



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, May 26, 2008**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

### **Study: How the provinces fared in retail trade, 2007**

3

Canadian retailers on the whole had a banner year in 2007, as the annual rate of growth in their sales was the second highest in five years. For the first time, employment in the retail trade industry reached parity with employment in manufacturing.

### **Farm income, 2007**

5

Despite declines in most provinces, realized net income for Canadian farmers rebounded in 2007 after falling sharply the two previous years. The impact of rising grain and oilseed prices more than offset large increases in operating costs and lower receipts for hog and cattle producers.

*(continued on page 2)*

### **Road Network File**

The 2008 *Road Network File* is a digital representation of Canada's national road network, containing information such as street names, types, directions and address ranges. This file is available as a free download.

The file contains the national road network, which reflects the National Geographic Database road layer content as it existed as of March 1, 2008. User applications of this file may include mapping, geocoding, area delineation and database maintenance as a source for street names and locations.

Statistics Canada maintains road network information to support the census and other Agency activities where the relative position of road network features is important in maps created for navigation and reference purposes. Therefore, relative positional accuracy takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. This file is not suitable for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The 2008 *Road Network File* can be used to replace the 2007 *Road Network File*. However, the 2008 *Road Network File* does not replace the 2006 *Road Network File*, which is a similar product available as part of the 2006 suite of geography products, and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2006 Census.

The 2008 *Road Network File* is available for Canada and individual provinces and territories in three formats: ArcInfo®, Geography Markup Language and MapInfo®.

The 2008 *Road Network File* (92-500-XWE, free) and *Road Network File, Reference Guide* (92-500-GWE, free) are now available in electronic format from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to order these files, contact GeoHelp (613-951-3889; [geohelp@statcan.ca](mailto:geohelp@statcan.ca)), Geography Division.



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

*The Daily, May 26, 2008*

---

Farm cash receipts, first quarter 2008	9
Salary and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2006/2007	9
Production and disposition of tobacco products, April 2008	10
Sawmills, March 2008	10

---

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

---

---

## Releases

---

### Study: How the provinces fared in retail trade

2007

Canadian retailers on the whole had a banner year in 2007, as the annual rate of growth in their sales was the second highest in five years.

Retailers sold an estimated \$412.0 billion worth of goods and services in 2007, up 5.8%. For the first time, employment in the retail trade industry reached parity with employment in manufacturing, according to a year-end review published today in the *Analysis in Brief* series.

Provincially, retail sales in Saskatchewan surged 13.0%, twice the rate of growth in 2006. This was the largest increase in the nation for 2007 and Saskatchewan's fastest annual growth rate since the series first began in 1991.

Retailers in Alberta slipped from first to second place in 2007 with a 9.3% increase in sales, in contrast to their double-digit growth of the previous three years. Retailers in Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba were close behind.

At the national level, 3 of the 18 retail trade groups posted double-digit growth rates in 2007: home furnishings stores; gasoline stations; and home electronics and appliance stores. The three largest retail trade groups (new car dealers, supermarkets and general merchandise stores) all recorded sales gains below the overall average for total retail sales.

Nationally, for every \$100 consumers spent in retail stores in 2007, \$18.70 went to new car dealers; \$16.00 to supermarkets; \$11.80 to general merchandise stores; \$11.30 to gasoline stations; and \$6.90 to pharmacies and personal care stores. The remainder was spent in other trade groups.

#### The provinces: Year of firsts for Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan recorded a year of firsts in many respects in 2007, fuelled by a growing resource economy and significant population growth. For the first time since this retail trade statistical series began in 1991, Saskatchewan ranked first in the annual rate of growth for retail sales.

Sales in Saskatchewan increased 13.0% to \$13.0 billion, twice the growth rate of 2006. It was the first time that its growth rate exceeded the 10% mark. Prior to 2007, sales in Saskatchewan had been

steadily rising at an annual average pace of 4.6%, after a pause in 1998.

Alberta slid to second place in 2007 after leading the provinces in annual retail sales growth for three consecutive years. Still, its retail sales grew by a healthy 9.3% to \$61.2 billion.

Retail sales rebounded in Newfoundland and Labrador after the weakest increase in sales among the provinces in 2006. Newfoundland and Labrador's 9.0% increase in sales was due mainly to the automotive sector.

Sales gains surpassed the national average in only three other provinces: Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

In Central Canada, the pace of growth was below the national average in both Ontario and Quebec.

Ontario retailers experienced the lowest increase in Canada in 2007, as sales rose 3.9% to \$146.3 billion. As a result, Ontario's share of the national total declined to 35.5%, compared with 38.7% in 2000.

The below-average growth in Quebec occurred despite record sales gains for the province's pharmacies and personal care stores. Retail sales in Quebec reached \$90.7 billion in 2007, up 4.6%. It was the fourth consecutive year in which the gain was below the national average.

#### Employment in retail and manufacturing hit parity for the first time

For the first time in 2007, the retail trade industry had as many employees as the manufacturing sector in Canada.

Employment edged up in the retail sector in 2007, while it declined again in the manufacturing sector, according to the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2406.

The study "Retail trade: How the provinces fared in 2007" is now available online as part of the *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-MWE2008071, free) series, from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566), Distributive Trades Division.

□

## Retail sales by province and territory

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	\$ thousands		% annual growth rate
<b>Canada</b>	<b>389,485,074</b>	<b>412,037,263</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,026,052	6,566,710	9.0
Prince Edward Island	1,512,203	1,628,906	7.7
Nova Scotia	11,162,525	11,636,090	4.2
New Brunswick	8,813,671	9,318,387	5.7
Quebec	86,708,909	90,663,289	4.6
Ontario	140,807,766	146,252,302	3.9
Manitoba	12,869,564	14,007,988	8.8
Saskatchewan	11,494,826	12,984,044	13.0
Alberta	55,941,811	61,159,774	9.3
British Columbia	52,837,107	56,365,394	6.7
Yukon	451,307	500,270	10.8
Northwest Territories	599,509	679,113	13.3
Nunavut	259,825	274,996	5.8



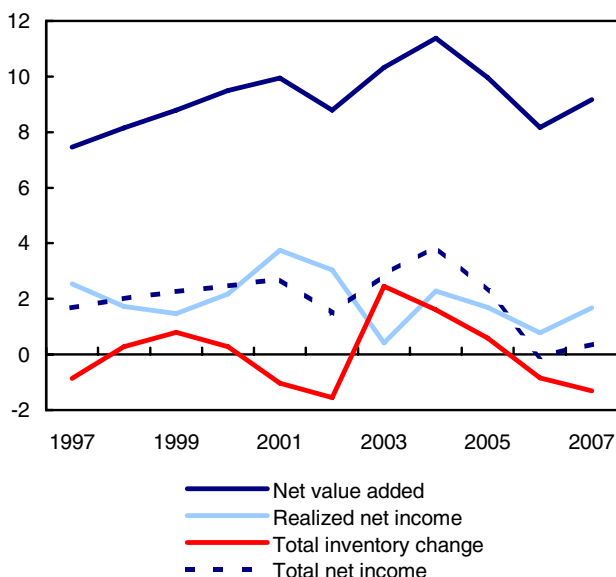
## Farm income

2007

Despite declines in most provinces, realized net income for Canadian farmers rebounded in 2007 after falling sharply the two previous years. The impact of rising grain and oilseed prices more than offset large increases in operating costs and lower receipts for hog and cattle producers.

### Net farm income and net value added

\$ billions



Realized net income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation, plus income in kind) rose from \$771 million in 2006 to \$1.7 billion in 2007.

The 2007 level was 2.0% above the previous five-year average (2002 to 2006), which included the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) period and two years of low grain prices.

Provincially, only farmers in Quebec and the Prairie provinces recorded gains. In British Columbia, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces, realized net income dropped to extremely low levels. This diversity was largely due to the wide range of crops and livestock produced across Canada.

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and farm size. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis, and employ the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy.

### Note to readers

The release on farm income has been expanded to include data from the agriculture value added account, providing a broader picture of the agriculture sector.

**Net value added** measures agriculture's contribution to the national economy's production of goods and services created in a particular year. It is derived by calculating the total value of agricultural sector production, including program payments, and subtracting the related costs of production (expenses on inputs, business taxes and depreciation). Net value added is distributed to the various factors of production, including rent to non-operator landlords, interest to lenders, wages and profits.

**Net cash income** measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

**Realized net income** measures the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind). Realized net income represents the net income from transactions in a given year in that it includes the sale of commodities regardless of the year they were produced.

**Total net income** measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

As a result of the release of data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture on May 16, 2007, estimates of farm cash receipts, operating expenses, net income, capital value and other data contained in the Agriculture Economic Statistics series are being revised, where necessary. The complete set of revisions is planned to be released in the November 24, 2008 version of The Daily.

They are measures of farm business income, not farm household income.

Today's release on farm income has been expanded to include data from the agriculture value added account. Net value added measures agriculture's contribution to the national economy, providing a broader picture of the agriculture sector.

Data on the financial performance of various types and sizes of farms for 2007 will be available later in 2008.

### Higher grain, oilseed prices boost market cash receipts

Market cash receipts, revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, increased 12.3% in 2007. Crop receipts jumped 24.8%, the largest annual increase in 13 years. Livestock receipts edged up 2.2% to \$18.2 billion as higher dairy and poultry revenues more than offset declines in hog and calf revenues.

Market cash receipts fell in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, where potato revenues declined

as prices tumbled. Farmers in the Prairie provinces experienced double-digit increases in cash receipts, mainly the result of rising crop prices.

Grain and oilseed prices have been increasing since the fall of 2006, boosted by growing food demand in large, emerging economies of Asia and expansion in the biofuel sector. Since that time, weather-related production issues in many of the world's major producing countries have tightened supplies, pushing prices to levels not seen since 2002.

Supply-managed commodities (dairy, poultry and eggs) experienced an 8.5% jump in revenues, the largest percentage increase in over 20 years. This occurred as prices rose to help cover mounting production costs.

Receipts for cattle and hog producers were adversely affected by the combination of reduced prices resulting from the appreciation of the Canadian dollar and higher feed costs. With more animals shipped to the United States for cheaper feeding, domestic slaughter decreased in 2007.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 2008, see the accompanying "Farm cash receipts" release in today's *Daily*.

#### **Program payments well below previous five-year average**

Program payments amounted to \$4.1 billion, a 9.8% decline from 2006 and 9.5% below the previous five-year average. This was due in part to improved prices in the grains and oilseeds sector.

Despite this decline, total farm cash revenue, which includes both market receipts and program payments, increased 9.6% to \$40.5 billion in 2007.

#### **Soaring feed, fertilizer prices produce fastest growth in expenses since 1981**

Producers faced an 8.2% jump in farm operating expenses in 2007 as feed and fertilizer prices soared. This rate of growth, the fastest since 1981, pushed farm operating expenses to \$34.2 billion, 14.0% above the previous five-year average. Operating costs increased in every province.

Other factors in the jump were rising interest expenses, labour costs and machinery fuel expenses, which increased 6.0% from 2006, thanks to rising diesel and gasoline prices.

The surge in grain and oilseed prices hit livestock producers hard, as feed costs leaped 21.8%. Fertilizer price hikes, fuelled in part by increased ethanol production in the United States, sent fertilizer costs up 21.9%. One year increases of this magnitude have not been seen since the late 1970s.

While gains in interest rates and debt were not large compared with those of the recent past, they translated into a 10.6% rise in interest expenses. Labour costs continued to rise, reaching \$4.2 billion in 2007. However, two-fifths of these wages were paid to family members of farm operators and as such, form part of a farm family's overall income.

#### **Total net income up despite lower farm inventories**

Total net income climbed from a negative value in 2006 to \$369 million in 2007, as the increase in net cash income more than offset the negative impact of falling inventories.

Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in the value of farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock. It represents the return to owners' equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

The value of inventories fell \$1.3 billion in 2007, the second consecutive year in which farmer-owned stocks have declined.

Three factors contributed to this decline: crop producers drew down farm stocks to meet demand and capitalize on stronger prices; decreases in yields lowered crop production in the Prairie provinces; and livestock numbers declined as more animals were shipped to the United States for cheaper feeding.

#### **Increase in agriculture's net value added to the economy**

Agriculture's net value added rose 12.3% to \$9.2 billion in 2007, though it remained 5.6% below the previous five-year average.

Net value added measures agriculture's contribution to the national economy's production of goods and services. It is derived by calculating the total value of agricultural sector production, including program payments, and subtracting the related costs of production (expenses on inputs, business taxes and depreciation).

Income earned from production activities in the farm sector is distributed among producers for their contributions of land, labour, capital and management, and to other stakeholders in the form of interest charges, wages paid for non-family labour and rental payments to non-operators.

At the national level, about three-quarters, or \$6.9 billion, of net value added was paid to other stakeholders, up 7.8% over 2006. Those involved in agricultural production received the remaining \$2.2 billion, up 29.2% over 2006.

The total value of agricultural production grew 5.4% to \$48.5 billion. In addition to total farm cash revenue,

---

this measure of gross output includes sales to other farms, custom work receipts, farm land rent, income-in-kind and the value of inventory change.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003 to 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474 and 5030.**

Additional data tables for net farm income and agriculture value added are also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-010-XWE, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*,

Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-011-XWE, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-012-XWE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-013-XWE, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-014-XWE, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-017-XWE, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; [stephen.boyd@statcan.ca](mailto:stephen.boyd@statcan.ca)), or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

□

## Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
<b>2006<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,910	95	376	448	452	6,206	8,896	3,683	6,644	7,800	2,311
- Total operating expenses after rebates	31,650	92	345	401	391	5,227	7,710	3,266	5,418	6,714	2,086
= Net cash income	5,260	4	30	46	61	978	1,185	417	1,225	1,087	225
+ Income-in-kind	119	1	1	2	2	38	34	7	10	16	7
- Depreciation	4,607	6	41	54	46	601	1,118	403	905	1,160	274
= Realized net income	771	-2	-10	-5	18	415	102	21	331	-56	-42
+ Value of inventory change	-839	1	27	-2	23	-90	-136	283	-589	-322	-35
= Total net income	-68	-1	18	-8	41	325	-34	304	-258	-378	-77
<b>2007<sup>p</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,458	105	364	449	444	6,751	9,296	4,313	7,606	8,730	2,399
- Total operating expenses after rebates	34,237	106	358	424	415	5,713	8,115	3,589	5,986	7,287	2,243
= Net cash income	6,221	-1	6	25	29	1,038	1,181	723	1,620	1,443	156
+ Income-in-kind	120	1	1	2	2	40	36	8	9	14	7
- Depreciation	4,666	7	41	55	46	616	1,124	390	932	1,176	280
= Realized net income	1,675	-7	-33	-27	-15	462	93	341	697	281	-117
+ Value of inventory change	-1,306	0	-21	1	-10	48	-273	-176	-381	-483	-12
= Total net income	369	-7	-54	-26	-25	510	-180	166	316	-202	-129

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Agriculture value added account

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
<b>2006<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total value of production <sup>1</sup>	46,031	113	467	519	529	7,710	10,839	4,806	6,939	11,396	2,712
- Expenses on inputs and business taxes	32,555	85	293	335	310	5,133	7,327	3,285	4,985	9,011	1,790
= Gross value added	12,778	28	170	180	216	2,409	3,405	1,448	1,745	2,275	902
- Depreciation	4,607	6	41	54	46	601	1,118	403	905	1,160	274
= Net value added	8,171	22	129	126	170	1,808	2,287	1,045	840	1,116	628
<b>Distribution of net value added</b>											
Cash and share rent to non-operators	1,300	0	12	4	6	79	334	145	346	324	50
Interest	2,709	5	31	35	34	620	623	273	379	563	146
Non-family wages	2,429	13	41	64	62	433	884	161	138	287	346
Family wages (unincorporated farms)	651	2	10	10	11	109	161	60	100	133	53
Family wages (incorporated farms)	975	3	14	20	16	231	292	72	79	143	107
Corporation profits	152	-1	13	-4	38	182	17	203	-89	-176	-31
Unincorporated operator returns	-45	-1	8	-3	4	153	-24	131	-113	-159	-43
<b>2007<sup>p</sup></b>											
+ Total value of production <sup>1</sup>	48,515	123	418	524	492	8,406	10,725	4,992	8,033	11,975	2,826
- Expenses on inputs and business taxes	33,978	98	312	352	330	5,517	7,242	3,562	5,384	9,275	1,906
= Gross value added	13,843	25	103	167	158	2,714	3,372	1,356	2,461	2,586	900
- Depreciation	4,666	7	41	55	46	616	1,124	390	932	1,176	280
= Net value added	9,177	18	62	113	112	2,097	2,249	966	1,529	1,410	620
<b>Distribution of net value added</b>											
Cash and share rent to non-operators	1,445	0	12	4	6	82	346	156	415	370	53
Interest	2,998	6	33	39	38	699	691	309	406	608	169
Non-family wages	2,497	14	42	65	65	446	901	167	141	298	358
Family wages (unincorporated farms)	670	2	11	11	11	112	165	62	103	139	55
Family wages (incorporated farms)	1,003	3	14	20	16	238	298	74	80	148	110
Corporation profits	374	-5	-30	-17	-14	295	-77	144	217	-64	-76
Unincorporated operator returns	190	-3	-21	-9	-11	225	-75	54	167	-88	-51

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Total value of production includes sales of agricultural products (to other sectors and other farms), sales of secondary production, other sources of income (custom work receipts, program payments, government rebates, farm land rent), and own account production uses (income in kind, value of inventory change).

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.



## Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2008

Market cash receipts for farmers hit a record high in the first quarter of 2008, boosted primarily by a surge in grain and oilseed prices.

At the same time, cattle and hog farmers were squeezed by a combination of lower prices, higher feed costs, and the higher Canadian dollar.

Cash receipts from crop sales reached \$5.4 billion, up 38.5% over the first quarter of 2007 and 59.1% higher than the previous five-year average between 2003 and 2007. The driving force behind this increase was higher grain and oilseed prices fired by strong demand, tight supplies and uncertainty over new crop production.

Livestock receipts decreased 6.4% to \$4.4 billion, largely the result of lower prices for hogs, cattle and calves. Prices received by hog producers fell close to 30% compared with the first quarter of 2007, partly due to high supplies in the United States.

In contrast, dairy and poultry receipts increased, cushioning the decline in overall livestock receipts. Overall livestock revenues were 1.9% below the previous five-year average for a first quarter.

Program payments amounted to \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, down 2.7% from the same quarter last year, and 8.5% below the previous five-year average for a first quarter. This decline was due in part to improved prices in the grains and oilseeds sector.

Total farm cash receipts, which include crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, reached \$11.1 billion during the January to March period of 2008.

Farm cash receipts increased in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, where they declined, and New Brunswick, where they remained stable.

Gains ranged from 4.4% in British Columbia to 31.0% in Saskatchewan, where grains and oilseeds account for a significant portion of the total receipts.

Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue for farm businesses only. They do not represent their bottom line, as farmers have to pay their expenses and loans and cover depreciation. Information on net farm income for 2007 is available in the accompanying release in today's *Daily*.

**Note:** Farm cash receipts include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province), and program payments. They are recorded when the money is paid to farmers. With the release of data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture in May 2007, estimates of farm cash receipts, operating expenses, net income, capital value and other data in

the Agriculture Economic Statistics series are being revised where necessary. The complete set of revisions is scheduled for release in November 2008.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.**

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-011-XWE, free), *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-010-XWE, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-012-XWE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-013-XWE, free) and *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-014-XWE, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 1 (21-017-XWE, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lisa Reddy (613-951-3168; [lisa.reddy@statcan.ca](mailto:lisa.reddy@statcan.ca)) or Estelle Perrault (613-951-2448; [estelle.perrault@statcan.ca](mailto:estelle.perrault@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Salary and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities

2006/2007 (supplementary)

Preliminary data on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities for the 2006/2007 academic year were released in *The Daily* on August 2, 2007 and *The Daily* of January 9, 2008.

Information is now available on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at additional Canadian universities, along with information on the salary scales for selected institutions for the 2006/2007 academic year.

The institutions that are included are all those that had completed the survey by the middle of May 2008. The information is collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System.

As more information becomes available, it will be released periodically. Once information for all institutions has been received, a final report will be issued. Also available are special requests from this data set.

---

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.**

For further information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

**Production and disposition of tobacco products**

April 2008

Total cigarettes sold in April by Canadian manufacturers increased 25.3% from March to 1.6 billion cigarettes, up 5.0% compared with April 2007.

Cigarette production in April increased 14% from March to 1.6 billion cigarettes, up 7% from April 2007.

At 1.9 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for April decreased 1.5% from March, up 14.7% from April 2007.

**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 April 2008 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 37, no. 4 (32-022-XWE, free)

is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

**Sawmills**

March 2008

Monthly lumber production by sawmills declined by 9.1% to 4,576.2 thousand cubic metres in March.

Sawmills shipped 4,725.8 thousand cubic metres of lumber in March, a decrease of 2.9% from February. Compared with the same month last year, lumber shipments dropped 28.2%.

Between February and March, stocks edged up down 0.5% to 8,455.5 thousand cubic metres.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.**

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

The March 2008 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 62, no. 3 (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 and Energy Division. ■

---

## New products

---

**Analysis in Brief: "Retail trade: How the provinces fared in 2007"**, 2007, no. 71  
**Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2008071**  
(free).

**Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS)**, no. 2  
**Catalogue number 21F0001XBB**  
(free).

**Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-010-XWE**  
(free).

**Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-011-XWE**  
(free).

**Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-012-XWE**  
(free).

**Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-013-XWE**  
(free).

**Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-014-XWE**  
(free).

**Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics**, May 2008, Vol. 7, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 21-017-XWE**  
(free).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, April 2008, Vol. 37, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 32-022-XWE**  
(free).

**Sawmills**, March 2008, Vol. 62, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 35-003-XWE**  
(free).

**Road Network File, Reference Guide**, 2008  
**Catalogue number 92-500-GWE**  
(free).

**Road Network File**, 2008  
**Catalogue number 92-500-XWE**  
(free).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

## How to order products

### To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries, call:

**1-613-951-2800**

To fax your order, call:

**1-877-287-4369**

For address changes or account inquiries, call:

**1-877-591-6963**


**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

Designs 1-2006 (F) Catalogue 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE-001



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

---

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.



---

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 9
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

---

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [lstproc@statcan.ca](mailto:lstproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2008. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.