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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 30, 2007
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Releases

Releases

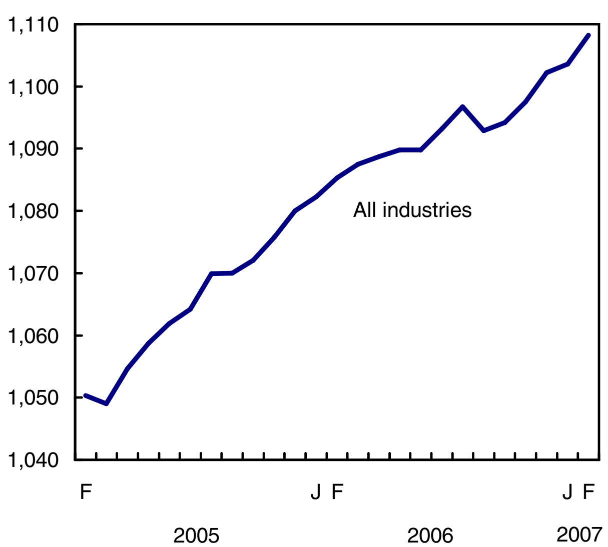
Gross domestic product by industry

February 2007

After growing 0.1% in January, the Canadian economy increased 0.4% in February as energy production returned to a more normal level. Excluding oil and gas extraction and utilities, economic activity grew 0.2%. Both goods and services production rose. Wholesale trade, manufacturing and financial services posted gains. However, these gains were partly offset by declines in construction, retail trade, rail transportation and the accommodation and food services sector.

Economic activity accelerates in February

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 1997 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2003, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2004, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2003. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2006.

For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National Economic Accounts *module on our website (http://www.statcan.ca/nea).*

Increase in output of the energy sector

Electric power generation (+3.4%) as well as oil and natural gas extraction (+3.6%) posted significant gains. Overall, the energy sector advanced for a second consecutive month with a gain of 2.9% in February, following an increase of 2.1% in January. These increases were attributable to a return to more seasonal temperatures after two months of mild weather conditions. Although the February rise in electricity output was significant, it only brought the level of output 0.8% higher than its previous peak reached in July 2006. Natural gas production also rebounded to mid-2006 levels in light of a sharp reduction in inventories. Crude oil output leaped forward as production returned to a level not seen since early 2006. However, oil and gas exploration posted a slight decline (-1.0%).

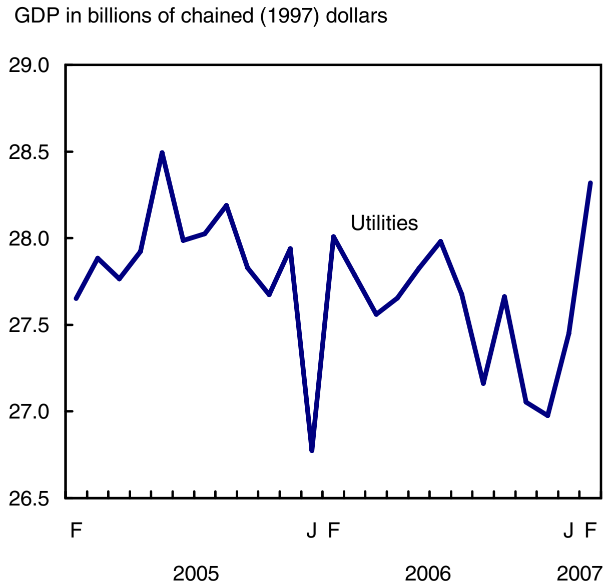
The output of the mining sector, excluding oil and natural gas, rose 1.5% on the strength of the non-metallic mineral mines (which include diamond mines).

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) advanced 1.3% in February, with all three sectors posting gains. In the United States these three sectors also increased, utilities notably, leading to a growth of 0.8% in industrial production.

Motor vehicle and parts production push manufacturing activities ahead

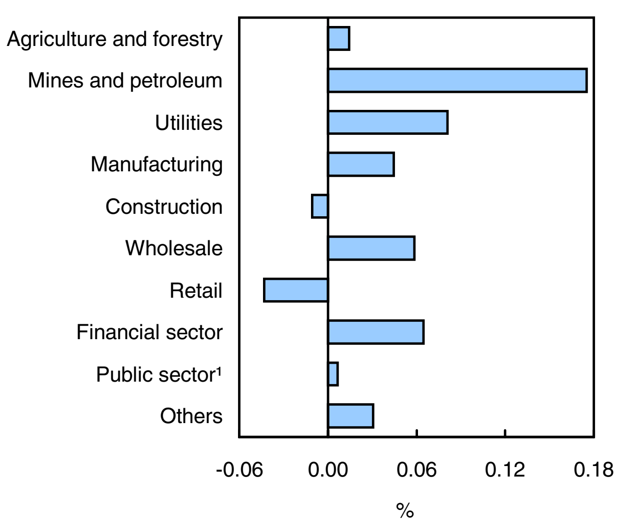
The manufacturing sector rose 0.3% in February. Motor vehicle and associated parts production were both robust in February after declining in January. Manufacturing activities excluding motor vehicle and parts production decreased 0.2%. The 0.8% gain in the production of durable goods outpaced the 0.4% decline in non-durable goods manufacturing. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 10 increased, accounting for 45% of total manufacturing value added.

Utilities rebound as the weather returns to normal



Motor vehicle manufacturing increased 4.9%, while parts production gained 2.6%. The textile and clothing industries moved forward, as did machinery, plastic and primary metal products manufacturing. However, declines were recorded in chemical, fabricated metal, food, beverage and tobacco products manufacturing.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Construction retreats

The construction sector fell for the first time in eight months in February (-0.2%). A decline in residential construction (-1.4%) was only partially offset by gains in non-residential building construction (+1.0%) and engineering and repair work (+0.2%). Both single-family homes and apartments recorded declines, whereas activity increased on new industrial and commercial buildings.

The home resale market moved higher-priced residences in February, leading to an increase of 0.2% in the activities of real estate agents and brokers.

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade posted a healthy 1.0% gain in February. This increase was propelled by strong trade in computers and other electronic equipment, household and personal products, pharmaceuticals and petroleum products.

Retail trade slipped 0.7% in February. This decline was due to a slump in new car sales. Excluding new motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 0.1%.

A strike in rail transportation hinders exports

A strike by rail employees led to a drop of 5.4% in output of the rail transportation industry. This negatively affected exports in February, and led some enterprises to increase their use of trucking services (+0.6%) to move their goods.

Other industries

Output in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.4%. This gain was fuelled by modest increases in lending activities and mutual fund sales. The accommodation and food services sector retreated for a second consecutive month (-1.0%). The number of overnight visitors to Canada from abroad was down 2.5% compared to January. In particular, overnight visitors from the United States declined 3.5% from the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The February 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 2 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on May 31.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; *iad-Info-dci@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (1997) dollars

	September 2006[r]	October 2006[r]	November 2006[r]	December 2006[r]	January 2007[r]	February 2007[p]	February 2007	February 2006 to February 2007
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**-0.4**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**1,108,217**	**2.1**
Goods-producing industries	**-1.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**336,766**	**-0.1**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	-0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.7	25,700	0.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.6	1.3	-2.0	-2.1	2.1	2.9	40,583	2.4
Utilities	-1.9	1.8	-2.2	-0.3	1.8	3.2	28,319	1.1
Construction	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	-0.2	70,183	3.8
Manufacturing	-1.7	-0.5	1.1	0.8	-1.1	0.3	170,379	-3.0
Services-producing industries	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**773,128**	**3.2**
Wholesale trade	-2.4	-0.9	0.6	1.7	-0.3	1.0	71,777	3.3
Retail trade	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	2.0	-0.3	-0.7	66,303	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	-0.1	53,398	2.0
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	45,140	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	228,640	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	50,126	3.6
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	26,373	5.1
Education services	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	48,189	0.9
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	62,792	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.9	-2.2	-0.1	9,357	2.6
Accommodation and food services	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.2	-0.8	-1.0	24,558	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	27,304	2.7
Public administration	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	61,467	1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	1.3	242,458	-1.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.8	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	67,922	-3.0
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.6	-1.1	1.8	1.7	-1.9	0.8	102,344	-3.1
Business sector industries	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	943,053	2.3
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	165,652	1.2
Information and communication technologies industries	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.0	66,555	4.1
Energy sector	-1.6	0.9	-2.4	-1.8	2.1	2.9	65,288	0.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (1997) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

■

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada

2005

Most new immigrants are pleased to be living here and have positive views of Canada's social and political environment. However, after four years in the country, their biggest difficulties are still finding an adequate job, and dealing with the language barrier, according to two new reports from the third wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).

The first report, "Immigrants' perspectives on their first four years in Canada", examines immigrants' assessments of life in Canada and the difficulties they face here.

Four years after arriving in Canada, the majority of new immigrants (84%) were positive about their decision to come here.

When asked about the single-most important reason for settling permanently in Canada, the most prevalent responses were the quality of life here (32%), the desire to be close to family and friends (20%), the future prospects for their family in Canada (18%) and the peaceful nature of the country (9%).

The report found that two-thirds of new immigrants said that life in Canada has lived up to their expectations.

These new immigrants were also asked what had been their biggest difficulties since arrival. The difficulty mentioned by the most immigrants was finding an adequate job (46%), followed by learning English or French (26%).

The second report, *Knowledge of Official Languages among New Immigrants: How Important is it in the Labour Market?* examines these two difficulties in detail. It analyzes the relationship between new immigrants' knowledge of the two official languages and their chances of finding an "appropriate" job.

It shows that the employment rate of immigrants increased with their ability to speak English.

Moreover, the ability to speak English is linked with the kind of job that new immigrants find, as those who reported speaking English well or very well were more likely to have an "appropriate" job than those who reported speaking it less well. However, the relationship between the self-reported ability to speak French and the chances of having an "appropriate" job was not as clear.

Two-thirds said Canada lived up to their expectations

The first report, "Immigrants' perspectives on their first four years in Canada", examines immigrants' subjective assessments and perceptions of life in Canada and the challenges they face here.

Note to readers

This release summarizes the findings of two reports based on data from the third and final wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC). This survey was designed to study how newly arrived immigrants adjust over time to living in Canada.

During the first LSIC interview, some 12,000 immigrants aged 15 and over were interviewed between April 2001 and May 2002, about six months after their arrival. During the second LSIC interview, about 9,300 of the same immigrants were interviewed again in 2003, about two years after their arrival. In 2005, about 7,700 of the same immigrants were interviewed a third time, around four years after their arrival.

Immigrants come to Canada with expectations, whether realistic or not, about what life will be like. LSIC respondents were asked whether life in Canada is better than they had expected, about what they had expected, or worse than they had expected.

About two-thirds of new immigrants reported a fairly positive congruence between their expectations and their experiences, while about one-third reported a low or declining degree of congruence between their expectations and experiences. Immigrants in different admission categories differed in this regard. While 15% of economic immigrants reported that their expectations of life in Canada had consistently been exceeded, this was the case for about one-third of family class immigrants and refugees.

Four years after arriving in Canada, the majority of new immigrants (84%) were positive about their decision to come here. However, those who felt their expectations about life in Canada had not been met were less likely than others to feel this way.

When asked about the single-most important reason for settling permanently in Canada, the most prevalent responses were the quality of life here (32%), the desire to be close to family and friends (20%), the future prospects for their family in Canada (18%) and the peaceful nature of the country (9%). Less than 5% cited employment-related reasons.

Immigrants themselves underscore difficulties in the job market

During the past 15 years, numerous studies have documented the difficult labour market faced by new immigrants. The findings of these studies have been underscored by immigrants themselves in the LSIC data.

The study found that between 7 and 24 months after arrival 62% of all new immigrants aged 25 to 44 had looked for a job, and that during the period between 25 to 48 months after arrival 53% had done so. The majority of job seekers reported that they experienced a problem or difficulty when searching for employment.

Considering all difficulties cited when seeking employment, lack of Canadian work experience was mentioned most often (50%), followed by lack of contacts in the job market (37%), lack of recognition of foreign experience (37%), lack of recognition of foreign qualifications (35%) and language barriers (32%).

New immigrants often experienced multiple problems when looking for work. For example, almost two-third of job seekers who reported a language problem also reported that lack of work experience was a difficulty.

Greatest challenges encountered since arrival

Four years after their arrival in Canada, new immigrants were asked what had been the greatest difficulties they had encountered. Two difficulties came out more than any other: 46% said it was finding an adequate job while 26% said it was learning English or French.

Among all new immigrants admitted in the economic category, almost half (45%) said finding employment was the greatest difficulty they faced while 15% said it was learning English or French. Among refugees, 26% said finding employment was their greatest difficulty and 30% said it was learning English or French.

The report "Immigrants' perspectives on their first four years in Canada", published today in a special edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. For more information about the report, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Grant Schellenberg (613-951-9580), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

Language: Self-reported ability to speak English and French

The second report, *Knowledge of Official Languages among New Immigrants: How Important is it in the Labour Market?* examines in detail the two greatest difficulties encountered by new immigrants since their arrival — finding an adequate job and learning English or French. It looks at immigrants' self assessment of their ability to speak each official language and analyzes the relationship between new immigrants' knowledge of the two languages and their chances of finding an "appropriate" job.

In the survey, immigrants were asked to assess how well they could speak each official language at three points in time — six months, two years and four years after their arrival.

Six months after their arrival, 58% of immigrants reported that they were able to speak English well or very well, while the corresponding figure for French was 11%. Four years after arrival, 69% were able to speak English well or very well, and 14% could speak French so.

In Quebec, 55% of immigrants reported speaking French well or very well six months after their arrival. This proportion had climbed to 73% four years after their arrival. The corresponding proportions for English went from 40% to 54%.

For immigrants in Quebec, learning or improving the language of the minority, English, appeared to be just as important as learning or improving the language of the majority, French.

Overall, 45% of immigrants said they had taken language training in English since coming to Canada; 10% had done so in French. In Quebec specifically, 42% of immigrants had taken language training in French since their arrival, while 37% had done so in English. About 16% of Quebec immigrants had taken language training in both official languages.

Knowledge of English increases the chances of having an "appropriate" job

The percentage of immigrants employed grew substantially over time, according to LSIC data. The employment rate of immigrants aged 25 to 44, the prime working-age group, went from 51% six months after arrival to 65% two years after arrival. Four years after arrival, it had reached 75%.

The employment rate of immigrants in the survey's third wave thus approaches the national rate for Canadians in the same age group calculated for the equivalent period, specifically 81.8%.

Knowledge of the two official languages can be expected to be an asset in looking for a job. LSIC data showed that the employment rate of immigrants aged 25 to 44 increased with higher levels of self-reported proficiency in spoken English, for each of the survey's three waves.

Across the country in general, the chances for immigrants of having an "appropriate" job increased with their ability to speak English.

More specifically, immigrant's whose self-reported level of spoken English was good or very good were more likely to have a high-skill job, a job in the intended field, a job similar to the one held before immigrating and a job related to training or education. They also had higher wages, compared to immigrants whose spoken English level was not as good. This was true six months, two years and four years after immigrants' arrival in Canada.

However, the relationship between the self-reported ability to speak French and the chances of having an "appropriate" job was not as strong, nor as persistent.

In Quebec specifically, the impact of language was mainly on earnings. The hourly earnings of immigrants who spoke English very well were generally higher, regardless of the level of French, than those of immigrants who did not speak either official language well.

In Quebec, the level of French spoken by immigrants was not found to be related to their chances of having an "appropriate" job.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4422.

The report *Knowledge of Official Languages among New Immigrants: How Important is it in the Labour Market?* 2005 (89-624-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. For more information about the report, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Owen Phillips (613-951-9121), Household Survey Methods Division.

Data from the third and final wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada are now available.

In the next several months, Statistics Canada is planning to release results from other studies focusing on immigration. Among them will be a study based on new data from the Labour Force Survey, which will examine, in more detail, the labour market outcomes of immigrants in 2006. ■

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

February 2007 (preliminary)

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons reached 12.4 million cubic metres in February, 5.4% higher than in February a year earlier.

A 9.9% increase in crude oil production in Alberta offset a 4.2% decline in offshore output in Newfoundland and Labrador, which was the result of maintenance on the Hibernia Oil field. Alberta accounted for about 70% of the country's total production.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 5.0% between February 2006 and February 2007 to almost 8 million cubic metres. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Natural gas sales increased 12.9% to 8.6 billion cubic metres, led by a 14.7% gain in commercial sector sales. Respondents to the natural gas sales survey cited colder temperatures as the cause of the increase.

Sales of marketable natural gas rose a more modest 1.2% from February last year. Exports of natural gas, which accounted for 67.3% of marketable natural gas, were 22.2% higher.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level up to February 2007 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2006 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2006 inclusive.

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. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	February 2006	February 2007p	February 2006 to February 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	11 734.9	12 363.2	5.4
Exports	7 604.0	7 981.7	5.0
Imports[2]	3 718.6	3 408.0	-8.4
Refinery receipts	8 448.4	8 272.5	-2.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	14 098.8	14 274.6	1.2
Exports	7 856.1	9 603.2	22.2
Domestic sales[4]	7 637.3	8 621.4	12.9
	January to February 2006	January to February 2007	January to February 2006 to January to February 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	25 151.2	25 682.5	2.1
Exports	16 287.7	16 896.0	3.7
Imports[2]	7 412.7	8 190.1	10.5
Refinery receipts	17 153.1	17 074.9	-0.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	29 436.9	29 350.1	-0.3
Exports	16 473.8	19 332.9	17.4
Domestic sales[4]	15 357.5	17 123.8	11.5

p *preliminary*
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
February 2007

The index for commercial computers decreased 1.4% from January to 35.6 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 1.9% to 15.3.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.7% to 54.2 and printer prices were down 2.4% to 48.6.

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*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; *neil.killips@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
March 2007

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

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. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

First quarter 2007

Statistics Canada today publishes monthly indexes that measure the price movements of accommodation services for the first quarter of 2007. These indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided. The indexes are available by province and by territory, for Canada, and by major client group.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606, *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts and methods of this release, contact Matthew MacDonald (613-951-8551; *matthew.macdonald2@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries

2005 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for the Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries are now available for 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2798.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, Special Edition 2007
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Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 2007, Vol. 21, no. 2
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Oil and Gas Extraction, 2005
Catalogue number 26-213-XWE
(free).

Industry Price Indexes, February 2007, Vol. 33, no. 2
Catalogue number 62-011-XWE
(free).

Knowledge of Official Languages among New Immigrants: How Important is it in the Labour Market?, 2005
Catalogue number 89-624-XWE
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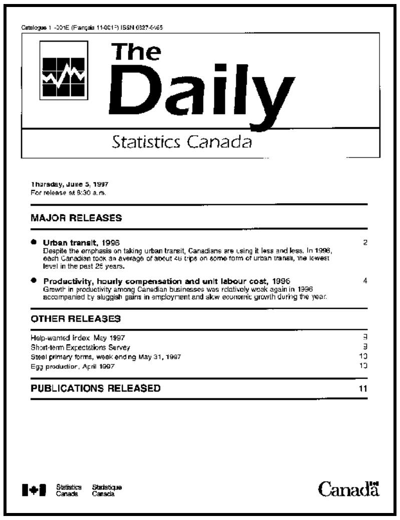
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Release dates: May 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2007
3	**Income of Canadians**	2005
7	**Building permits**	March 2007
9	**Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian grain at March 31**	March 2007
9	**Foreign direct investment**	2006
10	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	March 2007
10	**The 2006 review of wholesale**	2006
10	**New Housing Price Index**	March 2007
11	**Study: Income Inequality and Redistribution in Canada**	1976 to 2004
11	**Labour Force Survey**	April 2007
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	March 2007
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	March 2007
16	**2006 Census of Agriculture**	May 16, 2006
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	March 2007
17	**Consumer Price Index**	April 2007
17	**Wholesale trade**	March 2007
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	March 2007
18	**Retail trade**	March 2007
18	**The changing role of education in the marriage market: Assortative marriage in Canada and the United States since the 1970s**	1970s
22	**Health Reports**	2006
22	**Offshoring and employment in Canada: Some basic facts**	
23	**Low income cutoffs for 2005 and low income measures for 2004**	2005
23	**Investment and long-term productivity growth in the Canadian business sector**	1961 to 2002
23	**Leading Indicators**	April 2007
24	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	First quarter 2007
24	**Canadian economic observer (Internet)**	May 2007
25	**Service industries newsletter**	1986 to 2005
25	**Machinery and equipment price indexes**	First quarter 2007
28	**Farm cash receipts**	2005, 2006 and first quarter 2007
28	**Net farm income**	2005 and 2006
29	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Fourth quarter 2006

29	**International travel account**	First quarter 2007
29	**Employment Insurance**	March 2007
29	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	March 2007
30	**Balance of international payments**	First quarter 2007
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	April 2007
31	**National economic and financial accounts**	First quarter 2007
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	March 2007