Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 6, 2007
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

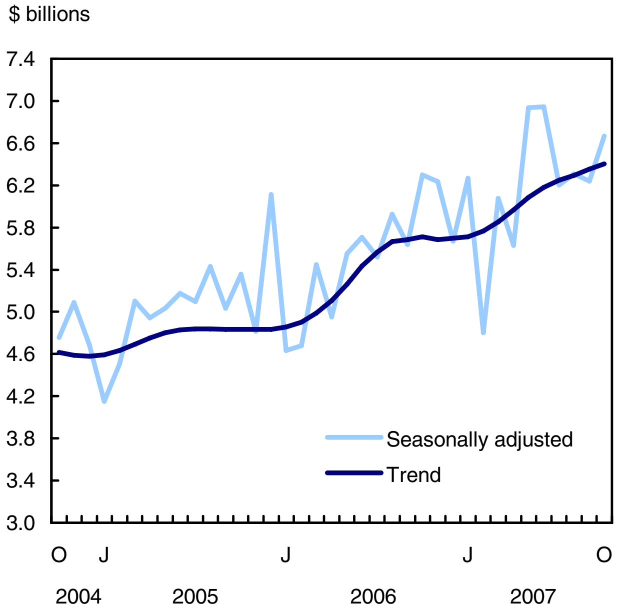
Releases

Releases

Building permits
October 2007

The value of building permits remained above the $6-billion mark for the sixth month in a row in October, thanks to marked gains in commercial and institutional intentions and strong demand for multi-family units.

Total value of permits rose in October



Municipalities issued building permits worth $6.7 billion, up 6.8% from September. This level was slightly below the peak of $6.9 billion observed in both May and June.

In the non-residential sector, intentions rose 19.3% to $2.6 billion. A decline in industrial intentions was insufficient to offset the strong increases in the commercial and institutional components.

In contrast, intentions in the residential sector remained stable at $4.0 billion. Strong growth in multiple housing was offset by the drop in the single-family component.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued $62.1 billion worth of permits from January to October, up 14.2% from the same period in 2006. This was only $4.2 billion short of the record for an entire year, set in 2006.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of the Building Permits release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part).

Housing sector: Strong demand for units in multi-family

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings surged 21.8% in October to $1.6 billion, the second highest level since December 2005. The number of multiple-family units approved rose 17.7% to 10,850.

The value of single-family permits fell 10.6% to $2.4 billion. The number of single-family units authorized declined by 6.6% to 9,782.

The gain in the number of approved multi-family units, combined with the decline in single-family units, is consistent with the recently observed shift in demand. Since the beginning of 2007, multi-family units have accounted for 51.1% of the total, compared with 48.9% for the whole year 2006.

Strength in employment, growth in disposable income, tight apartment vacancy rates in certain centres and attractive financing options continued to stimulate the demand for housing.

However, this demand could be eroded by the deterioration of housing affordability due to rapidly growing prices for new housing and recent increases in mortgage rates.

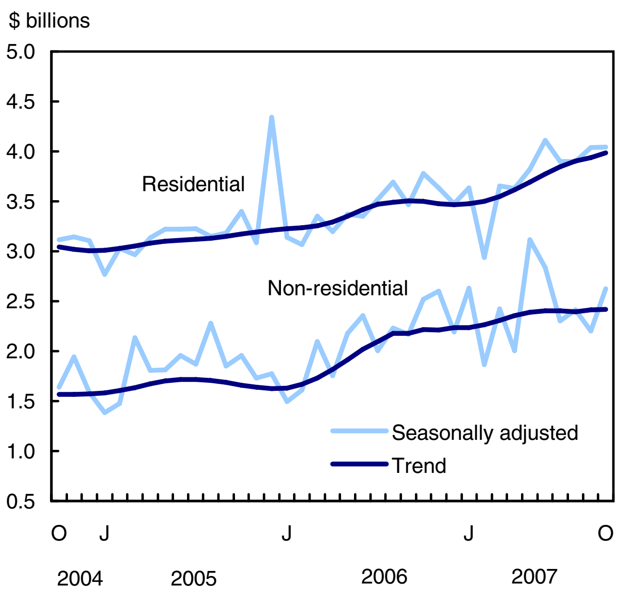
Provincially, the largest increase (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia, where the value of housing permits rose 38.0% to $848 million. This gain originated from a 70.0% increase in multiple residential units approved. However, it should be noted that totals in previous months were smaller, partly because of a municipal strike in Vancouver.

In Quebec, strength in the multi-family component led to increases in the total value of residential permits (+13.6% to $807 million).

The largest decline (in dollars) in residential permits occurred in Ontario (-10.9%), the result of a substantial decline in single-family permits.

Residential intentions in Alberta fell 19.0% to $640 million.

Value of non-residential permits jumps



Non-residential sector: Strong demand for commercial space in Calgary

The value of non-residential permits surged in October, thanks to the strong demand for commercial space in the Calgary census metropolitan area. Excluding Calgary, the total value of non-residential permits nationally would have increased by only 3.9% instead of 19.3%.

A large part of the overall gain in the non-residential sector came from commercial construction intentions. The value of commercial permits totalled $1.6 billion, up 23.1% from September. Despite the big gain, October's level fell short of the record reached in May ($2.1 billion).

The value of commercial permits in October was 14.0% above the average monthly level recorded between January and September 2007.

In addition to various construction projects for hotels and for buildings in the retail sector and in the recreation category, large construction projects in Calgary for office buildings and warehouses contributed significantly to the strong showing.

In the institutional component, the value of permits increased 29.8% to $672 million in October following a 15.8% decline in September. In 2007, this level has only been surpassed by June's level ($713 million). The growth in October came mainly from construction projects for hospitals and education buildings.

The value of institutional permits has been on a general upward trend since the end of 2006.

In the industrial component, the value of permits issued in October declined 9.7% to $326 million, a third consecutive monthly decline. This was the second lowest level in the last 18 months; only February 2007 results were lower ($307 million). The decline in industrial permits came from a drop in utility buildings.

Provincially, the largest gain (in dollars) by far in October occurred in Alberta, where the value of non-residential permits hit its second highest level on record ($751 million). The gain came solely from the commercial component as declines occurred in both institutional and industrial permits. British Columbia and Quebec also posted sizeable gains, with increases in commercial and institutional permits for both provinces.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador posted the most important retreats.

The non-residential sector has been very healthy since the beginning year. Between January and October, municipalities have issued $24.4 billion worth of non-residential permits, up 19.5% from the same period in 2006. Marked increases occurred in all three components: commercial (+23.6%), industrial (+18.2%) and institutional (+11.2%).

Among the factors contributing to this strong growth are vigorous retail and wholesale sectors, low office vacancy rates in several centres, strong corporate profits, and increasing demand for health and nursing facilities.

Toronto and three major western metropolitan areas lead the pack

On a year-to-date basis, 24 out of the 34 census metropolitan areas recorded gains in the total value of building permits between January and October compared with the same period in 2006.

The most important gains (in dollars) were recorded in Toronto and Calgary, where construction intentions for non-residential buildings increased drastically. Vancouver and Edmonton were far behind, but showed strong gains in the residential component.

In contrast, Windsor and Oshawa showed the largest declines. Except for Sherbrooke and Abbotsford, all metropolitan areas showing losses were in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The October 2007 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The November building permit estimates will be released on January 10, 2008.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area[1]

	September 2007[r]	October 2007[p]	September to October 2007	January to October 2006	January to October 2007	January–October 2006 to January–October 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John's	41.9	33.5	-20.1	262.9	314.6	19.7
Halifax	57.4	70.7	23.2	541.6	562.6	3.9
Moncton	22.3	27.1	22.0	194.7	232.8	19.6
Saint John	15.7	14.1	-10.6	146.8	185.2	26.1
Saguenay	17.0	26.1	54.1	166.4	183.8	10.4
Québec	144.2	135.0	-6.4	987.3	1,245.6	26.2
Sherbrooke	19.0	37.2	95.6	318.5	257.2	-19.3
Trois-Rivières	40.8	22.4	-45.1	209.8	255.8	21.9
Montréal	486.1	630.0	29.6	5,063.1	5,493.8	8.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	237.7	255.2	7.4	1,853.8	2,165.2	16.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	44.9	36.2	-19.3	446.4	509.8	14.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	192.8	219.0	13.6	1,407.4	1,655.4	17.6
Kingston	15.6	95.1	510.9	197.3	299.4	51.7
Peterborough	20.4	27.1	32.6	125.5	145.4	15.9
Oshawa	52.2	79.1	51.4	730.8	613.2	-16.1
Toronto	1,553.4	1,085.7	-30.1	9,021.7	10,894.7	20.8
Hamilton	63.9	135.2	111.6	771.9	935.4	21.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	29.3	86.7	195.6	442.0	401.2	-9.2
Kitchener	81.3	57.4	-29.4	742.4	713.6	-3.9
Brantford	8.7	8.8	1.1	165.1	154.3	-6.6
Guelph	16.3	31.6	93.8	271.5	262.3	-3.4
London	78.5	64.8	-17.4	750.4	759.8	1.3
Windsor	17.9	20.7	15.3	437.2	262.3	-40.0
Barrie	32.5	17.9	-45.0	425.6	321.0	-24.6
Greater Sudbury	28.8	26.8	-6.8	196.2	322.1	64.2
Thunder Bay	14.3	6.0	-57.9	79.2	79.2	-0.1
Winnipeg	90.1	62.1	-31.1	732.8	764.5	4.3
Regina	26.1	41.3	58.1	307.7	325.8	5.9
Saskatoon	49.6	41.1	-17.0	367.2	547.9	49.2
Calgary	512.0	727.7	42.1	4,513.9	5,662.6	25.4
Edmonton	299.2	259.6	-13.2	2,855.5	3,304.4	15.7
Kelowna	85.2	79.2	-7.1	514.3	712.4	38.5
Abbotsford	14.8	29.7	100.6	305.5	244.3	-20.0
Vancouver	366.0	664.6	81.6	5,266.7	5,996.3	13.9
Victoria	79.6	47.8	-40.0	691.4	818.4	18.4

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	September 2007[r]	October 2007[p]	September to October 2007	January to October 2006	January to October 2007	January–October 2006 to January–October 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**6,239.2**	**6,666.5**	**6.8**	**54,358.9**	**62,074.0**	**14.2**
Residential	**4,039.5**	**4,042.8**	**0.1**	**33,939.2**	**37,663.5**	**11.0**
Non-residential	**2,199.7**	**2,623.7**	**19.3**	**20,419.7**	**24,410.4**	**19.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.0	48.9	-19.9	395.6	492.2	24.4
Residential	35.3	38.4	8.8	268.7	340.8	26.8
Non-residential	25.7	10.5	-59.2	126.9	151.4	19.3
Prince Edward Island	10.3	25.2	144.0	180.0	137.6	-23.5
Residential	7.5	10.6	40.1	105.7	96.1	-9.1
Non-residential	2.8	14.6	424.3	74.3	41.5	-44.1
Nova Scotia	104.4	124.2	18.9	1,041.0	1,085.1	4.2
Residential	74.8	73.4	-2.0	692.2	708.1	2.3
Non-residential	29.6	50.8	71.6	348.7	377.0	8.1
New Brunswick	72.4	95.1	31.4	750.0	818.4	9.1
Residential	45.1	48.7	8.0	415.9	459.9	10.6
Non-residential	27.2	46.3	70.2	334.1	358.5	7.3
Quebec	1,063.1	1,201.8	13.0	9,847.2	10,847.8	10.2
Residential	710.7	807.2	13.6	6,479.0	6,984.2	7.8
Non-residential	352.4	394.5	12.0	3,368.2	3,863.7	14.7
Ontario	2,587.1	2,412.0	-6.8	19,155.9	22,103.0	15.4
Residential	1,587.6	1,414.2	-10.9	11,902.3	12,564.9	5.6
Non-residential	999.5	997.8	-0.2	7,253.6	9,538.1	31.5
Manitoba	131.4	112.7	-14.2	1,126.6	1,259.7	11.8
Residential	83.5	70.7	-15.3	676.2	795.3	17.6
Non-residential	47.9	42.0	-12.3	450.4	464.4	3.1
Saskatchewan	136.6	128.6	-5.9	962.1	1,294.8	34.6
Residential	78.5	88.2	12.4	390.0	705.2	80.8
Non-residential	58.2	40.4	-30.5	572.1	589.6	3.1
Alberta	1,241.4	1,390.9	12.0	11,312.3	13,297.0	17.5
Residential	790.8	640.3	-19.0	6,790.5	7,670.2	13.0
Non-residential	450.6	750.6	66.6	4,521.8	5,626.9	24.4
British Columbia	815.7	1,120.9	37.4	9,420.0	10,550.5	12.0
Residential	614.8	848.4	38.0	6,148.7	7,239.9	17.7
Non-residential	200.9	272.5	35.7	3,271.3	3,310.6	1.2
Yukon	8.4	3.7	-56.6	89.9	67.5	-25.0
Residential	5.0	1.8	-64.3	33.4	31.9	-4.3
Non-residential	3.4	1.9	-45.3	56.6	35.5	-37.2
Northwest Territories	4.7	1.6	-65.5	34.9	60.7	74.0
Residential	3.2	0.7	-78.4	16.2	17.2	6.1
Non-residential	1.5	0.9	-37.4	18.7	43.5	132.9
Nunavut	2.8	1.0	-64.2	43.4	59.6	37.3
Residential	2.8	0.2	-94.4	20.4	49.8	144.0
Non-residential	0.0	0.8	27,733.3	23.0	9.8	-57.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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Estimates of production of principal field crops

November 2007

Production of major field crops showed mixed results, with an increase in feed grains (oats, barley and dry peas) and a decline in the production of oilseeds (canola and flaxseed). A record grain corn harvest was reported in Ontario and Quebec.

Data came from the annual November survey of 31,500 Canadian farmers, conducted from October 26 to November 19. These estimates are final for the 2007-2008 crop year.

The 2007 planting season started off with adequate-to-good soil moisture conditions in much of the Prairies. Northern regions of all three Prairie provinces reported excess moisture conditions.

Planting conditions varied this spring, with mainly abundant-to-excessive levels of moisture reported. As a result, field crops in some areas were seeded near the end of the spring planting season. By mid-summer, hot, dry conditions reduced expectations for the 2007-2008 crop year, especially in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

As the harvest got under way this fall, many central and northern regions experienced cool and wet conditions, slowing harvest operations and reducing crop quality. Quality is generally considered lower than in 2006, but remains above average.

In Eastern Canada, early favourable conditions deteriorated as hot weather and uneven distribution of precipitation lowered expectations. However, a large harvested area and strong yield in both Quebec and Ontario resulted in record production of corn for grain.

Wheat excluding durum harvest down; big jump in durum production

Prairie wheat production excluding durum retreated from the 2006 estimate. Prairie farmers reported an estimated 14.7 million tonnes, down 23.0%, a result of declines in yield and harvested area. The five-year production average is 16.3 million tonnes.

The harvested area fell 16.8% to 15.6 million acres, and the yield was off by 2.8 bushels per acre to 34.6 bushels per acre. The five-year average yield is 35.1 bushels per acre.

Production is expected to fall in all three Prairie provinces and remain below their five-year averages. Production declined 28.2% in Saskatchewan, 21.0% in Alberta and 15.4% in Manitoba.

On the other hand, durum wheat production rose 10.0% in the Prairie provinces to an estimated 3.7 million tonnes. This increase was the result of a strong gain in the harvested area to 4.8 million acres.

Despite the increased harvested area, strong decreases in yield caused production to remain well below the five-year average of 4.4 million tonnes.

Provincially, durum production rose 12.0% in Saskatchewan to an estimated 3.0 million tonnes, and in Alberta by just 2.0% to 670,000 tonnes. The quality of the durum crop is considered better than normal.

Oilseeds: canola, flaxseed production both off

Production of both canola and flaxseed on the Prairies fell from 2006, but for different reasons.

Prairie farmers reported that canola production declined 3.2% to 8.7 million tonnes, the result of a drop in yield to a below-average 26.4 bushels per acre. The dip in production occurred despite a record harvest area of 14.5 million acres. The previous record was 14.2 million acres, reported in 1994. Except for 2006, planted canola on the Prairies has been on the rise since 2001, when the area planted was just 9.4 million acres.

In Manitoba, production fell 6.0% to 1.7 million tonnes. This decline occurred despite a record 2.9 million acres planted.

In Saskatchewan, canola production rose 6.8% to 3.9 million tonnes, the result of a jump in harvested area to a record 7.2 million acres. The previous record in harvested acreage of 6.6 million acres was set in 1999.

And in Alberta, farmers reported a 12.6% decline in canola production to 3.0 million tonnes, the result of a 12.2% drop in yield to 29.6 bushels per acre. In all three Prairie provinces, production is above the five-year average.

Prairie flaxseed production tumbled 36.0% to 633,500 tonnes, the result of a comparable drop in harvested area. This is the lowest production estimate reported since 2004 and is well below the five-year average of 786,020 tonnes.

Production was off in all Prairie provinces and remained below the corresponding five-year averages. Declines ranged from 32.6% in Saskatchewan to a drop of 55.0% in Alberta.

Barley production jumps to above-average levels

Prairie barley production jumped to above-average levels. Farmers in all three Prairie provinces reported gains in production, with increases in harvest area more than offsetting declines in yield.

Barley production is estimated at 10.3 million tonnes, up 1.4 million tonnes from 2006, well above the five-year average of 9.7 million tonnes. Yields fell 8.4%

to a below-average 50.6 bushels per acre and declined in all Prairie provinces.

Big increase in oat production

Oat production on the Prairies rose 24.4% to 4.2 million tonnes, an increase of 832,100 tonnes from 2006. The increase is the result of an above average yield and a 21.2% jump in harvested area. The five-year production average is 2.9 million tonnes.

Gains in oat production were reported in Manitoba (+24.6%) and in Saskatchewan (+39.0%), while an 11.2% decline was reported in Alberta.

Overall gains in dry field pea production

Dry field pea production on the Prairies rose 16.6% to 2.9 million tonnes, an increase of 417,200 tonnes from 2006. A comparable increase in harvested area to a record 3.6 million acres was responsible for the gain. The previous record was 3.2 million acres set in 2001.

Field pea production has risen considerably over the last 10 years. In 1997, production was pegged at just 1.8 million tonnes.

Provincially, the results were mixed. Saskatchewan farmers reported a 24.0% increase in production to 2.3 million tonnes, the result of a record harvest area of 2.9 million acres. The previous record area was 2.5 million acres, set in 2005.

A decline in production was reported by farmers in Manitoba, where a decrease in yield led to a 5.6% drop in production to 97,700 tonnes. The five-year average production estimate is 126,940 tonnes.

Ontario, Quebec: Record grain corn harvest, fewer soybeans

Farmers in Ontario and Quebec produced a record harvest of corn for grain, despite the varied and unreliable growing conditions many faced. Farmers reported harvesting record or near-record areas of corn for grain, mainly at the expense of soybean acreage.

In Quebec, farmers reported producing a record 4.1 million tonnes of corn for grain, an increase of 51.8%, or 1.4 million tonnes, over 2006. The previous production record was 3.5 million tonnes, made in 2003. Two factors contributed to the record production. First, yields hit a record 145.5 bushels per acre, topping the previous record of 132.4 set in 2004. Secondly, farmers reported a record-matching harvested area of 1.1 million acres.

In Ontario, corn-for-grain production of 7.0 million tonnes exceeded the record 6.0 million tonnes set in 1998. This represents an increase of 19.0% from 2006. While the yields of 133.8 bushels per acre were well below the 2006 level of 150.5 bushels per acre, the near-record area of 2.1 million acres supported the new production mark.

Soybean production fell in both Quebec and Ontario this year.

The largest decline was reported by farmers in Ontario, where challenging weather conditions reduced the yield by 13.0 bushels per acre from the 2006 level. This trimmed production to 2.0 million tonnes from 2.7 million tonnes in 2006. The five-year average production estimate is 2.3 million tonnes.

In Quebec, farmers reported an 11.8% decline in production to 472,000 tonnes. This was the result of a 9.0% decline in harvested area and a drop in yield of 1.2 bushels an acre. The five-year average for Quebec soybean production is 453,000 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020, 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: "November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops", 2007*, Vol. 86, no. 8 (22-002-XIE, free), is now available from the *Publication* module of our website.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; *dave.burroughs@statcan.ca*), or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; *dave.roeske@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

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September and November production estimates

Crop	2006	September 2007	November 2007	2006 to November 2007
	thousands of tonnes			% change
Total wheat	25,265	20,641	20,054	-20.6
Spring wheat	18,617	14,318	13,873	-25.5
Durum wheat	3,346	3,614	3,681	10.0
Winter wheat	3,302	2,709	2,499	-24.3
Corn for grain	8,990	10,555	11,649	29.6
Barley	9,573	11,822	10,984	14.7
Canola	9,000	8,864	8,751	-2.8
Oats	3,852	5,009	4,696	21.9
Dry field peas	2,520	3,024	2,935	16.5
Soybeans	3,466	2,785	2,696	-22.2
Lentils	630	...	674	7.1
Flaxseed	989	625	634	-35.9
Total dry beans	372	257	277	-25.6
Rye	383	...	233	-39.1
Chick peas	163	...	225	37.7
Canary seed	133	...	162	22.0
Sunflower seed	157	...	125	-20.7
Mustard seed	108	...	114	5.6

... *not applicable*

Study: Christmas shopping, 2006 in review
2006 (correction)

Sales per capita were the highest in Alberta in retail stores in December 2006, well above the national average, according to a new study.

The study, published today in the *Analysis in Brief* series, showed that shoppers and businesses in Alberta led the way, spending the equivalent of $1,113 on a per capita basis in retail stores in December 2006. This is well above the $874 that Canadians spent on average during December 2006 **(correction)**.

Albertans were followed closely by those in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, who spent just over $1,000 per capita.

In Ontario, per capita retail sales of $855 for December 2006 were below the national average for the second consecutive year.

And for the first time since these data have been available (1991), Saskatchewan did not have the lowest per capita retail sales among the provinces and territories. That distinction went to Quebec, where consumers spent $791 on average.

Overall, Canadian shoppers spent nearly $28.7 billion in retail stores in December 2006, excluding the automotive sector. On a seasonally adjusted basis and taking into account the number of trading days, December 2006 sales were up 6.2% over December 2005, which was the fastest December-to-December growth since 1997.

This study analysed December 2006 retail sales nationally as well as by province and for the three largest census metropolitan areas—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—using data from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. It shows that nearly a third of all retail purchases in Canada in December 2006 occurred in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

Shopping patterns in the three metropolitan areas were not identical. Home electronics and appliances stores had the largest December boost, compared with other months, in Toronto and Vancouver. In Montréal, beer, wine and liquor stores had the largest boost, recording more than twice the level of sales in December than the average for the previous 11 months.

December is traditionally the most important month for many retailers in Canada, and 2006 was no exception. This is particularly true for shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores, as well as for home electronics and appliances stores. For these stores, sales in December 2006 represented more than double their average monthly sales over the rest of the year.

December does not have the same importance among all types of retailers. For some, it is one of their lowest sales months of the year. For example, December 2006 sales at home and hardware stores amounted to only 7.0% of their annual sales. For specialized building material and garden stores, December's sales were only 6.8% of their annual sales.

Employment data from the Labour Force Survey provide another indication of how important the end of the year is to the shopping season. In 2006, there were 60,000 more people employed in the retail trade sector in December than in the average of the previous 11 months.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2406.

The analytical article "Christmas Shopping: 2006 in Review" (11-621-MWE2007065, free), part of the *Analysis in Brief* series, is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joseph Dunlavy (613-951-0193), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators
2007

This is the third annual release of the *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators*, prepared by Statistics Canada, Environment Canada and Health Canada. Highlights of this report were released on October 15, 2007, reporting on four national environmental sustainability indicators in three areas: air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and freshwater quality. The full report, released today, includes additional detail in several areas.

As well as the national-level results presented in the highlights report, the full report shows regional detail for the four indicators. The air quality indicators are calculated for five regions, the greenhouse gas emissions indicator is broken down by province and territory, and the water quality indicator is presented by major drainage area.

The full report also provides more information on socio-economic trends related to the four indicators. Issues examined in further detail include the trends in energy intensity and overall energy use. While energy intensity (energy use per unit of real gross output) has decreased in several major energy-using industries, economic growth has led to greater energy use overall by these industries. The manufacturing industry, for example, reduced its energy intensity by 33% between 1990 and 2002. However, growth in the output of manufactured goods and services outpaced the improvements in energy intensity, resulting in an overall 4% increase in manufacturing energy use. In a similar way, the transportation and warehousing industry decreased its energy intensity by 15%, while its overall energy use increased by 17%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 5127, 5128 and 5129.

Also available today is *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators 2007: Socio-economic Information*, which provides detailed contextual data on key socio-economic variables influencing the environmental indicators.

The reports *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators 2007* (16-251-XWE, free) and *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators 2007: Socio-economic Information* (16-253-XWE, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free internet publications,* choose *Environment*. The main report is also available at (*http://www.environmentandresources.ca/indicators*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-0297; *environ@statcan.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

July 2007

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The July 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada* (previously titled Refined Petroleum Products), Vol. 62, no. 7 (45-004-XWE, free), is now available.

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

Farm Environmental Management Survey

2006 (preliminary)

Preliminary data from the Farm Environmental Management Survey are now available for 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5044.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. Custom Services are subject to confidentiality constraints and are structured on a cost-recovery basis. ■

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The Canadian Productivity Review: User Guide for Statistics Canada's Annual Multifactor Productivity Program, no. 14
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Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators, 2007
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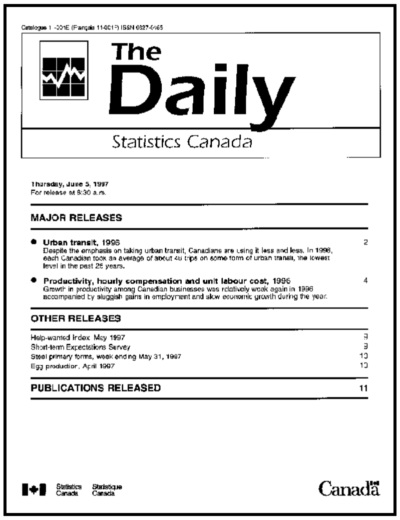
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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