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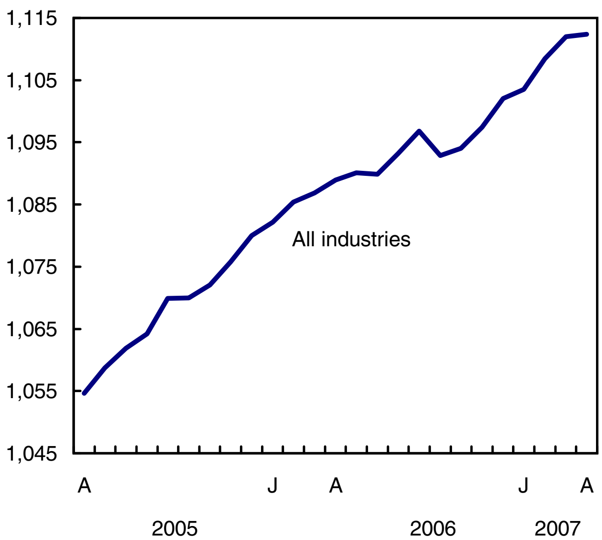
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
April 2007

Economic activity remained essentially unchanged in April, after growing 0.3% in March and 0.4% in February. Significant drops in wholesale trade, oil and gas exploration, and motor vehicle manufacturing dampened growth in April. Excluding these declines, the Canadian economy expanded by 0.3%

Economic activity stands still

Gross domestic product in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Both the goods- and service-producing industries stood still. Utilities experienced robust growth in April. Gains were also registered in oil and gas extraction, construction, retail trade and the financial sector. In addition to the significant setbacks in wholesale trade, oil and gas exploration and motor vehicle manufacturing, declines were also recorded in metal ores mining and the accommodation and food services sector.

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*).*

Conversion to NAICS 2002 and to reference year 2002

With the September 2007 release (July reference month), the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. In addition, the reference year for the chained dollar data and the base year for the constant price data will change from 1997 to 2002.

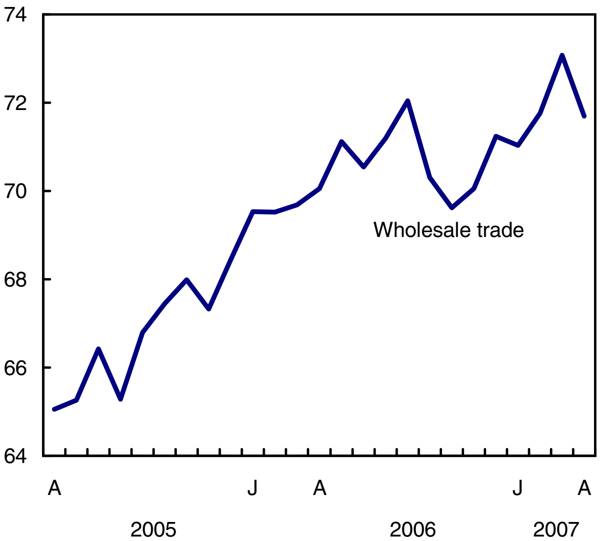
More detailed information on these planned changes will soon be made available. In the meantime, for questions or comments, please contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622; iad-info-dci@statcan.ca).

Wholesale trade falls sharply

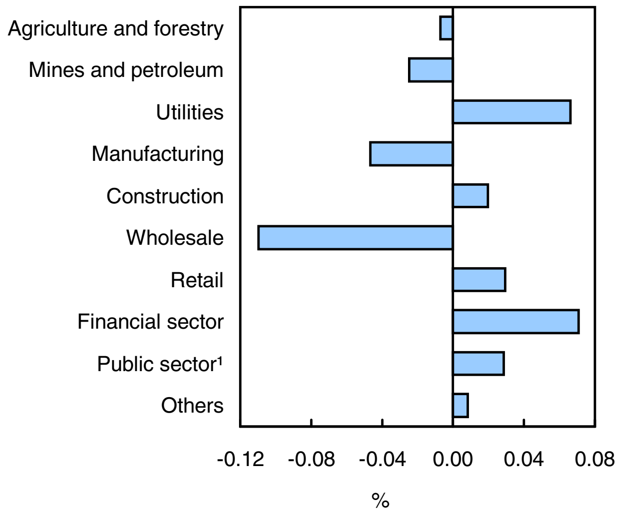
Wholesale trade fell 1.9% in April, following strong increases in February (+1.0%) and in March (+1.8%). This decline was due largely to the tumble in the trade of motor vehicles. Significant declines were also recorded in sales of machinery and equipment, and in other products (such as chemical products). However, the wholesaling of computer and other electronic equipment and of petroleum and pharmaceutical products posted increases.

Activity down in wholesale trade

Gross domestic product in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Energy sector moves forward

The energy sector moved forward 0.6% in April. This rise was helped along by the strong showing of natural gas extraction and of utilities (+2.5%). In particular, natural gas exports to the United States were up. Conversely, petroleum extraction declined.

For a second consecutive month, oil and gas exploration activities recorded a double-digit decrease (-15.8%), bringing them back to 2003 levels. Operators have stayed on the sideline, waiting for stabilization in natural gas prices and also because the current production capacity of existing wells appears to be sufficient to meet demand.

The output of the mining sector, excluding oil and gas, eased back 0.6%. Despite the 0.5% increase in non-metallic mineral mines, labour disputes in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining and in iron ore processing held back the sector.

Retail trade advances

Retail trade advanced 0.5% in April. This increase was propelled mainly by sales of new cars and sales at gasoline stations. Additional momentum came from home electronics and appliance stores, supermarkets and the sales of alcoholic beverages. Conversely, sales retreated among vendors of clothing, general merchandise (including department stores), building and outdoor home supplies, and sporting goods.

Construction continues its forward march

The construction sector rose for the 25th consecutive month in April (+0.3%). Increases in non-residential construction (+1.3%) and engineering and repair work (+1.0%) outpaced the 1.5% decline in residential construction. The reduction in the construction of single-family homes remained the cause of the decline in residential construction.

The home resale market leaped forward in April. The number of units sold in the month reached an all-time high. This resulted in a robust 1.1% increase for real estate agents and brokers.

Motor vehicles pull down manufacturing

The manufacturing sector slipped 0.3% as both durable (-0.5%) and non-durable (-0.1%) goods manufacturing lost ground. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 9 groups, accounting for 50% of total manufacturing value added, showed declines.

Motor vehicle manufacturing dropped 5.2% in April. Heavy-duty truck manufacturers have recorded notable declines since the introduction of new emission standards that significantly increased the price of trucks. These standards drove up demand for 2006 models, and now manufacturers are reducing their production, some by moving their operations to other countries in order to reduce costs. Notable decreases were also recorded by manufacturers in the clothing and wood product sub-sectors. However, the aerospace and parts (+4.0%), computer and peripherals (+5.7%), and printing (+2.4%) industries all posted significant increases.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) was unchanged in April. The declines in manufacturing and mining were offset by the strength of utilities. In comparison, industrial production in the United States increased 0.4% in April on the strength of manufacturing and utilities. As in Canada, mining lost ground.

Financial activities advance

Output in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.3%. This increase was fuelled by a modest rise in lending activities and mutual fund sales. However, trading on the financial markets was weak after a strong March.

Other industries

The accommodation and food services sector retreated 1.0% in April. Overnight travel from the United States to Canada remained essentially stable for the month. However, the number of overseas visitors to Canada dropped for the period. Air transportation posted an increase of 1.1%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The April 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for May will be released on July 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

	November 2006[r]	December 2006[r]	January 2007[r]	February 2007[r]	March 2007[r]	April 2007[p]	April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**1,112,346**	**2.1**
Goods-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**335,990**	**0.2**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	-0.0	0.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	25,105	-1.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.9	-2.1	2.4	2.9	-1.5	-0.4	39,947	0.3
Utilities	-2.2	-0.2	2.2	2.7	-0.8	2.5	28,791	4.5
Construction	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	70,944	4.5
Manufacturing	1.2	0.6	-1.4	0.3	0.5	-0.3	169,942	-2.0
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**778,149**	**3.0**
Wholesale trade	0.6	1.7	-0.3	1.0	1.8	-1.9	71,701	2.3
Retail trade	-0.4	2.0	-0.1	-0.7	1.4	0.5	67,732	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	53,735	1.9
Information and cultural industries	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	45,226	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	230,609	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	50,326	3.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	26,463	4.1
Education services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	48,721	1.9
Health care and social assistance	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	63,202	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9	0.9	-2.6	1.0	0.5	-0.9	9,419	0.2
Accommodation and food services	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-1.8	-0.3	-1.0	24,047	1.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	27,408	2.6
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	61,827	1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.0	-0.2	-0.0	1.2	-0.1	-0.0	241,526	-0.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	67,581	-2.7
Durable manufacturing industries	1.8	1.7	-2.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5	102,254	-1.4
Business sector industries	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	945,894	2.2
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	166,907	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	67,364	4.6
Energy sector	-2.3	-1.7	2.5	2.9	-1.3	0.6	65,125	0.7

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

■

National tourism indicators

First quarter 2007

Tourism spending in Canada increased during the first three months of 2007, the 15th consecutive quarterly increase.

Note to readers

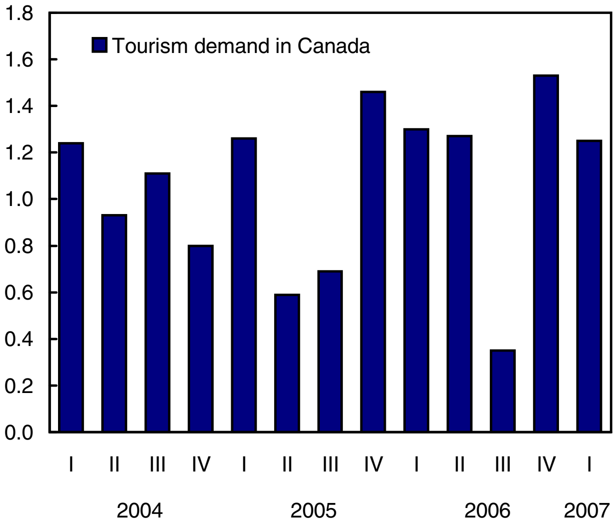
With the first quarter 2007 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), all estimates have been revised from the first quarter of 2001 through to the fourth quarter of 2006. This revision is in accordance with the revision policy established three years ago. More information on the revision can be found in an article published in this issue of the NTI.

In addition, all data series expressed at 1997 prices (i.e., adjusted for inflation) have been rebased to the 2002 reference year. This is in line with the re-referencing of the volume and price estimates in the national income and expenditure accounts published with their first quarter 2007 release. This change affects NTI estimates adjusted for inflation from 1986 to date. The existing CANSIM vector identifiers for the constant price NTI estimates have been retained.

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and GDP are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

Tourism spending up

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



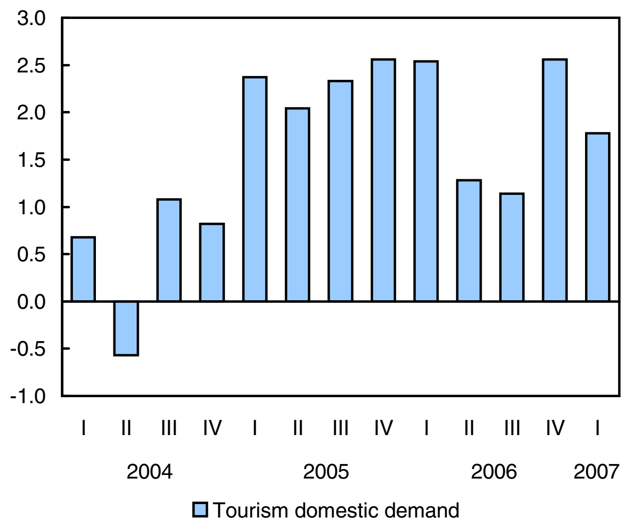
Overall spending on tourism in Canada advanced 1.2% as spending by Canadians continued to climb, while that by international visitors slipped for the third consecutive quarter.

Spending up on tourism at home

Spending by Canadians on tourism in Canada was up 1.8% in the first quarter of 2007, a somewhat slower pace than the 2.6% increase during the last three months of 2006. However, it was the 11th consecutive advance since the second quarter of 2004.

Tourism domestic demand still strong

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Since then, tourism domestic spending has advanced a cumulative 23%. Several factors have contributed to further expansion on the home front, including healthy gains in disposable income, low unemployment and low interest rates.

Canadians accounted for 76.5% of the $17.3 billion in tourism spending in the quarter. This share has increased steadily since the fourth quarter of 2004, when it stood at 69.8%, as a result of continued strength on the domestic front coupled with continued weakness in spending by international visitors.

Continued weakness in spending by international visitors

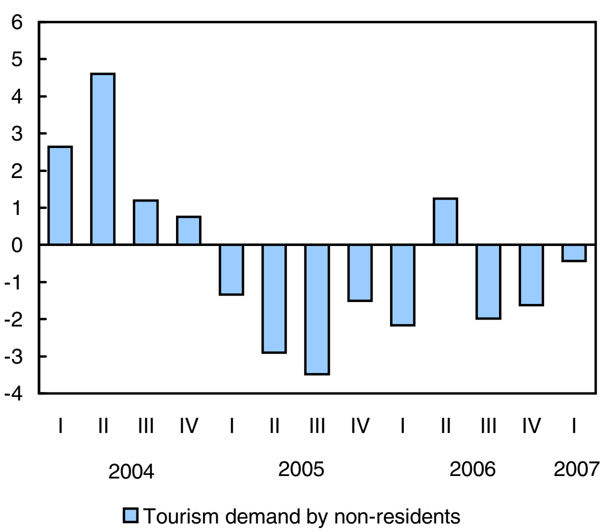
Spending by international visitors continued to show weakness in the first quarter. Non-resident outlays on tourism in Canada have fallen in eight out of the last nine quarters.

Tourism spending by non-residents slipped 0.4%, for a cumulative decrease of 13% since the end of 2004.

The number of travellers to Canada fell 6.7%, as both same-day and overnight travel from the United States turned down sharply. This was the 10th consecutive quarterly decline in visitors from south of the border. The decline brought the number of US visitors to 6.4 million for the quarter, 27% below its level 10 quarters earlier.

Non-resident spending on tourism declines again

% change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



The number of visitors from other countries, who stay longer and spend more on average than US visitors, was up 3.3% for the quarter.

The decline in spending by non-residents was widespread, with the notable exception of air transportation. Spending on accommodation, food and beverage services and other tourism commodities all declined about 1% during the first quarter. Outlays on fuel and vehicle repairs and parts decreased significantly, reflecting less same-day travel from the United States.

Higher spending on air transportation

Tourism spending (by Canadians and non-resident visitors) on air transportation was up 1.6% in the first quarter of 2007. Non-resident outlays rose 4.1%, as more overseas visitors travelled to Canada on Canadian airlines.

Canadians' outlays on airline tickets were up 1.0%, only half the gain of 2.0% in the fourth quarter of 2006. This deceleration reflected slower growth in the number of Canadians travelling by plane to US and overseas destinations.

Overall spending on accommodation services edged up as a 1.0% increase in spending by Canadians was mostly offset by a 1.2% decline in the outlays of non-residents.

Recreation and entertainment services were up 1.3%, as lower spending by international visitors, who contribute over 30% to the total, was more than made up by higher spending by Canadians.

Tourism GDP rising in tandem with the rest of the economy

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 1.1% in the first quarter of 2007, just ahead of the 0.9% pace posted for the economy as a whole.

The strength came from the transportation industry and other tourism industries (recreation and entertainment and travel agent services) as well as other non-tourism industries.

Employment attributable to tourism rose 0.8% between January and March 2007, largely the result of gains in air transportation jobs. Job losses were recorded in other transportation industries, accommodation services and travel agent services.

Looking ahead

Economic indicators remain positive for the tourism industry. According to the latest results from the Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industries, the outlook of Canadian hoteliers for the second quarter is much better than in the first. Expectations for number of room nights booked, occupancy rates, number of business travellers, average daily room rates and number of hours worked are all positive.

On the international front, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) composite leading indicators for April indicate that moderate economic expansion lies ahead for OECD countries. An expansion is foreseen for the United States, Canada, France and the United Kingdom, while the outlook for Japan, Germany and Italy is less positive. The latest indicators for major non-OECD countries point to continued growth in China, India and Brazil, but a weaker outlook for Russia.

On the currency front, the Canadian dollar appreciated against several key currencies including the US dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen, the Chinese yuan, the Mexican peso and the UK pound in April and May 2007. An appreciation of the Canadian dollar makes it more expensive to visit Canada, and cheaper for Canadians to travel outside the country.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The first quarter 2007 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) 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 the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	$ millions at 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,653	15,852	15,907	16,150	16,351	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,974	4,023	3,944	3,880	3,863	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	11,679	11,829	11,963	12,270	12,488	1.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,600	5,771	5,783	5,898	5,956	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,126	1,130	1,092	1,069	1,076	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	4,473	4,641	4,690	4,829	4,880	1.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,605	2,609	2,603	2,632	2,639	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	979	990	966	942	931	-1.2
Tourism domestic demand	1,626	1,619	1,637	1,690	1,707	1.0
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,195	2,201	2,236	2,282	2,298	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	607	623	619	611	605	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,587	1,579	1,617	1,671	1,693	1.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,557	2,575	2,584	2,615	2,683	2.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	500	511	500	495	490	-0.9
Tourism domestic demand	2,056	2,064	2,085	2,120	2,193	3.4
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,697	2,696	2,701	2,723	2,774	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	760	770	767	763	760	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,936	1,926	1,934	1,959	2,014	2.8

National tourism indicators

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,287	16,760	16,809	16,904	17,252	2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,098	4,203	4,126	4,047	4,051	0.1
Tourism domestic demand	12,189	12,557	12,683	12,857	13,201	2.7
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,864	6,201	6,174	6,125	6,261	2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,136	1,162	1,123	1,085	1,089	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	4,728	5,039	5,051	5,040	5,172	2.6
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,615	2,660	2,659	2,696	2,754	2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	982	1,009	986	965	971	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,633	1,651	1,673	1,731	1,783	3.0
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,429	2,445	2,480	2,541	2,575	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	672	691	687	680	678	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,757	1,753	1,793	1,861	1,897	1.9
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,639	2,673	2,701	2,742	2,805	2.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	535	548	538	535	533	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	2,104	2,125	2,164	2,207	2,273	3.0
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,739	2,781	2,795	2,799	2,857	2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	772	793	793	781	781	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,968	1,988	2,002	2,018	2,076	2.9

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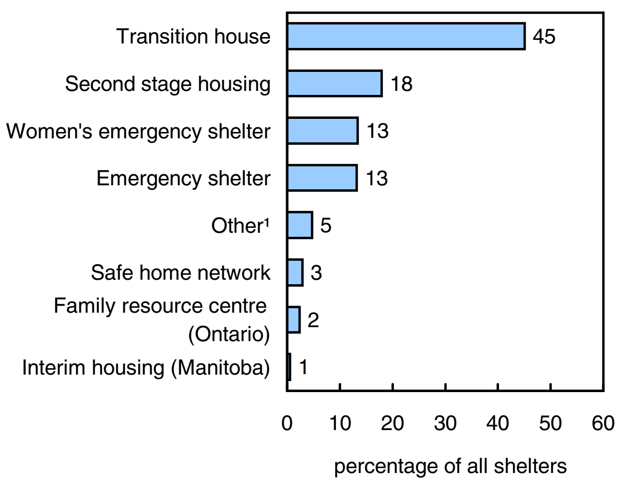
Shelters for abused women

2005/2006

Between April 1, 2005 and March 31, 2006, nearly 106,000 women and children were admitted to shelters, most often to escape abuse, according to a new report. While the number of women admitted to shelters to escape abuse has stayed relatively stable during the past nine years, the number of children has fallen substantially.

Children accounted for 41% of these admissions in 2006, compared with 49% in 1998, when Statistics Canada first began collecting these data, the report showed.

Transition homes and emergency-type facilities are the most common types of shelters available for abused women



1. 'Other' includes all other facilities not otherwise classified. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

The report is based on data from the latest Transition Home Survey (THS), a national survey of residential facilities providing shelter to abused women and their children. The survey, conducted every two years, provides information on the facilities, their services and a snapshot of the clients they serve.

Between 1998 and 2006, admissions of women were relatively stable, declining 3%. However, in 2006 admissions for children fell 4% from 2004 levels and were 25% below the counts in 1998.

The report cited factors that might account for the decline among children, including decreases in the representation of children in the population as a whole. In addition, increased use of emergency-type facilities, some of which have fewer services targeting children, may have contributed to this decline.

During the nine-year period, the number of shelters in Canada increased from 470 to 553. Nearly half of these shelters were transition homes.

However, there has been a decline in the number of transition homes, from 296 in 1998 to fewer than 250 in 2006. At the same time, the number of emergency-type facilities, including women's emergency centres and general emergency shelters, almost tripled, from about 50 to nearly 150. Emergency-type facilities usually provide short-term refuge, typically not beyond a few days.

The survey also captured information on the characteristics of the women and children staying in shelters on a specific "snapshot day," in this case April 19, 2006.

On this date, nearly 4,000 women and 3,500 children stayed in shelters across Canada. About three-quarters of these women were fleeing abuse, frequently from a common-law partner or spouse. Women also stayed in shelters for reasons other than abuse, including housing problems, mental health issues and addictions.

For almost 4 in 10 women in shelters on this date, it was not their first time there.

About 1 shelter in 5 had to refer women and children elsewhere on "snapshot day" because they were unable to accommodate everybody who sought assistance.

In total, more than 300 women and 200 children were turned away, most often because the facility had reached its capacity.

Available on CANSIM: tables 256-0013, 256-0014, 256-0015 and 256-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3328.

The *Juristat*: "Canada's Shelters for Abused Women, 2005/2006," Vol. 27, no. 4, (85-002-XIE, free) and *Transition Homes in Canada: National, Provincial and Territorial Fact Sheets, 2005/2006* (85-404-XWE, free) are now available from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Crime and justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, $11/$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

April 2007 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales in the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.3 billion in April, a 1.9% increase over April 2006 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 restaurants (+2.3%). Sales for full service restaurants increased by 1.5%. These two sectors accounted for more than 85% of industry sales in April. Food service contractors saw sales increase by 11.3%. That sector accounted for more than 6% industry sales in April.

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 of this release, or to obtain more information about the redesign of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	April 2006[r]	March 2007[r]	April 2007[p]	April 2006 to April 2007
	Not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,232,896**	**3,397,041**	**3,293,279**	**1.9**
Full-service restaurants	1,487,016	1,562,774	1,508,965	1.5
Limited-service restaurants	1,278,106	1,323,908	1,307,252	2.3
Food service contractors	180,316	229,463	200,777	11.3
Social and mobile caterers	62,574	64,932	63,381	1.3
Drinking places	224,884	215,964	212,904	-5.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,155	34,663	32,194	0.1
Prince Edward Island	10,567	11,203	10,615	0.5
Nova Scotia	74,279	72,922	70,049	-5.7
New Brunswick	54,143	54,748	52,072	-3.8
Quebec	669,351	647,518	662,014	-1.1
Ontario	1,262,706	1,324,789	1,289,351	2.1
Manitoba	79,638	85,063	80,023	0.5
Saskatchewan	83,286	90,139	86,277	3.6
Alberta	412,066	486,169	450,876	9.4
British Columbia	545,973	578,296	549,602	0.7
Yukon	2,298	2,981	2,807	22.2
Northwest Territories	6,068	8,236	7,129	17.5
Nunavut	366	315	270	-26.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

April 2007

The index for commercial computers decreased 0.3% from March to 34.9 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers also declined, dropping 2.6% to 14.9.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.2% to 53.8 and printer prices remained unchanged at 48.3.

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

May 2007

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data is available upon request only. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2007
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 2007, Vol. 21, no. 4
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: Rural-Urban Differences Across Canada's Watersheds, 2001, Vol. 7, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-006-XWE
(free).

Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics CD-ROM, 2007
Catalogue number 21F0001XCB ($250).

Exports by Commodity, April 2007, Vol. 64, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-004-XCB ($40/$387).

Exports by Commodity, April 2007, Vol. 64, no. 4
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Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 4
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 27, no. 4
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Transition Homes in Canada: National, Provincial and Territorial Fact Sheets, 2005/2006
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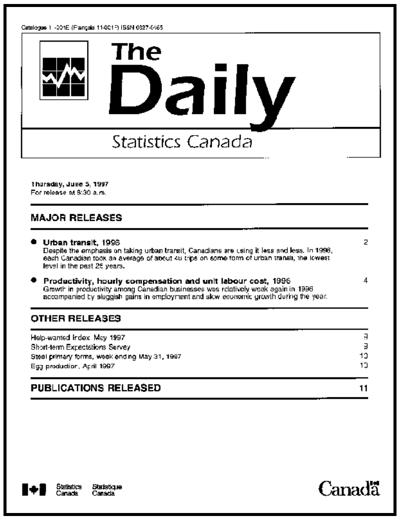

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Release dates: July 2007

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Release date	Title	Reference period
5	**Real GDP and the Purchasing Power of Provincial Output**	
5	**Building permits**	May 2007
6	**Labour Force Survey**	June 2007
10	**Health Reports: Work Injuries**	2007
11	**Households and the Environment Survey**	2006
11	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	Second quarter 2007
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	May 2007
12	**New Housing Price Index**	May 2007
13	**EnviroStats**	2006
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 2007
16	**New motor vehicle sales**	May 2007
17	**2006 Census: Age and sex**	Census Year 2006
18	**Consumer Price Index**	June 2007
18	**Crime Statistics**	2006
18	**Leading indicators**	June 2007
19	**Wholesale trade**	May 2007
19	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	May 2007
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	May 2007
24	**Retail trade**	May 2007
24	**Employment insurance**	May 2007
25	**Retailers Competing for Market Share: 2006 in Review**	2006
26	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	May 2007
27	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	July 2007
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	June 2007
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	May 2007