



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 2007

2

In July, the motor vehicle industry contributed to a rebound in manufacturing shipments, following a sharp drop in June.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, second quarter 2007

6

Labour productivity in the Canadian business sector rose 0.2% between April and June, down from the sharp gain (+0.7%) over the first three months of the year. Unit labour costs increased 1.0%.

Canadian Business Patterns, June 2007

10

E-STAT: An interactive tool about society and the economy in Canada

10

New products

11

Release dates: September 17 to 21

13

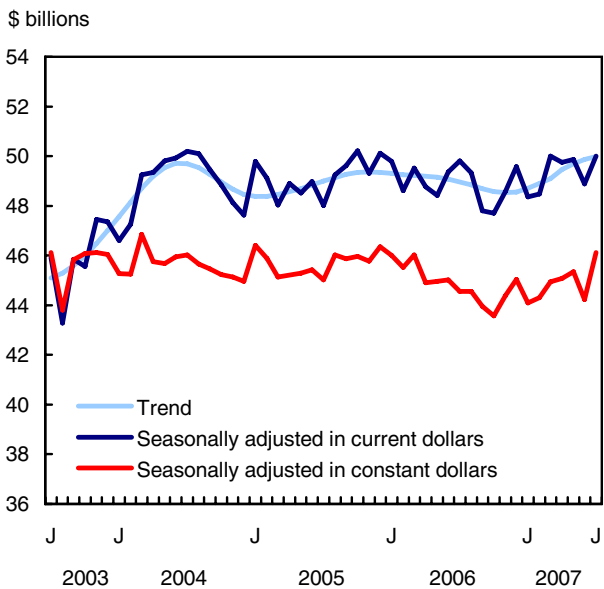


Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing July 2007

Manufacturing shipments rebounded from a sharp 2.0% drop in June, gaining 2.3% to \$50.0 billion in July, the highest level since March. Most of the strength in July came from a return to more normal shipment levels by motor vehicle manufacturers following a sharp decrease in June.

Factory shipments rebound after a weak June



Manufacturing shipments have been heavily influenced by fluctuations in the transportation equipment industry over the past several months. Excluding the motor vehicle and parts industries, shipments advanced 0.4% in July for the fifth gain in the last six months.

Using constant dollars, which take price fluctuations into account, the volume of manufacturing shipments increased 4.3% to \$46.1 billion. This was the eighth increase in the past ten months, pushing the volume of shipments to the highest level since December 2005. Additionally, the 4.3% jump was the largest increase in almost four years.

Although the bulk of the increase in July came from transportation equipment manufacturers, on an industry-by-industry basis, 12 of the 21 manufacturing

Note to readers

Beginning with the August 2007 reference month (October 16 release), Statistics Canada will publish revised estimates for sales of goods manufactured (formerly referred to as "shipments"), inventories and orders obtained from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (MSM). The estimates will be revised back to January 2004 for unadjusted data, and back to January 2002 for seasonally adjusted data.

The revised estimates will be based on a new sample of respondents. It is common practice within many business surveys programs for the sample to be periodically refreshed so that it and the target population can be closely aligned, and so that respondent burden can be minimized.

For the MSM, the total sample size remained at about 10,500 establishments, but nearly one-half of the establishments were rotated out of the sample in order to avoid long-term respondent fatigue. The estimates derived from the refreshed sample will be linked at a detailed level in order to prevent data breaks and ensure the continuity of the time series.

industries increased in July, representing about 63% of total shipments.

Durable goods manufacturers reported a 3.7% increase in shipments, the first increase in four months. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the gains. Shipments of non-durable goods were up 0.7%, gaining for the fifth time in six months as petroleum and coal shipments resumed their upward march.

New orders advanced for the first time in three months, gaining 3.2% and jumping to a record high in July. Unfilled factory orders continued to mount, increasing 2.9% compared to June.

Motor vehicle industry bounces back

The motor vehicle industry rebounded 17.6% in July to levels more in line with norms and that more properly reflect timing shifts associated with summer plant shutdowns. Over the first seven months of 2007, motor vehicle shipments were 0.7% higher than in the same period in 2006.

Petroleum and coal product manufacturers reported a 3.2% increase in shipments in July. This was the fifth increase in the past six months, and brought shipments to the highest level since August 2006. After weakening in the second half of 2006, petroleum and coal shipments have been trending upwards throughout 2007.

On the down side, primary metal shipments lost ground for the second time in three months,

dropping 2.6%. Prices dropped 3.8%, plus a labour dispute at a major primary metal factory, though resolved by the end of the month, negatively impacted shipments in July.

Ontario leads rebound in July

Provincial manufacturing results were evenly split between gains and losses in July. However, the resurgence in Ontario's transportation equipment industry helped to pull shipments up as a whole.

Ontario reported a strong 5.2% jump in shipments after decreasing 3.9% in June. The transportation industry, which accounts for over 30% of Ontario's manufacturing base, rebounded 14.6% in July following three months of decline capped by a 9.5% plunge in June. Nine of Canada's top ten motor vehicle manufacturers are located in Ontario.

Manufacturing shipments, provinces and territories

	June 2007 ^r	July 2007 ^p	June to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	48,888	50,008	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	317	278	-12.3
Prince Edward Island	132	125	-5.3
Nova Scotia	800	805	0.6
New Brunswick	1,334	1,409	5.6
Quebec	11,925	11,776	-1.3
Ontario	23,032	24,219	5.2
Manitoba	1,339	1,346	0.5
Saskatchewan	890	878	-1.3
Alberta	5,630	5,705	1.3
British Columbia	3,479	3,461	-0.5
Yukon	2	2	-2.3
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	6	3	-52.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

Some of the gains in Ontario were offset by a downturn in neighbouring Quebec. Shipments decreased for a third consecutive month, giving up most of the gains reported earlier in the year. Quebec's shipments of transportation equipment did not experience the same rebound as those in Ontario, dropping 3.5% for the third decrease in four months.

Primary metal manufacturers in Quebec also reported poor shipment results in July, down 8.0%. A month-long strike at a major plant, combined with a 3.8% drop in primary metal prices, were leading contributors to this decline.

Newfoundland and Labrador reported a sharp 12.3% drop in shipments in July, largely due to a sizeable 42.1% downturn by food manufacturers. Seafood product preparation and packaging

manufacturers led the decline in the province's food industry. Despite July's overall drop, provincial shipments were 50.5% higher than a year ago.

Unfilled orders continue to surge

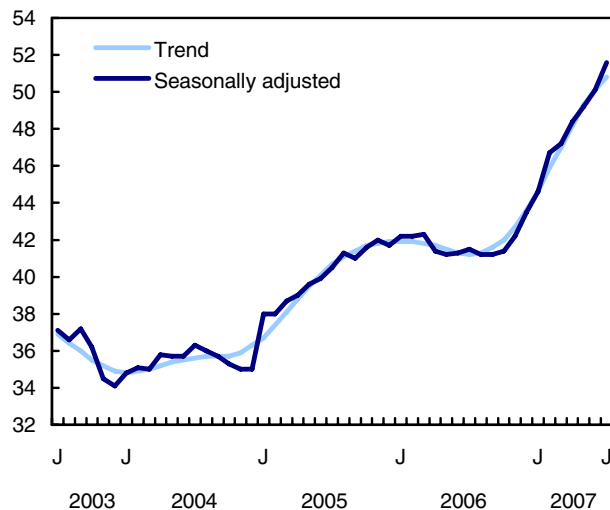
Unfilled orders gained 2.9% to \$51.6 billion in July, for a 10th consecutive monthly increase. The trend for unfilled orders has been steadily improving since last summer, which was preceded by a one-year period of relative stability. Unfilled orders may be considered an indicator for future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

Aerospace products and parts, due to the long-term nature of manufacturing in this industry, accounted for about 44% of total unfilled orders and continued to lead the upward march in July. Aerospace product manufacturers reported a 4.3% or \$930 million increase in unfilled orders, largely due to continued demand for regional jets and turboprops. Unfilled orders in the aerospace industry have increased a substantial 60.6% compared to July 2006.

Excluding aerospace products and parts, unfilled orders increased a more modest 1.8% compared to June, and 6.0% compared to July 2006. Miscellaneous manufacturers reported a 26.6% surge in unfilled orders in July, largely because of strength in medical equipment and supplies as well as jewellery and silverware manufacturing. Computer and electronics manufacturers (+3.6%) and machinery manufacturers (+1.9%) also reported a rise in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers see continued gains in unfilled orders

\$ billions



New orders jump to record level

After two months of losses, new orders increased 3.2%, reaching an all-time high of \$51.4 billion in July.

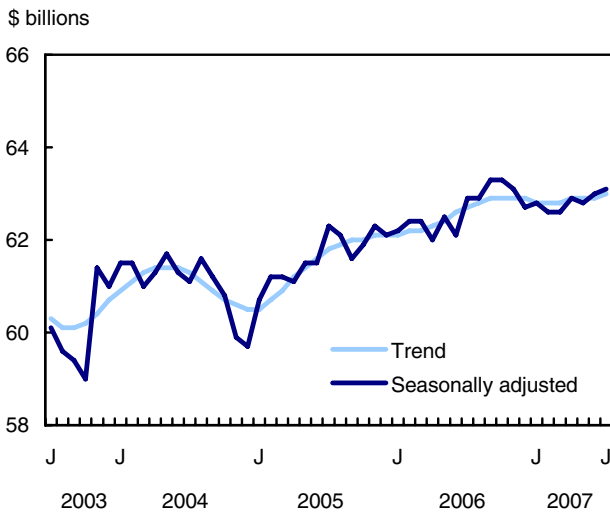
The transportation equipment industry provided most of the boost to new orders in July. Motor vehicle manufacturers saw a 17.8% jump, and aerospace products and parts manufacturers were up 13.1%. As a whole, new orders in the transportation equipment manufacturing industry were up 9.4% or \$888 million. Computer and electronic product manufacturers also surged 20.9% or \$284 million.

Primary metal was one of the few industries with new orders dropping, losing 2.2% or \$98 million compared to June.

Inventory levels increase slightly

Inventory levels edged up 0.2% to \$63.1 billion in July. The increase was due to a 1.5% jump in raw material inventories, as both goods-in-process and finished-product inventories were drawn down during the month. After increasing slowly throughout 2006, inventories have remained fairly stable during 2007, increasing only 0.4% since the start of the year.

Manufacturers' inventory levels edge up



Only 10 of 21 industries reported an increase in their inventories in July, led by a 5.3% gain in the petroleum and coal industry. Inventory levels in this industry have increased 20% since December 2006.

Chemical manufacturers also reported rising inventories (+1.6%) in July. These inventories rose for

five consecutive months, largely due to pharmaceutical manufacturers who introduced a number of new product lines over the past year.

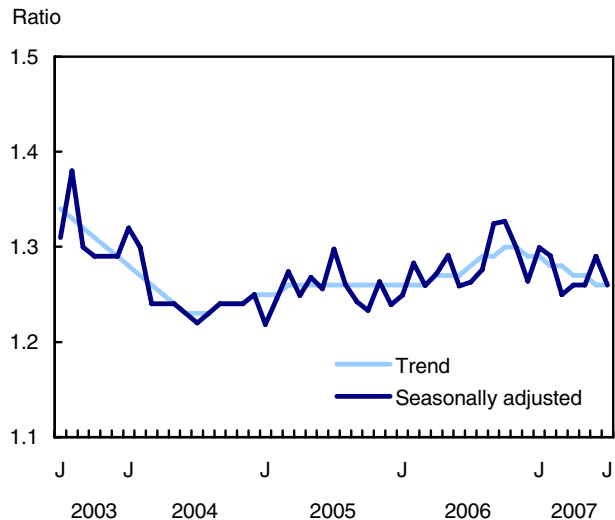
Primary metal manufacturers offset some of the increases, reporting lower inventories for the fourth time in the past five months. Inventory levels peaked at almost \$7 billion in December 2006, before tapering off to \$6.6 billion in July.

Inventory-to-shipment ratio down as shipments rebound

With shipments rebounding following the drop in June and inventory levels remaining fairly steady, the inventory-to-shipment ratio decreased in July to 1.26. With the exception of the blip in June (1.29), the inventory-to-shipment ratio has been steady at 1.26 since April.

The inventory-to-shipment ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if shipments were to remain at their current level.

Inventory-to-shipment ratio back down



Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

All data are benchmarked to the 2004 Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging.

Data from the August Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on October 16.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca).

about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-4317, elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio		
	Seasonally adjusted										
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change			
July 2006	49,805	0.9	62,898	1.2	41,485	0.5	49,992	1.0	1.26		
August 2006	49,326	-1.0	62,935	0.1	41,207	-0.7	49,048	-1.9	1.28		
September 2006	47,791	-3.1	63,302	0.6	41,202	0.0	47,786	-2.6	1.32		
October 2006	47,701	-0.2	63,303	0.0	41,403	0.5	47,903	0.2	1.33		
November 2006	48,703	2.1	63,370	0.1	42,192	1.9	49,493	3.3	1.30		
December 2006	49,572	1.8	62,652	-1.1	43,523	3.2	50,976	3.0	1.26		
January 2007	48,368	-2.4	62,840	0.3	44,633	2.6	49,478	-2.9	1.30		
February 2007	48,480	0.2	62,626	-0.3	46,705	4.6	50,552	2.2	1.29		
March 2007	50,008	3.2	62,577	-0.1	47,185	1.0	50,487	-0.1	1.25		
April 2007	49,748	-0.5	62,909	0.5	48,370	2.5	50,933	0.9	1.26		
May 2007	49,861	0.2	62,771	-0.2	49,163	1.6	50,654	-0.5	1.26		
June 2007	48,888	-2.0	62,993	0.4	50,112	1.9	49,836	-1.6	1.29		
July 2007	50,008	2.3	63,117	0.2	51,550	2.9	51,446	3.2	1.26		

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
July 2006	42,448	1.2	59,959	0.8	38,988	0.7	42,715	1.1
August 2006	42,103	-0.8	60,119	0.3	38,965	-0.1	42,080	-1.5
September 2006	40,959	-2.7	60,394	0.5	39,271	0.8	41,265	-1.9
October 2006	40,996	0.1	60,345	-0.1	39,860	1.5	41,585	0.8
November 2006	41,217	0.5	60,483	0.2	40,869	2.5	42,225	1.5
December 2006	41,538	0.8	59,872	-1.0	42,317	3.5	43,063	2.0
January 2007	40,988	-1.3	59,980	0.2	43,329	2.4	42,001	-2.5
February 2007	41,029	0.1	59,818	-0.3	45,486	5.0	43,185	2.8
March 2007	41,983	2.3	59,818	0.0	46,070	1.3	42,568	-1.4
April 2007	42,470	1.2	60,139	0.5	47,206	2.5	43,605	2.4
May 2007	42,724	0.6	60,087	-0.1	47,973	1.6	43,491	-0.3
June 2007	42,465	-0.6	60,229	0.2	48,942	2.0	43,434	-0.1
July 2007	42,622	0.4	60,378	0.2	50,398	3.1	44,078	1.5

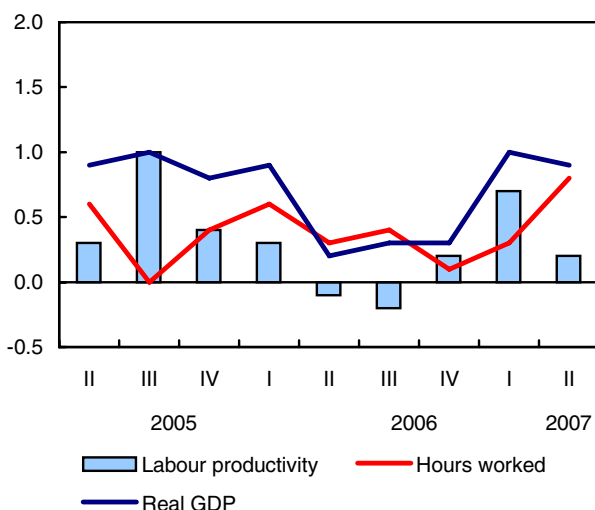
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Second quarter 2007

Labour productivity in the Canadian business sector grew moderately (+0.2%) between April and June, following the strong gain (+0.7%) in the first three months of the year.

Productivity growth in Canada's business sector slows

Quarterly % change



This slowing in productivity in the second quarter was directly attributable to an acceleration in hours worked that were dedicated to production. Hours worked for businesses increased at more than double the pace in the second quarter than in the first. At the same time, the pace of economic growth remained about the same.

In the United States, labour productivity among American businesses surged 0.9% between April and June after edging forward (+0.1%) in the first three months of the year. This was its strongest performance since the third quarter of 2005, when the indicator reached 1.2%. The recovery in American productivity in the second quarter reflected a notable acceleration in economic activity.

On a quarterly basis, labour productivity growth in Canada and the United States has been very volatile, but on average these indicators have evolved at a similar pace since the third quarter of 2004.

Note to readers

This release contains a brief analysis of detailed data on labour productivity growth and other related variables. A more thorough analysis, including additional charts and tables, is available in the Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review.

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked. Businesses make productivity gains when their production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to this production. Rising productivity over time generally contributes to a higher standard of living. For more information, consult The Canadian Productivity Review: Productivity Performance in Canada.

The term "productivity" herein refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

For more information about the productivity program, see the National Economic Accounts module accessible from the home page of our website. You can also order a copy of a technical note on the quarterly estimates of productivity by contacting Client Services (productivity.measures@statcan.ca).

Revisions

With this release, Canadian estimates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2007 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2006 at the industry level.

In the United States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made revisions to its labour productivity estimates for the years 2004 to 2006, incorporating recent revisions to the US National Accounts by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In Canada, the increase in the number of hours worked between April and June was concentrated in full-time work, which led to a 0.3% increase in hours per job. Hours per job declined during the two previous quarters.

Growth in output comparable, but labour market more dynamic in Canada

Productivity in the United States and Canada moved in opposite directions in the second quarter compared with the first. While second-quarter productivity growth in Canada cooled, it heated up sharply south of the border.

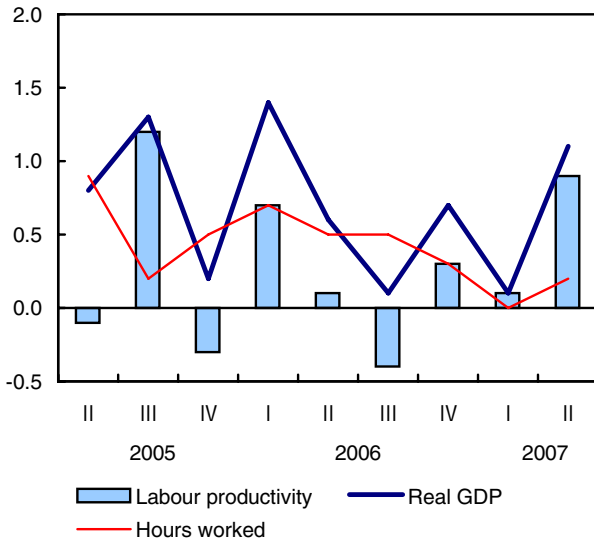
In Canada, economic output among businesses recorded a second consecutive quarter of strong growth (+0.9%). Driven by rising incomes, personal expenditure on goods and services continued to sustain economic activity. Spending accelerated to 1.2%, led by a pick-up in consumer outlays on durable goods.

Production rose at a comparable pace among Canadian and American businesses between April and June. However, after stagnating in the previous quarter, economic activity in the US business sector

rose strongly (+1.1%)—the strongest since the first three months of 2006. This rebound helped American businesses achieve better productivity gains than those in Canada.

US productivity rebounds strongly

Quarterly % change



The rebound in American gross domestic product (GDP) growth is essentially attributed to the strong recovery in net exports (exports minus imports of goods and services) and the acceleration in business investments (mainly in infrastructure investment).

Unlike in previous quarters, consumer spending played a very small part in American GDP growth. The slowdown in consumer spending occurred amidst high gasoline prices and a continued slowing in the housing market.

Differences in labour market performance in both countries also played a role in the faster productivity growth among American businesses. In Canada, the growth in economic activity was accompanied by a more dynamic labour market.

Hours worked devoted to production in Canadian businesses grew 0.8% in the second quarter, more than twice as fast as the 0.3% rise in the first quarter.

Full-time work was the main component in the increase in hours worked between April and June. The rise in hours worked in the second quarter was concentrated in administration and support services, accommodation and food services and other commercial services, where productivity levels are relatively low.

By comparison, hours worked in American companies rose only 0.2% in the second quarter, after remaining unchanged in the first three months of the year.

Canadian businesses watch their competitiveness weaken as the loonie soars

As with productivity in the second quarter, the United States had an advantage over Canada in terms of unit labour costs, particularly when exchange rate appreciation is taken into consideration.

Unit labour cost, a measure of the cost of wages and benefits of workers per unit of economic output, once again rose more in Canada than in the United States between April and June, when measured in their respective national currencies.

The cost of labour per unit of production for Canadian companies was up 1.0% in the second quarter, following a 1.1% increase in the previous quarter. This slight slowdown in unit labour cost in Canada observed over the April-June period is attributable to the strong deceleration in the increase in hourly wages, which fell from 1.8% in the first quarter to 1.1% in the second quarter.

Since the third quarter of 2006, the growth in this indicator has been at or above 1.0%. The increase in labour compensation during the first two quarters of 2007 stems, in part, from pay equity payments in Quebec and special contributions to the Newfoundland and Labrador pension fund.

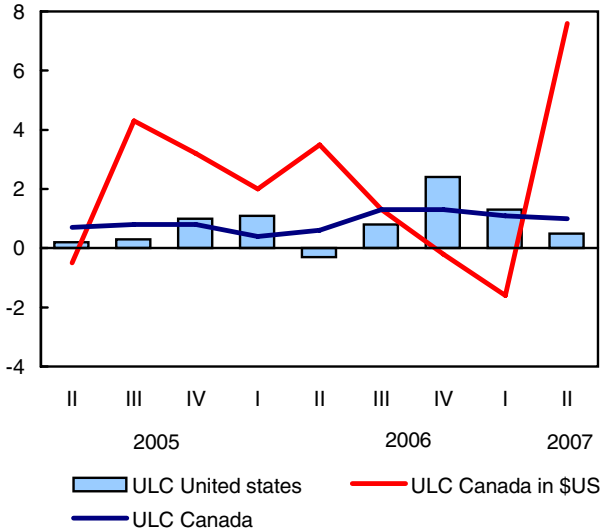
Since 2006, these payments have had a significant effect on unit labour cost. Excluding these special payments, unit labour cost for the overall economy increased 0.9% and 1.0% in the first and second quarters, respectively.

For American businesses, unit labour costs were up only 0.5% in the second quarter, decelerating from 1.3% in the first quarter and 2.4% in the last quarter of 2006. In the meantime, hourly compensation in the United States

picked up, in the second quarter at the same rate as in the first (+1.3%), considerably slower than in the last quarter of 2006 (+2.8%).

Canadian unit labour costs in US \$ leaps sharply

Quarterly % change



The competitive position of American businesses looked even better when the unit labour cost was adjusted for the exchange rate. The loonie rose sharply (+6.3%) over the American greenback in the second quarter, following two quarters of depreciation. The strength of the Canadian dollar in the second quarter led to a 7.6% jump in the Canadian unit labour cost in US dollars after two quarters of decline.

Despite this deterioration in cost competitiveness, exports of Canadian goods and services still rebounded 0.7% in the second quarter, following a mere 0.2% rise in the first three months of 2007. Canadian businesses capitalized on the dollar's strength by investing in machinery and equipment, boosting their acquisitions in this area 1.5% between April and June, after allowing them to fall in the first quarter.

Downward revisions in productivity growth in the US for each of the three previous years

The United States recently revised their estimates on labour productivity in the business sector. The data released today incorporate these revisions to the American data that affected the GDP between 2004 and 2006. The latest revisions for

Canada's four-year GDP are available in *The Daily* on June 12, 2007.

Overall, the American data revisions lowered the annual rate of growth in American labour productivity for each of the three previous years (2004 to 2006). Throughout this period, American business productivity grew 2.0% on average, or 0.3 percentage points less than previously estimated.

For 2006, US productivity growth was revised downward from 1.7% to 1.0%, a rate now identical to that in Canada during the same year. With these revised data, productivity growth has been on average similar in both countries since the third quarter of 2004—a marked improvement in Canada's case.

Comparison of annual labour productivity growth in the business sector before and after revision

	Canada		United States	
	Before revision		After revision	
	annual % change			
1981 to 2006	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
1981 to 2000	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
2000 to 2006	1.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
2003	0.3	3.8	3.8	3.8
2004	0.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
2005	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
2006	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0

Source: US data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and Costs - Second quarter 2007*, published in *NEWS*, September 6.

However, the revisions had almost no medium-term impact on previous estimates. Between 2000 and 2006, annual average growth in American productivity was revised downward, from 2.9% to 2.7%. Despite this revision, the growth in American productivity remained almost three times higher than that in Canada, which came to 1.0% for the same period.

During this period, GDP growth was similar on both sides of the border, but hours worked rose much more in Canada. More precisely, the annual average growth in GDP was 2.5% for Canada and 2.6% south of the border. On the other hand, hours worked increased an average of 1.5% per year in Canada while they declined 0.1% south of the border over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

A more comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the second quarter 2007 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (13-010-XWE, free), which is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Third quarter data for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on December 13.

To order data or obtain general information, send an e-mail to the following address: productivity.measures@statcan.ca. For more

information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3618; maynard@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Real GDP	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9
Hours worked	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Hourly compensation	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.1
Unit labour cost	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Exchange rate ¹	1.4	-3.3	-2.4	-1.5	-2.8	-0.1	1.6	2.8	-6.3
Unit labour cost in US\$	-0.5	4.3	3.2	2.0	3.5	1.3	-0.2	-1.6	7.6
United States²									
Labour productivity	-0.1	1.2	-0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Real GDP	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1
Hours worked	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Hourly compensation	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.7	-0.1	0.4	2.8	1.3	1.3
Unit labour cost	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	-0.3	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.5
% change from previous year									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9
Real GDP	3.0	1.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.5
Hours worked	1.6	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6
Hourly compensation	1.5	2.6	2.4	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.7
Unit labour cost	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.8
Exchange rate	1.3	-10.8	-7.1	-6.9	-6.4	-6.7	-2.8	1.4	-2.2
Unit labour cost in US\$	-1.3	15.0	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	6.8	2.9	7.1
United States²									
Labour productivity	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
Real GDP	1.5	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.0
Hours worked	-2.5	-0.7	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.1
Hourly compensation	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	4.4	5.9
Unit labour cost	-0.5	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	4.1	4.3	5.1

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the US dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.

2. US data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and Costs: Second quarter 2007 published in NEWS, September 6.

Canadian Business Patterns

June 2007

The CD-ROM, *Canadian Business Patterns*, provides counts of active establishments by various geography levels, industry classifications and employment sizes.

This product was compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information on the Canadian business population.

Nationally, 2,405,455 active establishments were recorded for June 2007. Data from the June 2007 Canadian Business Patterns (CBP) are now available on CD-ROM. They are presented by the 2001 Standard Geographical Classification, the 2007 North American Industry Classification System, and by employment categories.

Note that the Standard Industrial Classification is no longer available in the CBP tables.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

The June 2007 edition of the CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* (61F0040XCB) is now available. The cost varies between \$150 and \$2,000 depending on the number of tables or cells requested. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this

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18	Canadian social trends	1971 to 2001
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