-time employment, mortgage rates that remain relatively advantageous, and high international immigration are among the factors driving the demand for housing. Sharp increases in new home prices in

several centres also contributed to the increase in spending on residential construction.

Expenditures on new home investment reached \$11.2 billion in the third quarter, up 8.4% from the same quarter in 2005. The greatest contribution (in dollars) to this growth came from increased spending for new single family homes (+8.8% to \$7.1 billion). The growth in investment in new apartment or condominium construction was also a significant factor (+13.9% to \$2.5 billion).

A major contributor to the rise in spending on new housing construction was the rise in the average cost for new housing starts, both for single family homes and for apartments/condominiums. After taking into account the change in prices, investment in new housing fell 1.3% between the third quarter of 2005 and that of 2006.

The renovations component also increased 7.8% to \$8.5 billion in the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2005. Acquisition costs were also up, rising 2.7% to \$1.9 billion.

Provincially, Alberta and British Columbia stood out sharply from the other provinces. Compared with the third quarter of 2005, investment in Alberta climbed 27.4% to \$3.3 billion. This growth was driven mainly by spending on new single family homes (+37.4%). In British Columbia, the 17.1% increase came from higher spending on new single family homes (+25.2%) and investment in apartments and condominiums (+26.1%).

Note: Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions).

The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the National economic accounts.

Residential construction investment

Provinces/territories	Third quarter 2005	Third quarter 2006	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	20,121.8	21,660.3	7.6
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Labrador	305.3	323.2	5.9
Prince Edward Island	79.9	68.5	-14.2
Nova Scotia	525.9	504.0	-4.2
New Brunswick	398.3	428.6	7.6
Quebec	4,625.6	4,750.8	2.7
Ontario	7,832.2	8,019.2	2.4
Manitoba	503.0	508.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	347.3	379.2	9.2
Alberta	2,572.5	3,277.5	27.4
British Columbia	2,836.7	3,322.6	17.1
Yukon	46.6	37.8	-18.9
Northwest Territories	29.7	18.2	-38.8
Nunavut	18.9	22.5	18.9

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Available on CANSIM: table 380-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Investment in non-residential building construction

Third quarter 2006 (revised)

Following the release of the national economic and financial accounts for the third quarter of 2006, revised estimates of the Investment in non-residential building for the third quarter of 2006 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi, (613-951-1165; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Electric power statistics

September 2006

Data on electric power are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 2006

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only. 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. ■

Coal and coke statistics

September 2006

Data on coal and coke are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Exports by Country, January to September 2006,
Vol. 63, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-003-XCB (\$67/\$221).

Exports by Country, January to September 2006,
Vol. 63, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-003-XPB (\$133/\$441).

Labour Force Information, for the week ending
November 11, 2006
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 2006,
Vol. 84, no. 9
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB
(free).

**Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning
and Training in Canada**, Vol. 3, no. 4
Catalogue number 81-004-XIE
(free).

**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; -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.

11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE)



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 six 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 noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-wanted index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr. 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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: December 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Residential construction investment	Third quarter 2006
1	Labour Force Survey	November 2006
4	Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing	2005
5	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Cycle 6	2004/2005
6	Building permits	October 2006
7	Production of principal field crops	November 2006
7	Survey of Financial Security	2005
8	Nonprofit institutions and volunteering: Economic contribution	1997 to 2003
11	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2006
11	National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses	2005
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2006
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2006
12	Household spending	2005
13	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2006
13	New motor vehicle sales	October 2006
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 2006
14	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2006
15	National balance sheet accounts	Third quarter 2006
15	Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision	2005
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2006
18	Leading indicators	November 2006
19	Consumer Price Index	November 2006
19	Employment Insurance	October 2006
20	Wholesale trade	October 2006
20	Deaths	2004
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2006
21	Retail trade	October 2006
21	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2006
21	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2006
