



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 25, 2008

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## Releases

<b>Consumer Price Index, December 2007</b>	3
Consumer prices increased 2.4% between December 2006 and December 2007, a slight deceleration from the 12-month change of 2.5% posted in November. Again this month, higher gasoline prices and mortgage interest costs were the main factors driving the increase.	
<b>Study: Canada's bison industry, 2006</b>	8
Pushed close to extinction as the Prairies were plowed, bison are increasingly finding a home on Canadian farms. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of bison on farms increased by more than a third to over 195,000 head, according to a new study.	
Study: The dynamics of housing affordability, 2002 to 2004	10
Study: Immigrants in the hinterlands, 1992 to 2005	11
Sawmills, November 2007	11
Production and disposition of tobacco products, December 2007	11

(continued on page 2)

### Redesign for *Perspectives on Labour and Income*

Today, Statistics Canada launches a redesign of the online monthly edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.

Over the years, Statistics Canada has become a world leader in research and analysis in many areas of social and economic importance, including labour and income trends.

The new design builds on improvements made to Statistics Canada's website. It aims to facilitate access to studies published in *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, as well as the Agency's other information related to labour market and household income issues.

The new *Perspectives on Labour and Income* has several features to help users, including a search function within the periodical; the ability to browse by author, subject or date; and cross links to Statistics Canada's portals on labour and income.

We invite you to check out the new design of the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001-XWE, free) and encourage you to send your comments to the following electronic address ([perspectives@statcan.ca](mailto:perspectives@statcan.ca)).

For more information, please contact Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; [lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.ca](mailto:lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

*The Daily, January 25, 2008*

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<b>New products</b>	13
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<b>Release dates:</b> January 28 to February 1, 2008	15
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## Releases

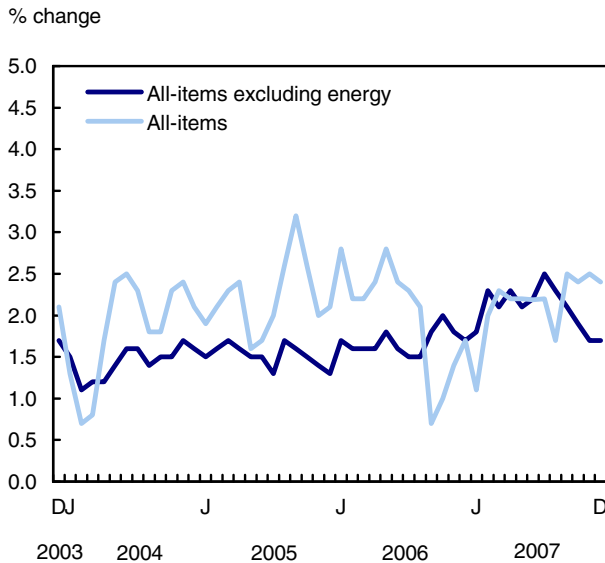
### Consumer Price Index

December 2007

Consumer prices increased 2.4% between December 2006 and December 2007, a slight deceleration from the 12-month change of 2.5% posted in November.

Again this month, higher gasoline prices and mortgage interest costs were the main factors driving the increase.

#### Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



The Bank of Canada's core index, which is used to monitor the inflation control target, rose by only 1.5% in December, the sixth consecutive month in which the index has decelerated. It was the slowest 12-month change in the core index since December 2005.

In December, the strongest upward pressure on the 12-month change in the core index came from homeowners' replacement cost (+4.4%). The decline of prices for motor vehicles (-4.1%) partially offset the impact of this upward pressure.

On a monthly basis, consumer prices edged up 0.1% between November and December after climbing 0.3% during the previous period. The main factor was a deceleration in gasoline prices, which rose only 1.7% in December, a much slower pace than the 4.0% increase recorded the month before.

#### Note to readers

##### A preview of the upcoming changes in the Consumer Price Index program

Statistics Canada makes every effort to maintain and improve the quality of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the goal of facilitating the analysis of inflation, providing relevant and timely information to the public, and enhancing the reliability of consumer price measures.

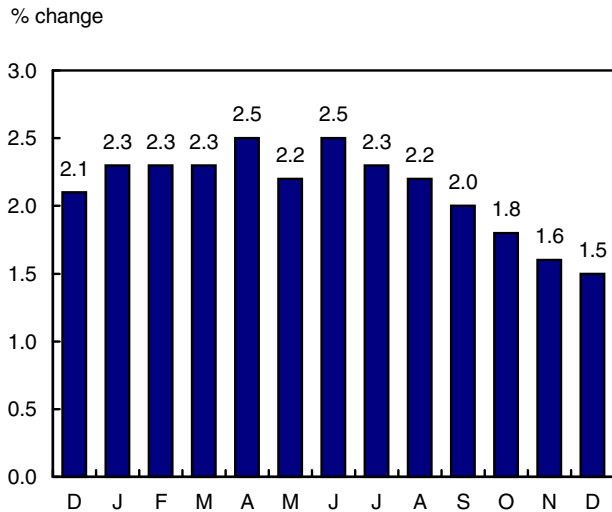
Concepts and methods underlying the CPI conform to the best international practices. They are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that they accurately reflect changes in the economic environment, in technology and in consumer behaviour.

Data sources are also subject to the same kind of review. For example, the CPI basket of goods and services was updated recently to reflect changes in consumer preferences.

In this context, Statistics Canada is announcing plans to enhance several components of the CPI program over the next two years, including home insurance, airfares, Internet service provision, tuition fees, school textbooks, housing, etc. These reviews will be announced and implemented as they occur over the next couple of years.

The core index declined 0.3% between November and December after remaining unchanged the previous period. A decline in clothing prices exerted strong downward pressure.

#### Percentage change in the core Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup> from the corresponding month of the previous year

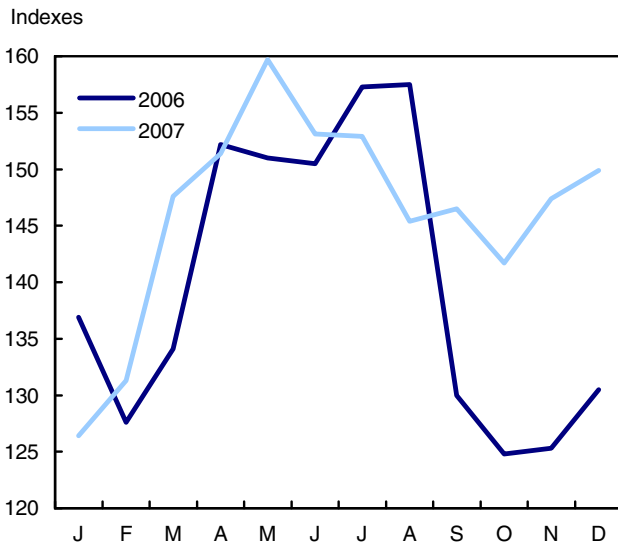


1. Bank of Canada definition.

**12-month change: Another strong increase in gasoline prices**

Gasoline prices again were the main factor behind the 2.4% increase in the 12-month change in the all-items index. Prices at the pump rose 14.9% between December 2006 and December 2007. However, this gain was more moderate than the 12-month change of 17.6% posted during the previous period and consequently had a dampening effect on the all-items index.

**Evolution of the gasoline price index**



Excluding gasoline prices, the all-items index increased only 1.7% during the past 12 months, a growth rate unchanged from November.

The rise in gasoline prices coincided with a significant increase in crude oil prices on international markets. Gasoline prices represent 4.9% of the current Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. They have accounted for a substantial share of the growth in consumer prices since September, reflecting the significant fluctuations in gasoline prices at the pump.

Consumers also paid 27.1% more for heating oil in December 2007 than in December 2006, the biggest increase since October 2005. Higher crude oil prices, falling temperatures and low inventories appeared to have had a combined impact.

Also exerting significant upward pressure on the all-items index were mortgage interest costs, which rose 7.3% in the 12 months preceding December. This was slightly faster than the 7.0% advance in November.

A 4.4% increase in homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the cost of maintaining a housing structure, was also a contributing factor. This component has been decelerating since July 2007. December's increase was the slowest recorded since April 2002.

Over the last six months, the slowdown in homeowners' replacement cost has been especially pronounced in Alberta. In December 2007, this cost rose only 9.0% for Albertans, well below the record gain of 48.6% in September 2006.

In December, Canadians paid 2.7% more for food purchased from restaurants compared with the same month in the previous year. The increase in the price of food they purchased from grocery stores was only 1.1% for the same period. Much of this increase was attributable to the 4.6% rise in bakery product prices, reflecting the sharp rise of the price of wheat on international markets.

A 4.1% decrease in the price for the purchase and lease of motor vehicles mitigated the rise in consumer prices. The particularly strong declines during the past two months were attributable to a continuation of discounts on new 2008 models. Consumers paid relatively less for a number of 2008 models, compared with the price they paid for 2007 models during the same period in 2006.

Lower prices for fresh fruit (-7.2%) and fresh vegetables (-4.7%) played a large role in dampening the rise of food prices. Declines for oranges (-15.8%) and apples (-13.1%) were especially pronounced.

Canadians also enjoyed a 13.7% reduction in prices for computer equipment and supplies and paid 8.0% less for video equipment, thanks to new technologies. The pronounced drop in prices for liquid crystal display (LCD) screens and for laptop computers contributed to these declines.

The price of books and other printed material (excluding textbooks) fell 7.7%. Declines occurred in every province except in Quebec, where the price of this component rose 7.2% and where the market for books differs.

**The provinces: Biggest slowdowns in consumer prices posted in Alberta and Saskatchewan**

On a provincial basis, consumer prices decelerated in Alberta, where the 12-month increase was 4.1% in December compared with 4.7% in November. This slowdown can largely be explained by a 12.5% decline in natural gas prices in December following a 3.2% drop in November.

In Saskatchewan, the increase in consumer prices was 3.7% in December compared with 4.0% in November. A slowdown in homeowners' replacement cost contributed to the deceleration in consumer prices in Saskatchewan. The 12-month increase in homeowners' replacement cost slowed to 41.9% in December, down from the 43.7% rise reported in November. This component exerted the strongest upward pressure.

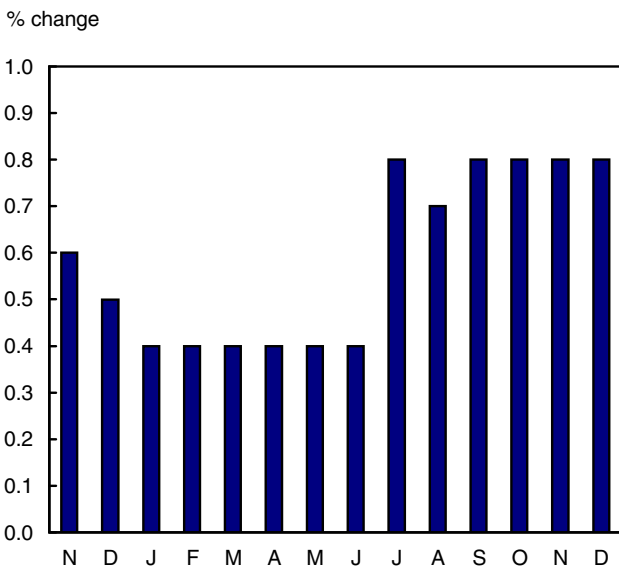
The 12-month increase in consumer prices of 1.2% in British Columbia was the weakest observed since October 2006. Gasoline prices there rose only 6.3%, the slowest gain of any province.

The fastest accelerations in the CPI occurred in Manitoba, where prices in December were up 2.0% compared with 1.7% in November, and in Nova Scotia, where the growth rate rose from 2.8% to 3.1%. In both provinces, the main contributor was a substantial increase in gasoline prices, which rose 16.2% in Manitoba and 14.7% in Nova Scotia.

**Monthly change: Gasoline slows the rise in the all-items index**

The rise in gasoline prices slowed down from 4.0% between October and November to 1.7% between November and December. This deceleration helped slow the increase in the all-items index from 0.3% in November to 0.1% in December. However, gasoline prices were still the main contributor to the monthly increase.

**Percentage change in mortgage interest cost from the previous month**



The second main contributor was a 6.2% increase in prices for air transportation. This component generally rises during this period in the year, but December's rise was the fastest since December 2003. It was mainly attributable to higher prices for transatlantic flights and flights to Asia and the Pacific.

Elsewhere, consumers spent 6.2% more for their fresh vegetables, a typical increase for winter months. The increase in mortgage interest costs remained at 0.8% for the fourth month in a row.

Prices for heating oil and other fuels jumped 9.9%, the fastest monthly growth since September 2005, when Hurricane Katrina disrupted activity in this sector.

Partly offsetting these increases were a 4.7% decline in women's clothing prices and a 3.2% decline in men's, a 2.4% decrease in the cost of traveller accommodation, and a 9.0% decline in the price of books and other printed material (excluding textbooks).

Prices for video equipment continued their downward trend, falling 3.8% between November and December, likely the result of Christmas specials.

**Annual change: Consumer prices rise 2.2% in 2007**

This release provides the annual average movement in components of the CPI for 2007 as a whole. Annual average indexes are calculated by averaging index levels over the 12 months of the calendar year.

Annual averages should not be confused with the 12-month change in the CPI. This compares indexes for a given month to indexes for the same month a year earlier.

For 2007 as a whole, prices rose on average by 2.2%, compared with 2.0% in 2006. The increase in 2003 (+2.8%) was the biggest annual increase since 1991.

**Impact of decline in Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Since the price changes measured by the CPI take into account the value of the consumption taxes paid by Canadians, the one percentage point decrease in the GST announced by the government to take effect in January will have an impact on the CPI in that month.

A rough estimation of this impact is that the rate of change would be lower by 0.6% than it otherwise would have been if the entire amount of the decrease were transferred to consumers through lower prices. To the extent that businesses raise their margins at the same time the impact could be correspondingly less. Also, if some businesses had already reduced their prices in anticipation of the coming GST reduction (e.g. car dealers), the impact in January would also be less.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

The December 2007 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 86, no. 12 (62-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

A paper copy is also available (62-001-XPE, \$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The January 2008 Consumer Price Index will be released on February 19.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

**Consumer Price Index and major components (2002=100)**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	December 2007	November 2007	December 2006	November to December 2007	December 2006 to December 2007
Unadjusted						
					% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>100.00<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Food	17.04	111.7	111.3	109.9	0.4	1.6
Shelter	26.62	119.2	118.8	114.6	0.3	4.0
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	103.5	103.3	102.2	0.2	1.3
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.7	96.4	93.5	-2.8	0.2
Transportation	19.88	117.5	116.7	114.1	0.7	3.0
Health and personal care	4.73	107.7	108.0	106.3	-0.3	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	101.2	102.0	100.1	-0.8	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	126.2	126.5	123.2	-0.2	2.4
All-items (1992=100)		133.3	133.2	130.2	0.1	2.4
<b>Special aggregates</b>						
Goods	48.78	107.4	107.6	106.1	-0.2	1.2
Services	51.22	116.5	116.2	112.6	0.3	3.5
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	109.4	109.6	107.6	-0.2	1.7
Energy	9.38	138.2	136.5	127.1	1.2	8.7
Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) <sup>3</sup>	82.71	110.0	110.3	108.4	-0.3	1.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm>).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
3. The measure of Core CPI excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, please consult the Bank of Canada website (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm>).

**Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit<sup>1</sup>**  
(2002=100)

	December 2007	November 2007	December 2006	November to December 2007	December 2006 to December 2007
	Unadjusted				
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	111.8	111.6	109.3	0.2	2.3
Prince Edward Island	114.7	114.3	111.6	0.3	2.8
Nova Scotia	113.6	113.5	110.2	0.1	3.1
New Brunswick	111.9	111.9	109.1	0.0	2.6
Quebec	111.1	110.8	108.7	0.3	2.2
Ontario	111.1	111.2	108.8	-0.1	2.1
Manitoba	110.9	110.8	108.7	0.1	2.0
Saskatchewan	112.9	113.1	108.9	-0.2	3.7
Alberta	118.9	119.1	114.2	-0.2	4.1
British Columbia	110.1	110.1	108.8	0.0	1.2
Whitehorse	110.6	110.7	106.3	-0.1	4.0
Yellowknife <sup>2</sup>	111.9	110.9	108.4	0.9	3.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	108.7	108.2	105.7	0.5	2.8

1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit .
2. Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife all-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.



## Study: Canada's bison industry

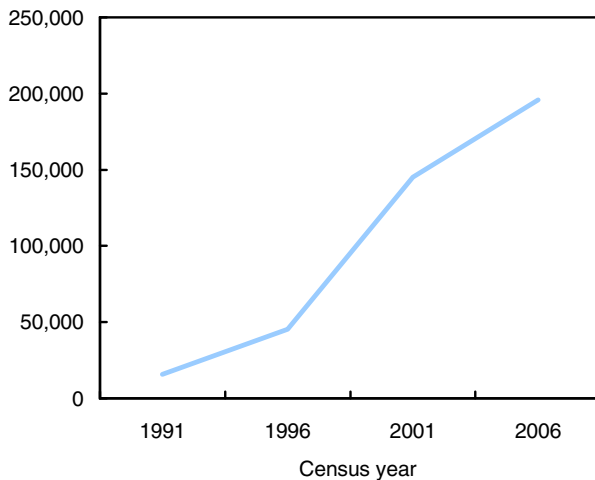
2006

Pushed close to extinction as the Prairies were plowed, bison are increasingly finding a home on Canadian farms.

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of bison on farms increased by more than a third to over 195,000 head, according to a new study, published online today, based on Census of Agriculture data.

### Number of head of bison in Canada

Number of bison's head



The online analytical article, "Bison on the comeback trail," is the second in the series of analytical articles that will make up the 2006 edition of *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance*.

It provides an overview of the sector, tracks the bison industry's growth and analyzes factors underlying its expansion.

Nearly 2,000 farms reported to the 2006 Census of Agriculture that they had a total of 195,728 head of bison on their operations on May 16, 2006, an increase of 34.9% since the previous census in 2001.

The number of farms raising bison increased more than 6.5 times since the 1991 Census. The number of bison continues to increase, responding to rise consumer demand both domestically and internationally.

Bison producers are concentrated in the Western provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—the traditional home of the bison. Less than 5% of producers are in Ontario and the East.

Alberta alone had 49.7% of the herd and 45.8% of the farms. Saskatchewan had the second-largest bison herd (29.3% of the total), followed by Manitoba (10.0%) and British Columbia (6.5%).

The Peace River region in British Columbia and Alberta is one of the country's key bison-producing regions, with 14.4% of the nation's herd.

### Exports of bison meat more than double in five years

The number of bison slaughtered in federally and provincially inspected establishments in Canada climbed from 11,168 in 2001 to 25,613 in 2006.

Exports have also continued to grow. In 2006, exports of bison meat totalled over 2,075,000 kilograms, more than double what they were five years earlier.

Live bison exports have also increased, peaking at 13,255 animals in 2006, when the borders of most countries re-opened after closing in the aftermath of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy crisis.

The report outlines some of the advantages bison have over other livestock. As an indigenous species, bison are naturally adapted to the Canadian climate and are able to survive blustery winter storms and sweltering summer heat.

A particular advantage is the bison's ability to convert lower-protein forages into energy more efficiently than cattle, thereby allowing it to do well on most types of pasture.

However, as the report also notes, the bison diet, like that of cattle, can be supplemented with grain to make them gain weight faster than on a forage-only diet. Adding grain to the diet can also ensure a higher rate of conception in bison cows.

Still, in spite of their presence on Canadian farms, bison are not yet considered domesticated. This can necessitate special handling and care, given the animal's sheer size. A mature bison bull can weigh up to 2,000 pounds, and a bison cow up to 1,100 pounds.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3438.

The analytical article, "Bison on the comeback trail" (96-325-XWE, free), part of the 2006 edition of *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance*, 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 Erik Dorff (613-951-2818), Agriculture Division. □



**Bison**

	May 15, 2001		May 16, 2006	
	farms reporting	number of animals	farms reporting	number of animals
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>145,094</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>195,728</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	1	x	1	x
Nova Scotia	1	x	1	x
New Brunswick	2	x	3	x
Quebec	58	4,192	69	4,322
Ontario	58	3,755	71	4,106
Manitoba	157	13,437	166	19,609
Saskatchewan	562	34,781	597	57,395
Alberta	950	79,731	869	97,366
British Columbia	98	8,964	121	12,656

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act



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## Study: The dynamics of housing affordability

2002 to 2004

Almost 3 out of every 10 Canadians spent more than 30% of household income on shelter at some point between 2002 and 2004, according to a new study. But only slightly less than 1 out of every 10 did so for all three years.

The study, published today in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, also showed that in any one year during this period, only about one-fifth of Canadians surpassed this benchmark.

The study, co-authored by Statistics Canada and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, examined the likelihood of spending 30% or more of household income on shelter, how often this occurs and whether it is occasional or persistent.

Shelter is the biggest expenditure most households make, and its affordability can have an impact on well-being.

The study found that a stable 20% of Canadians lived in households that spend above the affordability benchmark for shelter in any single year.

But when measured over a three-year period, 28% reported living in a household that exceeded the benchmark at least one year, compared with 9% for all three years.

As a result, the study concluded that roughly one-third of those exceeding the benchmark at least once during the study period could be considered to be doing so persistently. The other two-thirds moved in and out of this state.

The households most likely to exceed the benchmark were those with people living alone, female lone parents, renters or immigrants. Geographically, they were most likely to be in Vancouver or Toronto.

Those living in households experiencing some kind of transition between 2002 and 2004 were also more likely to exceed the benchmark at least once. This includes renters who became owners and vice versa, inter-city movers, and those with family changes. Family changes can be due to marriage, divorce, births, deaths, and any other increase or decrease in the composition of the family.

However, those experiencing these transitions may not exceed the benchmark persistently (more study years are needed to obtain definitive results).

The study found that those in lower-income households spent a higher share of their incomes on shelter and were more likely to surpass the benchmark. In fact, over 80% of people in households exceeding the benchmark fell into the bottom 40% of the income distribution.

In contrast, those in households with incomes in the top 40% accounted for only about 7% of people exceeding the benchmark. These people were likely spending more out of choice, not necessity.

The study also found that as household income increased, the turnover or change in those living in households exceeding the benchmark also increased. People with higher incomes did not tend to spend above the benchmark persistently. Instead, new people were entering as others were leaving the group from one year to the next.

As expected, a higher proportion of renters spent above the affordability benchmark. In 2004, roughly one-third of renters, paying either market or subsidized rent, lived in households surpassing the benchmark, compared with less than one-quarter of those in owner-households with mortgages, and 1 in 25 of those without mortgages.

Over the three-year study period, well over 40% of renters exceeded the benchmark at some point, a much higher proportion than for owners.

In addition, 47% of people who lived alone, 57% of female lone-parent families and 54% of immigrants who had lived in Canada for less than 10 years were in households that spent above the benchmark at some point during the entire period.

The corresponding single-year figures for 2004 are: 42% for those living alone, 44% for female lone-parent families, and 38% for immigrants who had lived in Canada for less than 10 years.

Geographically, residents of Vancouver were more likely to live in households exceeding the benchmark. About 44% of them did so at some point during the three-year period.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3701 and 3889.

The article "The dynamics of housing affordability" is now available in the January 2008 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 9, no. 1 (75-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

More detail on this topic can be found in the *Income Research Paper Series*: "The Dynamics of Housing Affordability" (75F0002MIE2008001, free), also released today.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Willa Rea (613-951-1585; [willa.rea@statcan.ca](mailto:willa.rea@statcan.ca)) or Jennifer Yuen (613-951-1701; [jennifer.yuen@statcan.ca](mailto:jennifer.yuen@statcan.ca)), Statistics Canada, or Roberto Figueroa ([rfigueroa@cmhc.ca](mailto:rfigueroa@cmhc.ca)), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. ■

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## Study: Immigrants in the hinterlands

1992 to 2005

Immigrants living in small urban centres and in rural areas tend to achieve economic integration much faster than immigrants living in large urban areas, according to a new study.

The study, published today in *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, shows that the income gap between immigrants and Canadians living in similar areas closed faster over time in smaller centres and rural areas than in large cities.

In very large urban areas, the initial income gap was 37%; after four years, the gap was 22%. In the 12th year, it fell below 10%.

In contrast, in small urban areas the initial gap was only 14%, and in the fourth year, immigrants were earning 2% more than Canadians. This relative advantage increased over time, reaching a peak of 18% during the 11th year.

The income advantage of immigrants was even more pronounced in small towns and rural areas, where the average income of immigrants was 4% higher than that of Canadians after only one year of permanent residence.

Immigrants remained less likely to settle in small urban centres, with 75% of immigrants choosing to live in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver (compared with 34% of the general population) and less than 3% settling in a small town or rural area (compared with 22% of the general population).

The income gap was widest upon an immigrant's arrival. It declined over time as individuals overcame such hurdles as lack of ability in official languages, unrecognized foreign qualifications, and lack of information on labour market requirements and employment opportunities. On average, however, immigrants living in large urban centres experienced a small decline in this income gap.

More vulnerable immigrant groups such as refugees, immigrants with no prior ability in an official language or immigrants with no more than a high school education also experienced more rapid economic integration in small urban centres and rural areas.

Although refugees represented only 5% of immigrants in small towns and rural areas, they integrated very rapidly—so rapidly that, after only one year, their incomes were 10% greater than those of Canadians living in the same type of area.

In contrast, refugees in very large urban areas earned 43% less and, after 13 years of residence, the gap was about 20%.

Only immigrants from the United States (and to a lesser degree from Oceania) integrated more quickly in

larger centres than in smaller ones. All other immigrants, especially those from Asia, integrated more rapidly (in economic terms) in smaller cities.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4107 and 5057.

The article "Immigrants in the hinterlands" is now available in the January 2008 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 9, no. 1 (75-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact André Bernard (613-951-4660; [andré.bernard@statcan.ca](mailto:andré.bernard@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

## Sawmills

November 2007

Monthly lumber production by sawmills fell 10.0% to 5 574.3 thousand cubic metres in November.

In November, sawmills shipped 5 542.2 thousand cubic metres of lumber, a decrease of 9.4% from October. Compared with November 2006, lumber shipments dropped 10.0%.

Between October and November, stocks edged up 0.5% to 8 199.1 thousand cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The November 2007 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 61, no. 11 (35-003-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, obtain 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. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

December 2007

Total cigarettes sold in December by Canadian manufacturers increased 16.3% from November to 1.7 billion cigarettes, up 1.2% compared with December 2006.

Cigarette production in December decreased 33.5% from November to 1.2 billion cigarettes, up 8.0% from December 2006.

At 1.5 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for December decreased 24.4% from November and 1.6% from December 2006.

**Note:** This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The December 2007 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 36, no. 12 (32-022-XWE, 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 dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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(various prices).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,**  
December 2007, Vol. 36, no. 12  
**Catalogue number 32-022-XWE**  
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**The Consumer Price Index,** December 2007, Vol. 86,  
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**Catalogue number 62-001-XPE** (\$12/\$111).

**The Consumer Price Index,** December 2007, Vol. 86,  
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**Catalogue number 62-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income,** January 2008,  
Vol. 9, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 75-001-XWE**  
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**Income Research Paper Series : "The Dynamics of  
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**Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2008001**  
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*The Daily, January 25, 2008*

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**Release dates: January 28 to February 1, 2008**

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