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## Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 20112Manufacturing sales fell $1.5 \%$ in June to $\$ 45.3$ billion. The declines were concentrated in thepetroleum and coal product, miscellaneous, and machinery industries.
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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing <br> \author{ June 2011 

}Manufacturing sales fell $1.5 \%$ (-\$713 million) in June to $\$ 45.3$ billion, the lowest level since November 2010. Sales have declined for three consecutive months after growing steadily since May 2009.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales were down $1.6 \%$ in June.

Sales of durable goods declined 1.9\% in June, while sales of non-durable goods were $1.2 \%$ lower. In particular, sales were down in the petroleum and coal product, miscellaneous, and machinery industries.

Lower sales were reported in 15 of 21 industries, representing $77.5 \%$ of total manufacturing. In June, six provinces reported declines.


1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Petroleum and coal sales behind much of June's decrease

Sales of petroleum and coal products fell 6.6\% in June to $\$ 5.8$ billion. The decrease reflected price declines of $2.6 \%$ and lower volumes as a result of ongoing shutdowns for retooling at various plants.

Miscellaneous manufacturing sales fell $16.1 \%$ in June after rising $2.4 \%$ in May. The decline mainly

## 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.
reflected a drop in sales by manufacturers of jewellery and silverware.

Machinery manufacturing sales declined 4.2\% in June after a $7.8 \%$ increase in May. Despite the drop, machinery sales remained strong and have risen in 14 of the past 17 months.

On the upside, sales in the chemical industry rose $5.8 \%$, reflecting gains in the pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical industry.

## Manufacturing sales decline in most provinces

Manufacturing sales were down in six provinces in June, with Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador reporting the largest sales decreases.

In Ontario, sales fell $2.0 \%$ as 17 of 21 industries reported declines. The greatest decreases came in the miscellaneous, food, and transportation equipment industries.

Sales in Quebec declined $1.6 \%$ in June, as a result of decreases in petroleum and coal products, primary metals, and computer and electronic products. Increases in food and machinery sales partially offset the declines.

Sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell $26.9 \%$ in June, as a result of declines in non-durable goods. It was the third consecutive monthly decline.

Manitoba posted the largest sales growth in June, up $3.9 \%$. The increase was driven by advances in the chemical, primary metal, and machinery industries.

## Inventory levels flat for June

After 12 consecutive months of growth, inventory levels were unchanged in June, remaining at their highest level since April 2009.

Increased inventories were reported by manufacturers in the machinery ( $+2.2 \%$ ), food ( $+2.1 \%$ ) and miscellaneous (+5.1\%) industries.

These increases were offset by declines in the petroleum and coal product ( $-3.6 \%$ ) and chemical (-1.8\%) industries.

## Inventory levels flat in June



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increased from 1.37 in May to 1.39 in June, the highest level since December 2009. The ratio has been rising steadily since January 2011.


## Unfilled orders rise again

Unfilled orders advanced 3.4\% in June to $\$ 58.9$ billion, the sixth consecutive monthly increase.

The increase in unfilled orders was concentrated in the aerospace product and parts industry ( $+6.9 \%$ ). This increase partly reflected the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders increased $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 30.4$ billion.

The largest decrease occurred in the primary metal industry, where unfilled orders fell $9.1 \%$ from May.


New orders increased $1.6 \%$ in June to $\$ 47.3$ billion, led by gains in the aerospace product and parts industry. The increase was partially offset by declines
in petroleum and coal product, primary metal and miscellaneous goods.

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 July Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on September 15.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 44,275 | 46,022 | 45,308 | -1.5 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars) | 41,276 | 41,116 | 40,472 | -1.6 | -1.9 |
| Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars) | 38,682 | 41,172 | 40,461 | -1.7 | 4.6 |
| Inventories | 58,018 | 63,135 | 63,155 | 0.0 | 8.9 |
| Unfilled orders | 53,918 | 56,941 | 58,884 | 3.4 | 9.2 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 53,195 | 56,330 | 58,264 | 3.4 | 9.5 |
| New orders | 44,932 | 46,491 | 47,251 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 39,344 | 41,548 | 42,395 | 2.0 | 7.8 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.31 | 1.37 | 1.39 | ... | ... |

[^0]Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates - Seasonally adjusted

| Major group of industries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  |
| Food manufacturing | 6,608 | 6,904 | 6,841 | -0.9 | 3.5 |
| Beverage and tobacco product | 896 | 866 | 864 | -0.3 | -3.6 |
| Textile mills | 128 | 130 | 131 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| Textile product mills | 140 | 129 | 138 | 6.7 | -1.8 |
| Clothing manufacturing | 193 | 182 | 175 | -3.5 | -9.1 |
| Leather and allied product | 32 | 32 | 32 | -0.1 | 1.7 |
| Wood product | 1,603 | 1,446 | 1,412 | -2.3 | -11.9 |
| Paper manufacturing | 2,320 | 2,241 | 2,264 | 1.0 | -2.4 |
| Printing and related support activities | 751 | 735 | 702 | -4.4 | -6.4 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 5,332 | 6,251 | 5,839 | -6.6 | 9.5 |
| Chemical | 3,588 | 3,703 | 3,917 | 5.8 | 9.2 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 1,757 | 1,822 | 1,822 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 1,088 | 1,012 | 1,073 | 6.0 | -1.4 |
| Primary metal | 3,468 | 4,055 | 3,991 | -1.6 | 15.1 |
| Fabricated metal product | 2,547 | 2,646 | 2,649 | 0.1 | 4.0 |
| Machinery | 2,405 | 2,917 | 2,795 | -4.2 | 16.2 |
| Computer and electronic product | 1,270 | 1,421 | 1,351 | -5.0 | 6.4 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component | 783 | 833 | 817 | -2.0 | 4.2 |
| Transportation equipment | 7,512 | 6,886 | 6,843 | -0.6 | -8.9 |
| Motor vehicle | 3,923 | 3,344 | 3,295 | -1.5 | -16.0 |
| Motor vehicle body and trailer | 258 | 309 | 310 | 0.3 | 20.0 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 1,670 | 1,505 | 1,551 | 3.1 | -7.1 |
| Aerospace product and parts | 1,237 | 1,224 | 1,146 | -6.3 | -7.3 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 99 | 132 | 130 | -1.6 | 30.9 |
| Ship and boat building | 97 | 67 | 81 | 22.3 | -16.4 |
| Furniture and related product | 943 | 889 | 881 | -1.0 | -6.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 913 | 921 | 773 | -16.1 | -15.3 |
| Non-durable goods industries | 21,743 | 22,995 | 22,725 | -1.2 | 4.5 |
| Durable goods industries | 22,532 | 23,027 | 22,583 | -1.9 | 0.2 |

[^1]preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { May } \\ 2011^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 2011^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } \\ 2011 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 44,275 | 46,022 | 45,308 | -1.5 | 2.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 472 | 293 | 214 | -26.9 | -54.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 106 | 92 | 97 | 5.8 | -8.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 813 | 911 | 893 | -2.0 | 9.8 |
| New Brunswick | 1,320 | 1,620 | 1,565 | -3.4 | 18.6 |
| Quebec | 11,072 | 11,408 | 11,220 | -1.6 | 1.3 |
| Ontario | 20,488 | 20,604 | 20,200 | -2.0 | -1.4 |
| Manitoba | 1,225 | 1,285 | 1,335 | 3.9 | 9.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 894 | 1,075 | 1,082 | 0.7 | 21.0 |
| Alberta | 4,838 | 5,637 | 5,585 | -0.9 | 15.5 |
| British Columbia | 3,043 | 3,093 | 3,113 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Yukon | 3 | 3 | 3 | -18.3 | -4.1 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 1 | 1 | 1 | -2.6 | -34.1 |

[^2]preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

## Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2011
The composite price index for non-residential building construction increased by $1.2 \%$ in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter. The quarterly advance was mainly a result of wage increases and the continued strength of construction material prices.

All seven of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed reported quarterly increases ranging from $0.6 \%$ to $1.5 \%$. Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+1.5\%) and Toronto (+1.4\%) recorded the largest gains.

Year over year, the composite price index for non-residential building construction was up $3.2 \%$. Of the CMAs surveyed, Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+4.4\%) and Toronto (+3.9\%) recorded the largest increases while Calgary (+1.9\%) registered the smallest gain.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0043 and 327-0044.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The second quarter 2011 issue of Capital Expenditure Price Statistics (62-007-X, free) will be available in October.

The non-residential building construction price indexes for the third quarter will be released on November 15.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price indexes ${ }^{1}$

|  | Relative importance ${ }^{2}$ | Second quarter 2010 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2011 \end{array}$ | Second quarter 2011 | First quarter to second quarter 2011 | Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | (2002=100) |  |  |  |  |
| Composite | 100.0 | 141.7 | 144.4 | 146.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| Halifax | 2.6 | 137.4 | 139.4 | 140.7 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| Montréal | 13.1 | 135.9 | 139.0 | 139.9 | 0.6 | 2.9 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part | 5.4 | 144.6 | 148.8 | 151.0 | 1.5 | 4.4 |
| Toronto | 35.3 | 142.5 | 145.9 | 148.0 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| Calgary | 16.8 | 161.1 | 162.1 | 164.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Edmonton | 13.4 | 155.6 | 158.9 | 160.7 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| Vancouver | 13.4 | 132.8 | 136.0 | 137.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 |

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas (CMA).
2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

## Retail Services Price Index

First quarter 2011
The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) advanced 0.4\% in the first quarter.

Margin increases were posted in 7 of the 10 retail sectors, with the largest first quarter margin increases recorded by furniture and home furnishings stores ( $+1.6 \%$ ), gasoline stations ( $+1.4 \%$ ) and health and personal care stores $(+1.3 \%)$.

Retail Services Price Index


First quarter increases were moderated by declines in the retail margins of electronics and appliance stores (-7.9\%), building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers ( $-0.6 \%$ ) and miscellaneous store retailers ( $-0.2 \%$ ).

Year over year, the RSPI rose $1.9 \%$ in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010. Food and beverage stores ( $+4.6 \%$ ), clothing and clothing accessories stores ( $+2.7 \%$ ) and gasoline stations (+2.5\%) posted the largest year-over-year margin increases. Declines in retail margins were recorded by electronics and appliance stores ( $-10.5 \%$ ), building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-1.2\%), sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores $(-0.1 \%)$ and miscellaneous store retailers ( $-0.1 \%$ ).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision. With the release of the final fourth quarter data for any given year, finalized data for all quarters of that year are released at the same time. The Retail Services Price Index (RSPI) is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The RSPI is not a retail selling price index. The Index represents the change in the price of the retail service. The price of the retail service is defined as the margin price which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the retail product being priced. With this release, finalized data for 2010 are available on CANSIM.

## Available on CANSIM: table 332-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5135.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

## Retail Services Price Index

|  | Relative importance ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2010^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fourth } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2010^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2011^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Fourth } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2010 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { first } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2011 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | First <br> quarter <br> 2010 <br> to <br> first <br> quarter <br> 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% |  | 100) |  | \% cha |  |
| Retail Services Price Index | 100.00 | 105.2 | 106.8 | 107.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 1.53 | . ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 3.33 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 104.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 3.42 | 96.1 | 93.4 | 86.0 | -7.9 | -10.5 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 5.97 | 112.5 | 111.8 | 111.1 | -0.6 | -1.2 |
| Food and beverage stores | 21.81 | 105.7 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Health and personal care stores | 6.68 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 112.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Gasoline stations | 11.52 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 102.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 5.24 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 2.48 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| General merchandise stores | 11.47 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 2.56 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.6 | -0.2 | -0.1 |

## revised

preliminary
not available for any reference period

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each three-digit NAICS (North American Industrial Classification System) contributes to the overall Retail Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as automobile dealers (NAICS 4411), other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) and non-store retailers (NAICS 454) were not priced.
2. Automobile dealers (NAICS 4411) and other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 4412) have not been surveyed and therefore data are not available at this time.

## Refined petroleum products July 2011 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Cement

June 2011
Data on cement are now available for June.
Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Primary iron and steel June 2011

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for June.

## Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The June 2011 issue of Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## New products and studies

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 2011, Vol. 83, no. 6 Catalogue number 63-007-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.

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[^0]:    revised
    $p$ preliminary
    .. not applicable

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.
[^1]:    revised

[^2]:    revised

