



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, February 28, 2007**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

<b>Private and public investment, 2007</b>	2
Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to grow 5.8% in 2007, after three years of strong growth,	
Restaurants, caterers and taverns, December 2006	7
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, annual 2006 and December 2006	7
Computer and peripherals price indexes, December 2006	9
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, December 2006	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, January 2007	10

---

<b>New products</b>	11
---------------------	----

---



---

<b>Release dates: March 2007</b>	12
----------------------------------	----

---



## Releases

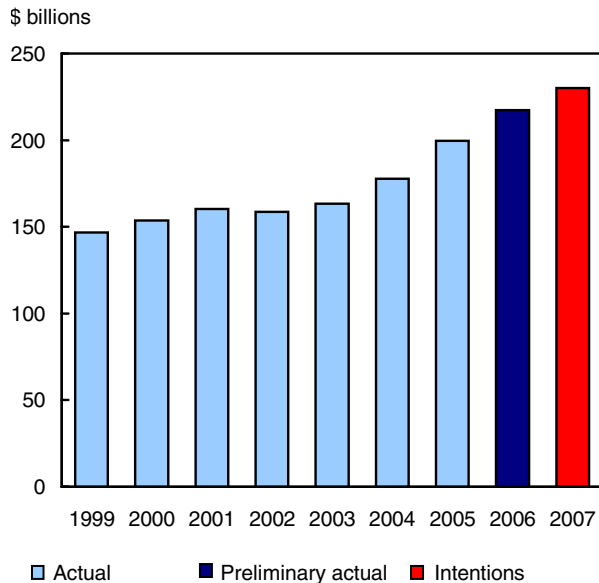
### Private and public investment

2007 (Intentions)

Investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to grow 5.8% in 2007, after three years of strong growth.

Based on intentions, businesses and governments plan to spend \$230.1 billion on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment in 2007. Of this amount, \$121.4 billion is for non-residential construction and \$108.7 billion for machinery and equipment, equivalent to a gain of 7.1% and 4.5% respectively compared to 2006.

#### Investment on the rise



A jump in public sector investment outlays accounts for about two-thirds of the growth in capital expenditures in 2007. Capital spending outlays by the public administration, the utilities, and the transportation and warehousing sectors account for the bulk of the projected \$13.8 billion increase in investment.

For their part, investment by companies in the oil and gas extraction sector will decline slightly in 2007, after several years of strong growth. Similarly, after posting strong growth in 2006, investment in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector is pointing down for the coming year.

#### Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based on a sample survey of 27,000 businesses and governments that was conducted from October 2006 to late January 2007.

Data in this release are adjusted to represent the calendar year and are expressed in current dollars.

For additional information on definitions, data sources and methods, please refer to the hyperlink on metadata at the end of this release.

At the same time, Canada's housing market is predicted to cool down, with investment forecast at \$81.0 billion for 2007, up only 1.4%. This is much slower than the gain of 8.5% in 2006.

Total capital investment including housing, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment is expected to rise by \$13.8 billion to an estimated \$311.1 billion in 2007. This is equivalent to a gain of 4.6% compared to last year's rate increase of 8.8%.

#### Public administration leads all sectors in investment growth

The public administration sector leads all other sectors in projected investment growth of \$3.7 billion this year.

Governments' intentions are to spend an estimated \$29.3 billion in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, up 14.5% over 2006.

At the federal level, investment spending for public administration is projected to grow 7.9% in 2007 to \$4.3 billion.

The federal share of total government investment in public administration has been declining for several years and now accounts for less than 15% of government capital expenditures on public administration. The provincial and territorial share has remained steady at about a third, while the share of local public administration has risen over the years and now accounts for over half of overall capital expenditures by public administration.

Based on intentions, growth in provincial and territorial public administration capital expenditures continues to be in the double-digits for the third straight year. Much of the additional money is earmarked for several transportation projects. Total spending by

---

the provinces and territories could reach \$10.0 billion in 2007, up 18.6% from last year.

Municipalities lead the three levels of government with investment intentions of \$15.0 billion on non-residential structures and machinery and equipment. This represents an increase of 13.9% in capital outlays, up \$1.8 billion over 2006.

### **Electric power surges ahead**

Investment in the electricity sector will strongly rise by 19.5% to \$15.6 billion in 2007, after jumping 32.9% in 2006. This increase, in part, comes from additional investments in nuclear and wind power facilities as well as major upgrades of existing infrastructure.

Investment in natural gas distribution sees another sharp increase in 2007, rising 37.9% to \$1.9 billion.

In total, the utilities sector, which includes electric power, natural gas distribution and water and sewage and other systems, plans to invest \$20.5 billion in 2007. This is up \$3.2 billion or 18.7% from 2006. In 2006, investment in this sector grew by 27.8% from the previous year.

### **Public transit shifts into high gear**

Investment in the transportation and warehousing sector will reach \$15.4 billion in 2007, up 10.4% from last year. The strength is anticipated in the transit and ground passenger industry and the support activities for the transportation industry.

The transit and ground passenger industry is set to see investments jump 37.8% on top of last year's increase of 24.6%, driven largely by public transit projects in several cities across the country.

The category "support activities for transportation" will see investments rise 23.3%, or \$475 million, this year, in part due to higher investment in airports in several cities across Canada.

### **Red hot energy sector cools down**

After several years of strong investment growth, spending by companies in the oil and gas extraction sector is expected to decline slightly in 2007. Capital outlays in this industry are expected to be \$45.0 billion, down 1.5%, or \$0.7 billion, from 2006.

This will be entirely due to a \$5.2 billion drop in investments by the conventional oil and gas extraction

industry with intentions of \$29.0 billion in 2007. This is in part, due to weakness in natural gas prices.

Nonetheless, continued interest in Alberta's oil sands will see investment in the non-conventional oil and gas extraction sector rise another \$4.5 billion, up 38.9% from last year. Investment in this sector is expected to be over \$16.1 billion in 2007.

Non-conventional crude oil now accounts for about 45% of the crude oil extracted in Canada, while production of conventional crude has actually declined in recent years.

### **Real estate and rental and leasing**

The real estate and rental and leasing sector is heading for another good year in 2007, with investment climbing 7.4% to \$17.7 billion, a \$1.2 billion gain. Most of this growth is from lessors of real estate, who plan to boost spending by 21.1% to \$5.6 billion, mostly on new commercial space. This industry saw investment rise 32.9% in 2006.

Strong demand for office space in recent years has resulted in low vacancy rates and rising rents that are in part contributing to the investment boom in this industry.

### **Several manufacturing industries set to increase investment**

Manufacturers plan spending 5.3% more on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment this year. Investment intentions for 2007 are \$20.5 billion, up \$1.0 billion from 2006.

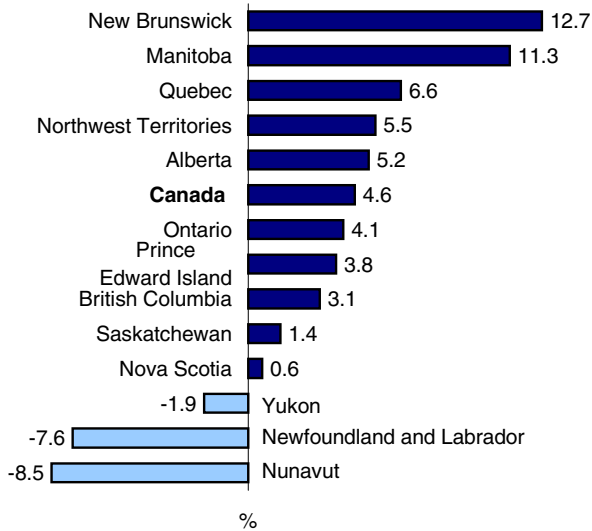
Growth in manufacturing investment is coming from several industries. The three leaders are primary metal manufacturing (up \$531 million or 35.0%), chemical manufacturing (up \$345 million or 20.7%), and food manufacturing (up \$262 million or 16.7%).

It is a different story in the transportation equipment sector, where after recording a sharp increase last year, investment in 2007 is anticipated to decline 16.2% to \$3.6 billion, a drop of \$705 million compared to 2006.

### **New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Quebec lead the way in investment growth**

In 2007, investment growth in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to increase the most in New Brunswick (+12.7%), Manitoba (+11.3%), and Quebec (+6.6%). This is in large part due to higher investment intentions in the public administration, utilities, and transportation and warehousing sectors.

**New Brunswick expects to outpace other regions in spending growth**



On the other hand Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia will all experience a lower growth rate in investment in 2007 compared to 2006, in large part the result of a drop in spending in the mining and oil and gas sector.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut, and Yukon all expect declines in investment for the second consecutive year.

Newfoundland and Labrador will see investment decline 7.6% this year. This follows a 1.0% contraction in 2006. Lower investment in the mining and oil and gas sector will account for most of this drop.

Investment growth is expected to be above the national average in the Northwest Territories, while it will be weaker than the Canada level in Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.**

Summary data are available under the *Summary tables* module online.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 2007* (61-205-XIE, free) will soon be available.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Shinder (toll-free 1-877-338-2368; 613-951-2030; [shinder@statcan.ca](mailto:shinder@statcan.ca)) or Irfan Hashmi (toll-free 1-800-571-0494; 613-951-3363; [irfan.hashmi@statcan.ca](mailto:irfan.hashmi@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

**Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations**

Province/Territory	Year	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	Preliminary actual 2006 to intentions 2007	Actual 2005 to preliminary actual 2006
\$ millions				% change		
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>171,964.8</b>	<b>101,260.6</b>	<b>273,225.3</b>		
	<b>2006</b>	<b>193,276.3</b>	<b>104,006.4</b>	<b>297,282.7</b>		
	<b>2007</b>	<b>202,392.2</b>	<b>108,712.4</b>	<b>311,104.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2005	3,273.4	1,302.7	4,576.1		
	2006	3,356.0	1,174.4	4,530.4		
	2007	3,008.7	1,176.1	4,184.8	-7.6	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	2005	432.5	326.3	758.8		
	2006	476.5	311.5	788.0		
	2007	438.5	379.3	817.8	3.8	3.9
Nova Scotia	2005	3,636.6	2,368.3	6,004.9		
	2006	3,998.2	2,351.4	6,349.7		
	2007	3,937.7	2,450.8	6,388.6	0.6	5.7
New Brunswick	2005	2,735.4	2,007.6	4,743.0		
	2006	3,113.4	1,845.0	4,958.3		
	2007	3,655.4	1,930.9	5,586.3	12.7	4.5
Quebec	2005	30,772.3	18,697.1	49,469.5		
	2006	31,911.2	19,056.6	50,967.8		
	2007	34,801.5	19,549.5	54,351.0	6.6	3.0
Ontario	2005	52,074.5	39,140.8	91,215.3		
	2006	55,428.2	41,539.7	96,967.9		
	2007	57,595.2	43,311.5	100,906.7	4.1	6.3
Manitoba	2005	3,843.1	2,993.1	6,836.1		
	2006	4,665.0	3,141.6	7,806.6		
	2007	5,306.0	3,380.5	8,686.5	11.3	14.2
Saskatchewan	2005	5,855.5	3,021.9	8,877.5		
	2006	6,120.7	3,529.7	9,650.4		
	2007	6,286.5	3,494.4	9,780.9	1.4	8.7
Alberta	2005	44,381.6	20,652.3	65,033.9		
	2006	55,660.3	19,605.3	75,265.7		
	2007	58,112.0	21,082.6	79,194.6	5.2	15.7
British Columbia	2005	23,038.8	10,215.4	33,254.2		
	2006	26,618.6	10,957.2	37,575.8		
	2007	27,336.2	11,411.7	38,747.9	3.1	13.0
Yukon	2005	403.7	114.3	518.1		
	2006	396.6	88.0	484.6		
	2007	368.0	107.5	475.4	-1.9	-6.5
Northwest Territories	2005	1,126.7	342.7	1,469.4		
	2006	1,169.5	336.0	1,505.5		
	2007	1,231.2	357.4	1,588.6	5.5	2.5
Nunavut	2005	390.7	78.1	468.8		
	2006	362.1	70.1	432.2		
	2007	315.3	80.0	395.3	-8.5	-7.8

1. Actual 2005, followed by preliminary actual 2006 and then intentions 2007.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations**

	2005 actual	2006 preliminary actual	2007 intentions	Preliminary actual 2006 to intentions 2007	2005 actual to preliminary actual 2006
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,225.3</b>	<b>297,282.7</b>	<b>311,104.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	199,650.4	217,425.5	230,133.4	5.8	8.9
Housing	73,574.9	79,857.2	80,971.1	1.4	8.5
<b>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, 2002) sectors</b>					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,515.8	4,475.6	4,455.7	-0.4	-0.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	48,990.1	53,634.6	52,359.4	-2.4	9.5
Utilities	13,500.3	17,249.8	20,478.7	18.7	27.8
Construction	4,277.1	4,568.8	4,914.0	7.6	6.8
Manufacturing	19,430.4	19,457.4	20,481.1	5.3	0.1
Wholesale trade	4,573.7	4,820.0	5,061.2	5.0	5.4
Retail trade	7,499.8	7,553.4	7,820.0	3.5	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	11,727.1	13,910.8	15,361.1	10.4	18.6
Information and cultural industries	9,520.9	9,506.0	9,579.9	0.8	-0.2
Finance and insurance	15,302.4	16,107.4	16,639.9	3.3	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	14,514.6	16,502.3	17,727.8	7.4	13.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,855.5	3,022.1	3,096.7	2.5	5.8
Management of companies and enterprises	165.8	238.6	145.4	-39.0	43.9
Administration support waste management and remedial services	1,133.9	1,089.7	1,173.8	7.7	-3.9
Educational services	6,694.3	7,266.3	7,639.5	5.1	8.5
Health care and social assistance	6,592.4	6,777.2	7,329.7	8.2	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,395.1	1,486.4	2,362.0	58.9	6.5
Accommodation and food services	2,640.2	2,708.0	2,801.9	3.5	2.6
Other services (except public administration)	1,539.0	1,496.6	1,438.2	-3.9	-2.8
Public administration	22,782.2	25,554.5	29,267.5	14.5	12.2

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



## Restaurants, caterers and taverns

December 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.6 billion in December, a 9.4% increase over December 2005 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service (+12.6%) and full service restaurants (+7.7%). These two sectors account for almost 85% of the sales for the industry. Sales were also up at food service contractors (+19.2%) and caterers (+7.6%), which accounted for almost 9% of the sales for the industry in December.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.**

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain more information about the redesign or the revision of the number of locations of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, [alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca](mailto:alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca)), Service Industries Division.

## Food services sales

	December 2005 <sup>r</sup>	November 2006 <sup>f</sup>	December 2006 <sup>p</sup>	December 2005 to December 2006
Not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ thousands			% change
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>3,303,795</b>	<b>3,291,364</b>	<b>3,614,157</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,570,729	1,500,294	1,691,486	7.7
Limited-service restaurants	1,225,412	1,302,931	1,379,259	12.6
Food service contractors	188,008	208,448	224,040	19.2
Social and mobile caterers	84,759	78,555	91,162	7.6
Drinking places	234,887	201,135	228,211	-2.8
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,646	34,073	38,381	-5.6
Prince Edward Island	10,996	12,444	13,627	23.9
Nova Scotia	74,694	74,784	84,299	12.9
New Brunswick	61,417	55,122	61,109	-0.5
Quebec	700,802	631,145	690,737	-1.4
Ontario	1,312,146	1,374,779	1,499,205	14.3
Manitoba	83,073	83,724	89,650	7.9
Saskatchewan	79,669	82,221	87,770	10.2
Alberta	409,903	425,061	471,149	14.9
British Columbia	522,004	508,418	568,455	8.9
Yukon	2,454	1,991	2,193	-10.7
Northwest Territories	5,718	7,231	7,225	26.3
Nunavut	274	371	357	30.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

Annual 2006 (preliminary) and December 2006 (preliminary)

Production of domestic crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada hit an all-time high in 2006, thanks to strength in Alberta's oil sands.

Total production last year rose 4.5% from 2005 to a record 152.9 million cubic metres. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels). The record was set even though production in December 2006 fell 1.1% from the same month a year earlier.

Most of the strength in production is attributed to a strong 4.6% increase in crude oil bitumen and a 31.1% jump in output of synthetic crude oil output from Alberta. These gains more than offset declines in other production areas.

Offshore production last year in Newfoundland and Labrador, which represented 11.5% of total domestic production, edged down 0.4% from 2005. This decline was due to a shutdown of the Terra Nova oil field for a significant part of the year. Output last year also fell in British Columbia (-5.0%) and Nova Scotia (-5.9%).

While domestic demand for crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons weakened in 2006, exports, which mostly went to the United States, remained strong.

Exports, which accounted for two-thirds of the total domestic production in 2006, increased 12.8% over 2005. About 58.2% of this volume was delivered by pipeline to the US mid-western states.

About 32.2% of crude oil processed in Canada in 2006 was imported, compared to 36.8% in 2005. North Sea countries (the United Kingdom and Norway) represented 37.8% of total imports, while the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) accounted for 44.5%.

Annual marketable natural gas production edged up 0.6% from 2005.

Natural gas sales for the year fell 1.6% as a result of a 4.6% decline in residential sales and a 4.2% drop in commercial sales. Industrial sales rose only a marginal 0.3%, according to natural gas sales data.

Exports of natural gas for 2006, which comprised 59.4% of marketable gas, fell 4.0% from 2005.

On a monthly basis, marketable natural gas production in December reached 14.8 billion cubic metres, down 7.2% from December 2005.

Warm weather was responsible for a 6.5% decline in domestic sales from December 2005. A 2.3% increase in industrial sales only slightly offset lower residential (-13.9%) and commercial sales (-13.7%).

Exports of natural gas, which accounted for 63.0% of marketable gas, slipped 6.8% from December 2005.

**Note:** Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to December 2006 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to October 2006 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to October 2006 inclusive.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □



## Crude oil and natural gas

	December 2005	December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	13,858.5	13,706.2	-1.1
Exports	8,803.1	9,474.1	7.6
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4,176.2	3,875.7	-7.2
Refinery receipts	8,855.9	9,046.0	2.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	15,960.9	14,805.7	-7.2
Exports	10,005.4	9,324.3	-6.8
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	7,939.1	7,426.3	-6.5
	January to December 2005	January to December 2006	January to December 2005 to January to December 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	146,220.8	152,854.1	4.5
Exports	91,641.6	103,366.6	12.8
Imports <sup>2</sup>	53,796.9	49,186.6	-8.6
Refinery receipts	107,375.2	102,876.4	-4.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	170,740.3	171,836.3	0.6
Exports	106,271.2	102,041.7	-4.0
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	70,099.8	68,977.0	-1.6

1. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

2. Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

3. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

4. Includes direct sales.

## Computer and peripherals price indexes

December 2006

The index for commercial computers declined 0.8% from November to 36.0 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 5.4% to 15.9.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.9% to 54.7 and printer prices were down 2.9% to 49.8.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of

this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; [neil.killips@statcan.ca](mailto:neil.killips@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

December 2006

The December 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; [villenm@tc.gc.ca](mailto:villenm@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.**

**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](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## **Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation**

January 2007

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

**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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



---

## Release dates: March 2007

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

---

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
1	<b>Balance of international payments</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
1	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	January 2007
2	<b>National economic and financial accounts</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
2	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	December 2006
2	<b>Consulting Engineering Services Price Index</b>	Annual 2006
5	<b>A 10 year look at employment in the federal public service</b>	1995 to 2006
6	<b>Building permits</b>	January 2007
8	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	January 2007
9	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	January 2007
9	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	February 2007
12	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
13	<b>2006 Census: Population and dwelling counts</b>	2006 Census
14	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	January 2007
15	<b>Canada's international investment position</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
15	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	January 2007
16	<b>National balance sheet accounts</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
19	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	January 2007
19	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	January 2007
20	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	February 2007
20	<b>Tourism human resource module</b>	2005
20	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	January 2007
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	January 2007
21	<b>Leading indicators</b>	February 2007
22	<b>Current economic conditions</b>	March 2007
23	<b>Annual Wholesale Trade Survey</b>	Annual 2005
27	<b>Annual retail store and annual retail chain surveys</b>	2005
27	<b>Canadian Social Trends</b>	2003
27	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	January 2007
28	<b>Demographic changes in Canada from 1971 to 2001 within a metro-to-rural gradient</b>	1971 to 2001
29	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Fourth quarter 2006
30	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	February 2007
30	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	January 2007
30	<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	January 2007

---