Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 1205-9137

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 14, 2011
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

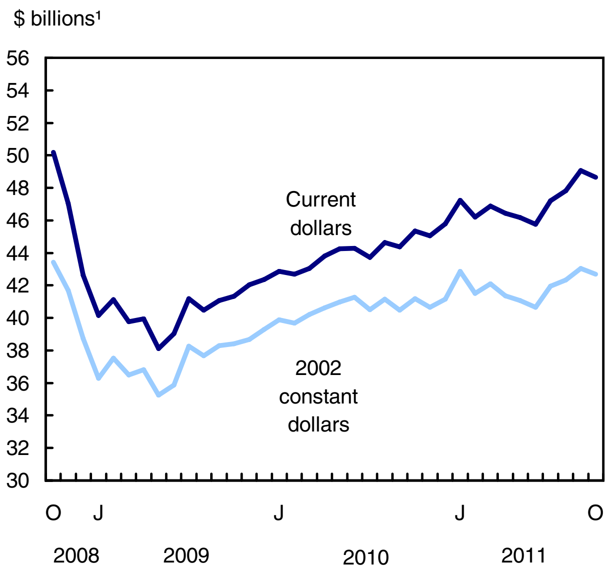
October 2011

Manufacturing sales fell 0.8% in October to $48.7 billion after rising in each of the three previous months. Despite the decline, October's sales were the second highest of any month in 2011, surpassed only by September. The decrease in October largely reflected lower sales in the petroleum and coal product, and the aerospace product and parts industries. These declines were partially offset by advances in the motor vehicle parts, computer and electronic product, and wood product industries.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales were down 0.9%, also the first decline after three months of advances.

Lower sales were reported in 13 of 21 industries, representing about two-thirds of Canadian manufacturing. The reduction in sales largely came from non-durable goods manufacturers, whose sales fell 1.8% in October. Sales of durable goods rose 0.2%.

Manufacturing sales decline



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Petroleum and coal products post largest decline

Sales of petroleum and coal products fell 4.3% to $7.3 billion in October after increasing for three consecutive months. Shutdowns related to maintenance work at several plants contributed to the decline. Nonetheless, sales in October were the second strongest for the industry in 2011.

Aerospace product and part manufacturers reported a 9.7% drop in production to $1.3 billion in October. The decrease followed two months of advances.

Sales declines also occurred in the food (-1.1%) and paper (-3.6%) industries.

Partially offsetting the declines was a 6.2% increase in the sale of motor vehicle parts. The computer and electronic product (+6.3%) and the wood product (+5.2%) industries also posted higher sales.

> **Note to readers**
>
> *All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.*
>
> *Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.*
>
> ***Non-durable goods industries** include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.*
>
> ***Durable goods industries** include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.*
>
> ***Production-based industries***
>
> *For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.*
>
> ***Unfilled orders** are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders** are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.*

Manufacturing sales down in most provinces

In October, seven provinces posted lower sales, with the largest decreases in dollar terms occurring in Alberta, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

In Alberta, sales fell 4.2% to $6.0 billion. A 14.4% drop in the petroleum and coal products industry was the largest factor in the decline. Machinery (-2.8%) and paper manufacturing (-4.9%) also contributed to the decrease.

Sales in New Brunswick declined 5.4% to $1.8 billion, the largest decrease in both percentage and dollar terms since November 2010. The decline stemmed from lower sales in the non-durable goods industries.

In British Columbia, sales were down 1.2% to $3.2 billion, with 11 of 21 industries posting declines.

Sales in Nova Scotia rose 4.0% to $891 million in October, reflecting an increase in the non-durable goods industries.

Inventories continue to grow

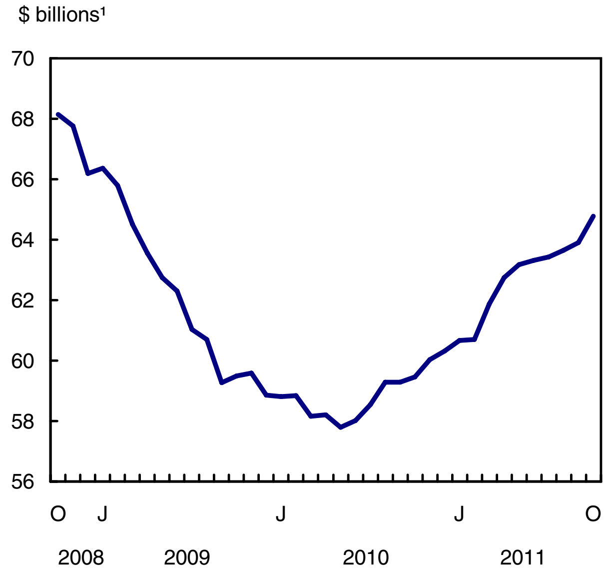
Inventory levels advanced 1.4% in October following a 0.4% increase in September. This is the 13th consecutive month of growth in inventories for Canadian manufacturers.

Inventory levels were up in 13 of 21 industries, with non-durable goods manufacturers reporting a 2.2% increase and durable goods manufacturers reporting a 0.9% increase.

In the petroleum and coal product industry, total inventories rose 8.8% to $4.9 billion. The increase reflected a gain in raw materials (+11.7%), finished products (+6.2%) and goods-in-process (+9.7%) inventories.

In the food industry, inventories rose 3.9% to $6.2 billion, reflecting an increase in finished products and raw materials. A 1.7% advance in primary metals inventories also contributed to the overall rise in manufacturing inventories.

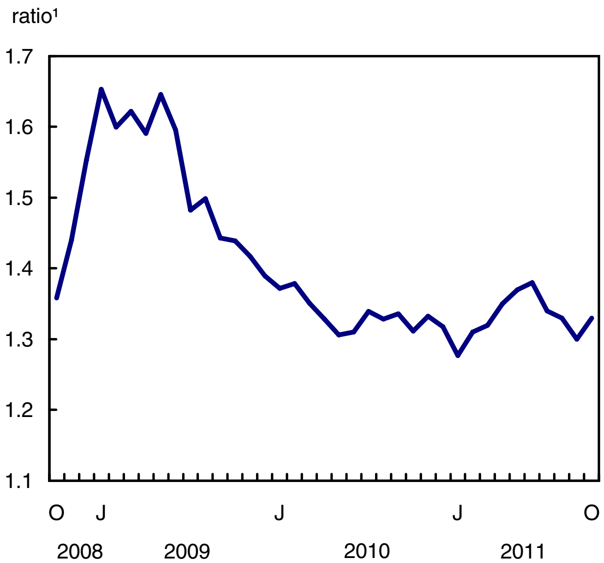
Inventories continue to grow



1. Seasonally adjusted.

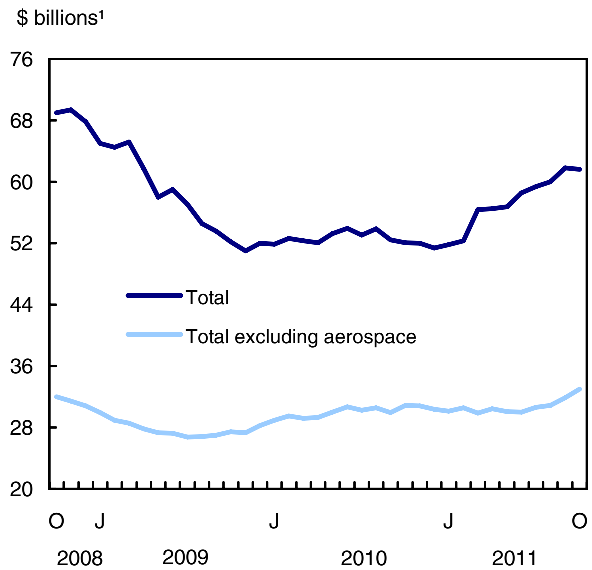
The inventory-to-sales ratio increased to 1.33 in October from 1.30 in September. This was the first increase in the ratio since June, and reflects the fact that inventories rose while sales declined. The inventory-to-sales ratio measures the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders edge downwards



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders edge downwards

Unfilled orders edged down 0.3% in October to $61.6 billion, the first decline after nine months of advances. Declines in the aerospace product and parts industry (-4.3%) were partly offset by gains in the railroad rolling stock industry (+6.6%). The decrease in the aerospace product and parts industry largely reflected an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar. A substantial portion of unfilled orders in the industry are held in American dollars.

New orders decline

New orders fell 4.7% to $48.5 billion in October. An 11.7% decline in the transportation equipment industry reflected a decrease in unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. New orders of fabricated metal (-20.9%) and petroleum and coal products (-4.3%) were also down.

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

Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the November Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on January 19, 2012.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; *manufact@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832, *michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2010	September 2011[r]	October 2011[p]	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	45,341	49,054	48,660	-0.8	7.3
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	41,195	43,053	42,683	-0.9	3.6
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	39,963	43,610	43,122	-1.1	7.9
Inventories	59,455	63,904	64,780	1.4	9.0
Unfilled orders	52,047	61,797	61,594	-0.3	18.3
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	51,394	61,168	60,963	-0.3	18.6
New orders	44,956	50,851	48,458	-4.7	7.8
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	39,594	45,422	42,917	-5.5	8.4
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.31	1.30	1.33	...	...

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
... *not applicable*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

Major group of industries	October 2010	September 2011[r]	October 2011[p]	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Food manufacturing	6,716	7,005	6,925	-1.1	3.1
Beverage and tobacco product	867	875	841	-3.8	-3.0
Textile mills	125	131	130	-0.9	4.0
Textile product mills	142	130	137	4.6	-3.7
Clothing manufacturing	199	171	165	-3.2	-17.2
Leather and allied product	36	29	28	-4.3	-21.9
Wood product	1,544	1,495	1,572	5.2	1.8
Paper manufacturing	2,172	2,158	2,079	-3.6	-4.2
Printing and related support activities	703	692	677	-2.2	-3.7
Petroleum and coal product	6,075	7,595	7,266	-4.3	19.6
Chemical	3,662	4,020	4,063	1.1	10.9
Plastics and rubber products	1,744	1,834	1,893	3.2	8.5
Non-metallic mineral product	1,112	1,117	1,124	0.7	1.0
Primary metal	3,839	4,082	4,092	0.3	6.6
Fabricated metal product	2,661	2,830	2,847	0.6	7.0
Machinery	2,523	2,952	2,937	-0.5	16.4
Computer and electronic product	1,312	1,372	1,459	6.3	11.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	826	902	877	-2.8	6.1
Transportation equipment	7,318	7,787	7,738	-0.6	5.7
Motor vehicle	3,725	3,786	3,778	-0.2	1.4
Motor vehicle body and trailer	253	295	291	-1.4	14.9
Motor vehicle parts	1,653	1,658	1,760	6.2	6.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,189	1,478	1,335	-9.7	12.2
Railroad rolling stock	99	133	125	-5.8	26.8
Ship and boat building	73	90	94	4.0	28.9
Furniture and related product	878	883	861	-2.4	-1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	886	995	949	-4.6	7.2
Non-durable goods industries	22,442	24,641	24,204	-1.8	7.9
Durable goods industries	22,899	24,414	24,456	0.2	6.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2010	September 2011[r]	October 2011[p]	September to October 2011	October 2010 to October 2011
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Canada	**45,341**	**49,054**	**48,660**	**-0.8**	**7.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512	525	529	0.8	3.4
Prince Edward Island	96	103	93	-9.2	-2.5
Nova Scotia	824	857	891	4.0	8.2
New Brunswick	1,500	1,878	1,776	-5.4	18.4
Quebec	11,147	11,760	11,754	-0.1	5.4
Ontario	20,955	22,050	22,037	-0.1	5.2
Manitoba	1,150	1,266	1,254	-0.9	9.1
Saskatchewan	945	1,113	1,126	1.2	19.1
Alberta	5,236	6,287	6,024	-4.2	15.0
British Columbia	2,973	3,212	3,172	-1.2	6.7
Yukon	3	3	3	-10.8	-6.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	11.3	3.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

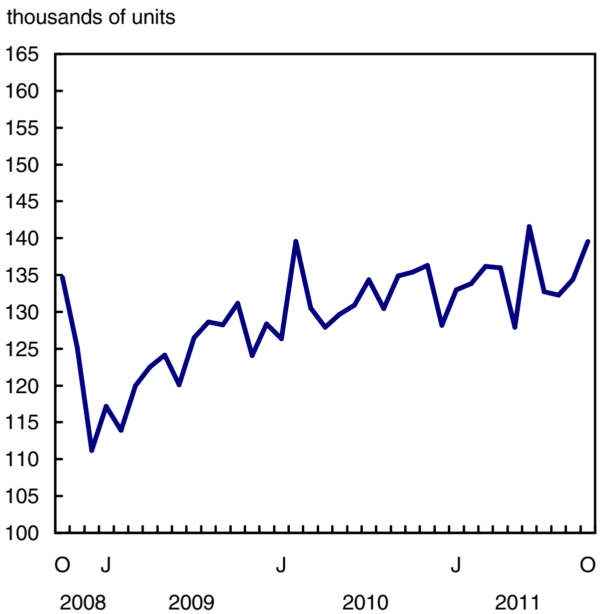
■

New motor vehicle sales

October 2011

The number of new motor vehicles sold in October increased 3.3% to 139,549 units. October's growth reflected higher sales of both passenger cars and trucks.

New motor vehicle sales up in October

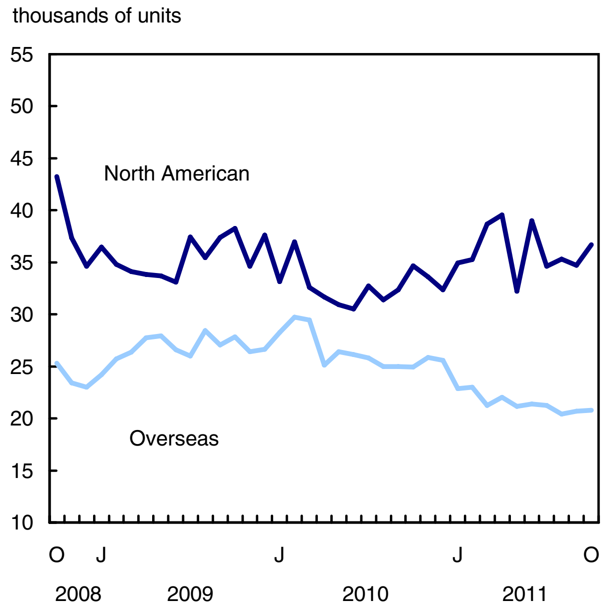


Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold in November decreased 1%.

Sales increase for passenger cars and trucks

Passenger car sales in October were up 3.4% to 57,491 units. Sales of North-American built passenger cars accounted for most of the gain, rising 5.1% to more than offset September's decline. Overseas built passenger car sales increased 0.6%, the second advance in as many months.

North American built passenger car sales increase



Sales of trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) grew 3.2% to 82,058 units in October. Truck sales have been trending upward since the beginning of 2011.

Alberta led sales gain

The number of new motor vehicles sold was up in all provinces in October.

The largest increase in units sold was in Alberta, where sales advanced 6.6%, a third consecutive monthly increase. New motor vehicle sales in Alberta reached their highest level since early 2008.

Nova Scotia (+11.9%), Saskatchewan (+11.8%) and Prince Edward Island (+10.8%) registered double-digit growth in sales.

The lowest growth rates were in Quebec (+1.9%) and Ontario (+1.2%).

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The October 2011 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for November will be released on January 16, 2012.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2010	September 2011[r]	October 2011[p]	October 2010 to October 2011	September to October 2011
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**135,399**	**135,081**	**139,549**	**3.1**	**3.3**
Passenger cars	59,628	55,591	57,491	-3.6	3.4
North American[1]	34,674	34,934	36,711	5.9	5.1
Overseas	24,954	20,657	20,780	-16.7	0.6
Trucks, vans and buses	75,771	79,490	82,058	8.3	3.2
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,790	2,599	2,764	-0.9	6.3
Prince Edward Island	504	472	523	3.8	10.8
Nova Scotia	3,826	3,789	4,239	10.8	11.9
New Brunswick	3,232	3,195	3,464	7.2	8.4
Quebec	36,245	33,956	34,611	-4.5	1.9
Ontario	50,720	49,786	50,383	-0.7	1.2
Manitoba	3,681	3,948	4,147	12.7	5.0
Saskatchewan	3,880	4,272	4,775	23.1	11.8
Alberta	17,156	19,325	20,593	20.0	6.6
British Columbia[2]	13,365	13,739	14,050	5.1	2.3

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
1. *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2. *Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

New motor vehicle sales – Unadjusted

	October 2010	September 2011[r]	October 2011[p]	October 2010 to October 2011
	number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**125,731**	**137,660**	**129,049**	**2.6**
Passenger cars	55,391	56,675	52,364	-5.5
North American[1]	32,086	34,587	33,743	5.2
Overseas	23,305	22,088	18,621	-20.1
Trucks, vans and buses	70,340	80,985	76,685	9.0
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,467	2,621	2,431	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	450	501	458	1.8
Nova Scotia	3,229	3,764	3,518	9.0
New Brunswick	2,851	3,134	3,017	5.8
Quebec	33,394	34,995	31,633	-5.3
Ontario	47,553	50,810	47,072	-1.0
Manitoba	3,541	4,204	4,040	14.1
Saskatchewan	3,772	4,538	4,477	18.7
Alberta	16,117	19,426	19,351	20.1
British Columbia[2]	12,357	13,667	13,052	5.6

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
1. *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2. *Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

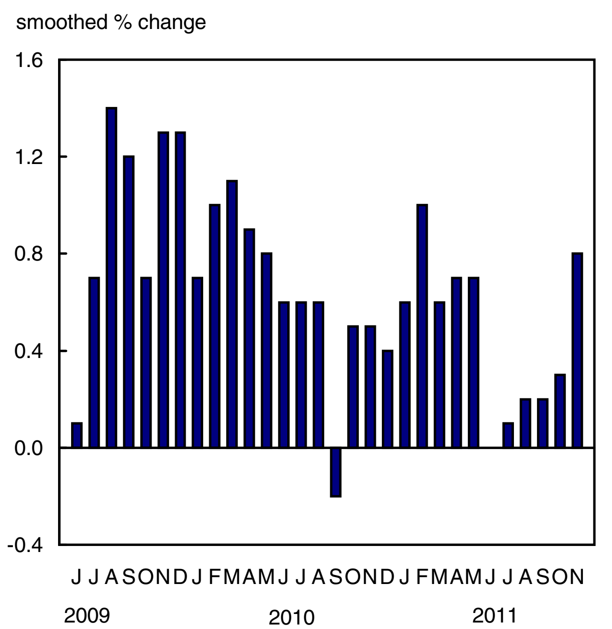
■

Leading indicators

November 2011

The composite leading index increased 0.8% in November, the largest increase in five months. Manufacturing posted broad gains after slowing in recent months. Household spending was mixed, while the stock market continued to decline.

Composite leading indicator



All three manufacturing components increased. New orders for durable goods recovered 4.1% from a 5.8% decline the month before. The ratio of shipments to inventories rose after five consecutive monthly declines, as sales strengthened while inventories levelled off. The average workweek lengthened for a second month in a row.

Some of the pick-up in manufacturing reflects signs of improvement in the United States economy. Its leading indicator rose 0.5%, led by building permits and a recovery of consumer confidence.

In Canada, the housing index fell 1.5%, as a retreat in housing starts outweighed an increase in house sales. Furniture and appliance sales fell, while spending on other durable goods remained buoyant.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the January 2012 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; *ceo@statcan.gc.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

□

Leading indicators

	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	October 2011	November 2011	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**255.2**	**255.5**	**256.0**	**256.6**	**257.4**	**259.5**	**0.8**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	128.1	128.4	128.1	129.7	131.9	129.9	-1.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,989	3,007	3,013	3,029	3,038	3,050	0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	13,863	13,625	13,353	12,889	12,578	12,359	-1.7
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	226,810	227,419	228,192	230,089	232,625	234,689	0.9
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	139.2	139.9	140.4	140.9	141.4	142.1	0.5
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	37.1	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.9	37.1	0.5
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	25,662	26,497	27,424	27,210	25,636	26,678	4.1
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.92	0.02[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,955	2,987	3,017	3,007	3,003	2,989	-0.5
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	10,378	10,407	10,581	10,685	10,758	10,830	0.7
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**253.3**	**254.4**	**259.0**	**258.2**	**262.1**	**264.0**	**0.7**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

■

Women in Canada

Available online today are four new chapters of the publication *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, which explores the socio-demographic and economic circumstances of Canadian women in general.

These chapters examine the health of Canadian women, their education, their family arrangements and the activity limitations with which some live.

The chapter on "Families, living arrangements and unpaid work" analyses the family context and living arrangements of women. For those living in couples, it examines whether they are legally married or living in common-law unions, including same-sex couples. According to the 2006 Census, the majority (82%) of women in couples were married, while the remainder (18%) were in common-law unions.

The number of women in common-law unions has been increasing. In the five years prior to 2006, the number of women in married couples rose 3.5%, while those in common-law unions increased 19%.

The chapter "Women and health" examines five major dimensions of health: well-being and measures of health; chronic health conditions and problems related to mental health; risk factors and health-related behaviours; accessing and using health services; and life expectancy, deaths and causes of death.

In 2009, 60% of females aged 12 and over reported being in very good or excellent health, the same proportion as males. Women most likely to report very good or excellent health were those with a higher income and education level.

The chapter "Women and education" is a detailed examination of various indicators of education for women, including highest level of attainment and women in trades and registered apprenticeship training programs as well as in college and university. Women working in the field of education are also covered.

From 1990 to 2009, the proportion of women aged 25 to 54 with a bachelor's or graduate university degree more than doubled to 28%. This is higher than the 25% for men, a reversal of the 1990 situation. At the same time, the proportion of women who had not completed high school fell from 26% to 9%.

The chapter on "Women with activity limitations" uses data from the 2009 Canadian Community Health Survey. It analyses the age structure of the female population with activity limitations, the type and cause of limitation, and the education and income of women with and without activity limitations.

In 2009, 12% of women aged 15 and over reported that they had a long-term health condition or problem that often made it difficult for them to function normally in everyday life. This compares with 11% for men. The population with activity limitations is older. In the case of women with activity limitations, 45% are aged 60 and over, while the same pattern is true for their male counterparts.

Eight chapters were released previously online. All 12 are now available in *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, 2010-2011, sixth edition (89-503-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It is a collaborative effort of Status of Women Canada and Statistics Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*), Communications Division. ■

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada

December 2011

The December 2011 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* contains two articles.

The first article, "Length of Time between High School Graduation and Enrolling in Postsecondary Education: Who Delays and Who Does Not?," summarizes the main findings of a recent research report that measured median delay times between high school graduation and starting a first postsecondary program and identified the factors associated with either speeding up or slowing down this transition.

The second article, "Postsecondary Education Participation among Underrepresented and Minority Groups," summarizes the key findings of a recent research report that examined the characteristics of young people who historically have been underrepresented in the postsecondary student population and the factors that play a role in the decision to pursue postsecondary studies.

This issue also provides links to a series of new tables on low income, public and private expenditure on education, elementary and secondary school enrolments and educators, enrolments and completions in postsecondary education, university educators, and transitions to postsecondary education and to the labour market, all part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program. Also included are updates to the "Handbook for the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program," which outlines the methodology for the indicators.

The December 2011 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (81-004-X, free), is now available online. In *Browse by subject*, click *Education, training and learning*, and then *Education Matters*, under *Featured products* on the right.

For more information, 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: 613-951-1333; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada, Vol. 8, no. 4
Catalogue number 81-004-X (HTML, free)

Education Indicators in Canada: Handbook for the Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, December 2011
Catalogue number 81-582-G (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, December 2011
Catalogue number 81-582-X (HTML, free)

Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report, 2010-2011, Sixth edition
Catalogue number 89-503-X (PDF, free; HTML, 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:

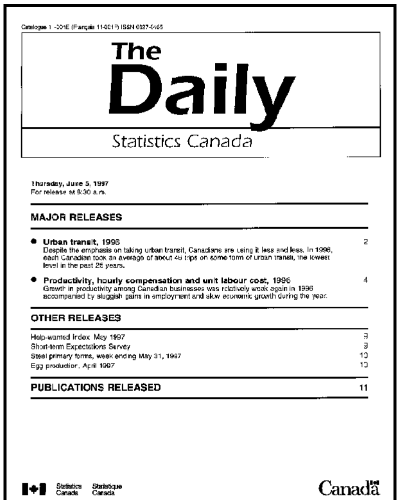
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

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**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th 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.gc.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at *www.statcan.gc.ca* and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

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


Catalogue 1 -001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

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

OTHER RELEASES

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications 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.gc.ca.* To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.gc.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".