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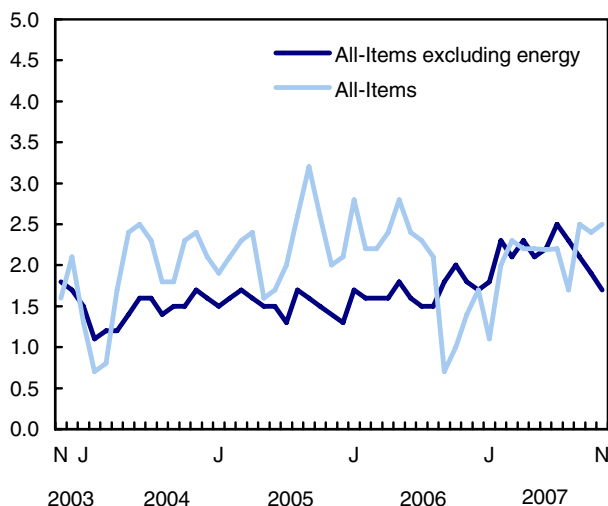
Consumer Price Index

November 2007

Fuelled by higher gasoline prices and mortgage interest cost, consumer prices increased 2.5% between November 2006 and November 2007, a slight acceleration from the 12-month change of 2.4% posted in October.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



However, the Bank of Canada's core index, used to monitor the inflation control target, rose only 1.6%, posting its slowest 12-month increase since April 2006.

The core index has decelerated since July 2007. The 12-month change was 2.2% in August, 2.0% in September and 1.8% in October.

The gap between the rate of growth in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the core index is

attributable to gasoline and mortgage interest cost, two components that pushed up the all-items CPI but which are not accounted for in the core measure.

Gasoline prices were 17.6% higher in November 2007 compared with the same month in 2006. This growth was partially due to a drop in prices around this time in 2006 and a 4.0% increase in gasoline prices between October and November 2007. The monthly increase partially reflects the higher price of crude oil on the global market.

Consumer prices rose 0.3% between October and November 2007 after declining 0.3% during the previous month. This reversal was due mainly to movements in gasoline prices, which increased 4.0% between October and November following a 3.3% decline during the previous month.

The core index remained unchanged between October and November following a 0.2% decline posted in October.

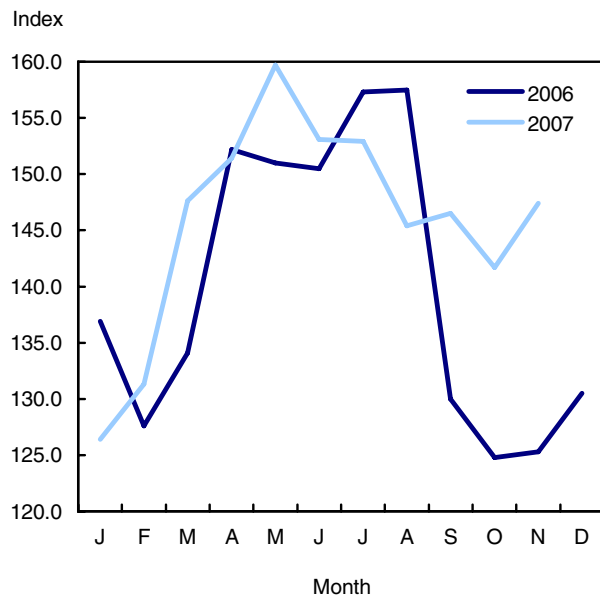
Twelve-month change: Large increase in gasoline prices

November's 12-month change of 2.5% in the all-items CPI was higher than the 2.1% average 12-month increase since the beginning of 2007.

November's growth rate was mainly driven by a 17.6% increase in the price of gasoline in November 2007 compared with November 2006. This was the most significant annual growth recorded since May 2006, when gasoline prices rose 18.6%.

Gasoline has been the dominant factor in the annual growth in the all-items index since September. This growth was partially due to a drop in prices around this time in 2006 as well as a 4.0% increase in gasoline prices between October and November 2007. The month-to-month increase partly reflects the higher price of crude oil on the global market.

Evolution of the gasoline price index



Other factors contributing to the 12-month increase in the all-items index in November included mortgage interest cost, homeowners' replacement cost and restaurant meals.

Costs associated with owned accommodation (+5.1%) once again played an important role in the rise of the all-items index over the 12 months preceding November 2007. The two main components of the owned accommodation index are the cost of financing the purchase of a house (mortgage interest cost index) and the cost of maintaining the housing structure from wear and tear (homeowner's replacement cost index).

The mortgage interest cost index advanced 7.0% during this period, up from the 6.7% growth posted in October. The 4.9% annual increase in homeowners' replacement cost also contributed to the rise in costs for owned accommodation. The pace of growth of this component continued to slow down in line with changes in new housing prices.

Canadians paid 2.4% more for restaurant meals in November compared with November 2006. Although this item is a major contributor to the growth in consumer prices, the increase was the most moderate since June 2007.

Among the factors dampening the 12-month increase in consumer prices were declines in prices for vehicle purchase and leasing, fresh vegetables and fruits and computer equipment.

The main factor was a 3.9% drop in the price to purchase and lease vehicles. November was marked by the introduction of 2008 models and the fact that

manufacturers continued to offer rebates on many new 2008 models. This was the largest 12-month decrease on record.

Prices for fresh vegetables fell 11.1% on the heels of a 14.6% drop posted in October. Canadians also enjoyed a 6.2% decline in prices for fresh fruits, mainly thanks to lower prices for oranges.

Prices for computer equipment and supplies declined 14.9% in November in the wake of lower prices for desktops and laptops.

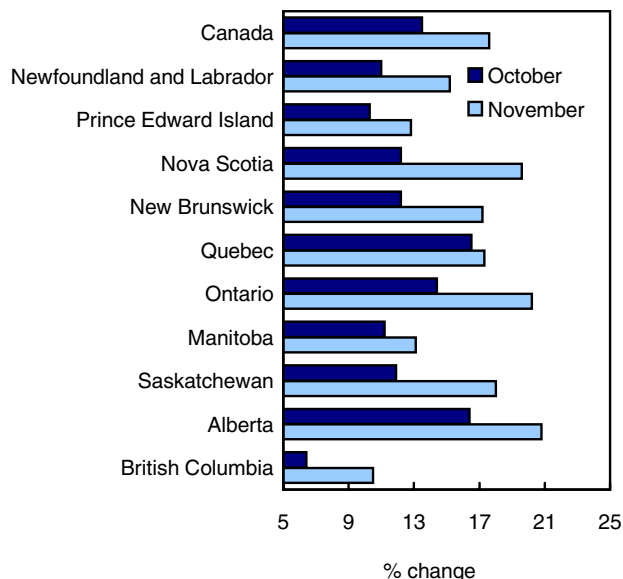
Provinces: Consumer price growth cools in Alberta

Between November 2006 and November 2007, consumer prices increased at rates faster than the national average in five provinces: Prince Edward Island (+2.9%), Nova Scotia (+2.8%), New Brunswick (+3.2%), Saskatchewan (+4.0%) and Alberta (+4.7%).

Gasoline prices were the main contributor to CPI growth in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta, where they were second to owned accommodation costs.

The year-over-year growth in the price of gasoline accelerated in November in all provinces. The increase was especially steep in Nova Scotia, where it reached 19.6% in November compared with 12.2% in October.

Percentage change in gasoline from the same month of the previous year, Canada and provinces



The growth in consumer prices slowed in Alberta, where the 12-month increase in November was 4.7% compared with 5.0% in October. This was due mainly

to natural gas prices, which fell 3.2% in November after increasing 16.0% in October.

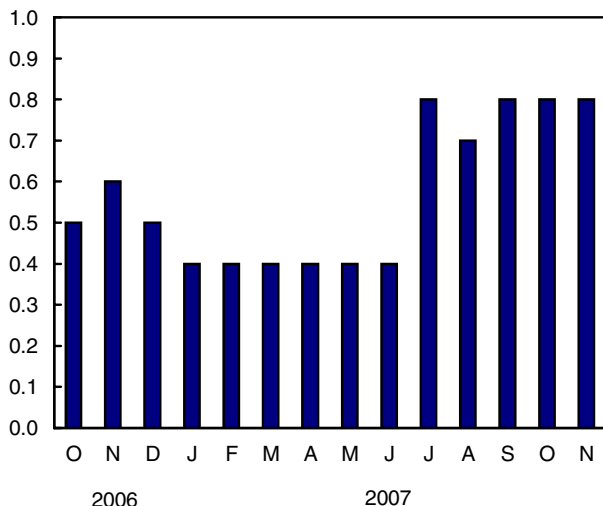
Monthly change: Gasoline reverses change in the all-items index

Consumer prices were up 0.3% between October and November 2007 following a 0.3% decline the previous month. This reversal stems mainly from changes in gasoline prices (+4.0%).

A 0.8% increase in mortgage interest cost also contributed to growth in the all-items index. This component has continued to grow at a monthly rate between 0.7% and 0.8% since July 2007. Mortgage loan renewals at higher rates contributed to the growth in this component almost as much as increasing new housing prices.

Percentage change in mortgage interest cost from the previous month

% change



The price of bakery products increased by 3.8% as world wheat prices held at record levels. Canadians

paid 4.5% more for their fresh vegetables in November compared with October.

With the onset of winter, the price of fuel oil and other fuels grew by 4.7%, the steepest rise of this component since September 2005, when Hurricane Katrina affected the petroleum industry.

The impact of these increases was partly offset by traveller accommodation prices, which fell 5.5%, and the price of electricity, which was down 1.6%. The decline in electricity prices occurred mainly in Ontario, where the winter rate schedule took effect on November 1. Ontario residents enjoyed a lower rate on their first 1 000 kWh/month of consumption, whereas this lower rate applied to the first 600 kWh/month in October.

Natural gas prices fell 2.9% as mild weather contributed to low demand and stocks were high. Prices of women's clothing were down 1.3% as retailers began discounting winter apparel.

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), now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

The November 2007 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 86, no. 11 (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 December 2007 Consumer Price Index will be released on January 25, 2008.

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), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
Unadjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	111.9	111.6	109.2	0.3	2.5
Food	17.04	111.3	110.7	110.1	0.5	1.1
Shelter	26.62	118.8	118.7	114.1	0.1	4.1
Household operations and furnishings	11.10	103.3	103.4	102.2	-0.1	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.36	96.4	97.1	97.0	-0.7	-0.6
Transportation	19.88	116.7	115.2	112.7	1.3	3.5
Health and personal care	4.73	108.0	107.5	106.7	0.5	1.2
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	102.0	102.7	100.5	-0.7	1.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	126.5	126.3	122.3	0.2	3.4
All-items (1992=100)		133.2	132.9	130.0	0.2	2.5
Special aggregates						
Goods	48.78	107.6	107.1	106.1	0.5	1.4
Services	51.22	116.2	116.1	112.4	0.1	3.4
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	109.6	109.6	107.7	0.0	1.8
Energy	9.38	136.5	134.5	123.8	1.5	10.3
Core Consumer Price Index ³	82.71	110.3	110.3	108.6	0.0	1.6

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada - Effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 at (www.statcan.ca/english/sdds).
2. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
3. The measure of core Consumer Price Index (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 Web site (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit¹ (2002=100)

	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	111.6	111.2	109.1	0.4	2.3
Prince Edward Island	114.3	114.1	111.1	0.2	2.9
Nova Scotia	113.5	112.6	110.4	0.8	2.8
New Brunswick	111.9	111.4	108.4	0.4	3.2
Québec	110.8	110.5	108.6	0.3	2.0
Ontario	111.2	110.9	108.6	0.3	2.4
Manitoba	110.8	111.0	109.0	-0.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	113.1	113.0	108.8	0.1	4.0
Alberta	119.1	118.6	113.7	0.4	4.7
British Columbia	110.1	110.0	108.7	0.1	1.3
Whitehorse	110.7	110.4	106.3	0.3	4.1
Yellowknife ²	110.9	111.1	107.6	-0.2	3.1
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	108.2	108.1	105.2	0.1	2.9

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: Long-term productivity growth in manufacturing in Canada and the United States 1961 to 2003

Labour productivity in the manufacturing sector of both Canada and the United States increased at the same average pace between 1961 and 2003. But the sources of this growth differed in the two countries, according to a new study.

In Canada, the more intense use of intermediate inputs, such as parts and materials, was a more important source of labour productivity growth than it was in the United States. South of the border, investment in capital and multifactor productivity growth were the key factors.

The study found that during this 40-year-plus period, labour productivity in the manufacturing sectors of both nations increased at an identical annual average rate of 3.2%.

In Canada, the deepening use of intermediate inputs accounted for just over half of this growth. In contrast, about 40% of the growth in the United States was due to increases in intermediate inputs.

Labour productivity is a measure of real output per hour worked. Over time, it serves to improve the population's standard of living and business competitiveness. Productivity gains are important because they are closely connected with changes in real wages over the long run.

The similar labour productivity growth in the two countries reflects faster growth in both output and hours worked in the Canadian manufacturing sector.

Between 1961 and 2003, manufacturing output increased faster in Canada: 3.9% per year compared with 3.1% in the United States. However, the number of hours worked in Canada's manufacturing sector also grew faster, 0.7% a year on average, compared with a 0.1% decline in the United States.

Growth in labour productivity: quick glance

This study examined the growth of labour productivity in the manufacturing sector during two distinct periods—from 1961 to 1996 and 1996 to 2003.

Before the mid-1990s, labour productivity in Canada's manufacturing sector increased at a faster pace than it did in the United States, but at a slower pace afterwards.

As a result, the labour productivity level in Canada, relative to that in the United States, increased by a cumulative 14 percentage points from 1961 to 1996.

Note to readers

This release is based on the report "Long-term Productivity Growth in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1961 to 2003," released today, and the article, "Industry Productivity Database" (13-605-XIE2007005, free).

This paper has two main objectives. First, it provides a comprehensive overview of trends in labour productivity growth in the manufacturing sector in Canada and the United States over the period from 1961 to 2003.

Second, it examines the contribution of three main components to these trends in the two countries. These components are changes in capital intensity (the amount of capital per hour worked); changes in intermediate purchases consumed in production; and growth in multifactor productivity, which is often associated with technological change, skill upgrading, organizational change or economies of scale.

After 1996, labour productivity growth declined slightly in Canada and accelerated markedly in the United States. Between 1996 and 2003, it increased at an annual rate of 2.8% in Canada, compared with 3.2% from 1961 to 1996.

By contrast, annual labour productivity growth in the United States increased from 2.8% to 4.9% between those two periods. This produced an annual gap of 2.1 percentage points between the two manufacturing sectors between 1996 and 2003.

Factors behind the gap: slower growth in multifactor productivity and capital intensity

The slower labour productivity growth in Canada following 1996 that led to the 2.1-percentage-point gap was the result of slower growth in both multifactor productivity (MFP) and in capital intensity.

The growth in MFP is associated with technological change, skill upgrading, organizational change or economies of scale. This concept measures the efficiency with which capital, labour and intermediate inputs are used in production.

The slower MFP growth in Canada accounted for 60% of the difference in labour productivity growth between the two countries; slower growth in capital intensity accounted for 30%.

The remaining 10% was due to the differences in intermediate purchases consumed in production (or intermediate-input deepening) between the two countries.

From 1996 to 2003, MFP growth in Canada was less than half the equivalent in the United States. During this time, it increased 0.9% a year in Canada, compared with 2.1% a year in the United States.

The slower MFP growth in the Canadian manufacturing sector was mainly due to lower MFP

growth in the computer and electronic products industry. In Canada, MFP in this industry rose 0.6% a year during this time, well below the average gain of 11.3% a year in the United States.

This occurred because there has been more rapid technological progress in the computer and electronic products industry in the United States than in Canada.

The slower growth in the capital-labour ratio in Canadian manufacturing after the mid-1990s occurred as changes took place in the relative price of capital and labour inputs in the two countries. After the mid-1990s, the relative price of labour compared with that of investment increased at slower rate in Canada.

This meant Canadian manufacturers had a greater incentive to substitute labour for capital, which led to slower growth in capital intensity during that period in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0022.

The research paper "Long-term Productivity Growth in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States, 1961 to 2003," part of the *Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-XWE2007015, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

More studies related to productivity are available free of charge at (www.statcan.ca/english/studies/economic.htm).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or Wulong Gu (613-951-0754), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

Sources of labour productivity growth in the manufacturing sector in Canada and the United States, 1961 to 2003 average annual growth

	1961 to 2003	1961 to 1996	1996 to 2003
	%		
Canada			
Output per hour worked	3.2	3.2	2.8
Contribution of capital deepening	0.4	0.4	0.2
Contribution of intermediate deepening	1.8	1.8	1.8
Multifactor productivity growth	1.0	1.0	0.9
United States			
Output per hour worked	3.2	2.8	4.9
Contribution of capital deepening	0.6	0.5	0.9
Contribution of intermediate deepening	1.3	1.2	1.9
Multifactor productivity growth	1.3	1.1	2.1
Canada minus United States			
Output per hour worked	0.0	0.4	-2.1
Contribution of capital deepening	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7
Contribution of intermediate deepening	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Multifactor productivity growth	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2

Note: Contribution is the product of the variable and its share in nominal output. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.



Employment Insurance

October 2007 (preliminary)

An estimated 454,230 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits in October, 1,400 fewer than in September. Nine provinces have recorded declines for three consecutive months.

Compared with October 2006, the number of Canadians receiving regular benefits has declined 7.6%. Provincially, the largest year-over-year declines occurred in Alberta (-15.1%), Saskatchewan (-14.3%) and Manitoba (-14.3%).

Regular benefit payments in October totalled \$606.9 million, while 210,290 people made initial and renewal claims.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries is a measure

of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits from the 7th to the 13th of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for November 2007 will be released on January 22, 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance statistics

	October 2007	September 2007	October 2006	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	454,230 ^P	455,630 ^r	491,720	-0.3	-7.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	606.9 ^P	765.4 ^r	705.3	-20.7	-14.0
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	210.3 ^P	214.7 ^r	223.3	-2.1	-5.8
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries (thousands) ¹	595.8 ^P	574.6 ^P	630.8		
Regular beneficiaries (thousands)	347.7 ^P	332.4 ^P	381.5		
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	233.0	170.9	244.5		
Payments (\$ millions)	965.3	1,104.2	1,130.4		
Year-to-date (January to October)					
	2007	2006	2006 to 2007	% change	
Claims received (thousands)					
Payments (\$ millions)					
	2,084.5	2,134.0	-2.3		
	12,146.5	12,327.6	-1.5		

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	October 2007 ^P	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
	Seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	454,230	-0.3	-7.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,620	0.0	-5.4
Prince Edward Island	7,800	-3.5	-2.1
Nova Scotia	27,100	-0.7	-5.2
New Brunswick	29,100	-0.5	-10.3
Quebec	158,060	-1.1	-9.9
Ontario	124,780	-0.1	-4.1
Manitoba	9,420	-2.2	-14.3
Saskatchewan	8,600	-5.0	-14.3
Alberta	15,450	-1.9	-15.1
British Columbia	35,730	-2.7	-7.3
Yukon Territory	780	1.3	1.3
Northwest Territories	610	-1.6	-11.6
Nunavut	340	0.0	-8.1

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

Leading indicators

November 2007

The composite leading index was unchanged for a second straight month in November, after October was revised down from a preliminary estimate of 0.1% growth. These were the first months without growth since July 2001. Ongoing weakness in export demand for manufactured goods was reinforced by a drop in the stock market in mid-November. Consumers remained the major source of growth, reflecting strong labour market conditions.

Consumer spending continued to expand, led by furniture and appliance sales. Purchases of most other durable goods also increased, except for a drop in auto sales. The decline of the housing index began to moderate. Existing home sales pulled out of a three-month slump, while housing starts stabilized thanks to more ground-breaking on single-family homes. Services employment was supported by gains in both the personal and business components.

The stock market tumbled in November, pulling down its trend for the first time in over a year. Metals and energy led the retreat. The money supply, the other financial component in the leading index, continued to grow steadily.

Two of the three manufacturing components posted decreases. New orders fell the most, as declines for autos and lumber offset continued strength in capital

goods. The ratio of shipments to inventories edged down. While shipments posted their second gain in three months, inventories rose faster. The average workweek in factories stabilized over the summer, and the rate of job loss at factories also slowed since June.

The US leading indicator turned down by 0.2%. This index has fallen or been unchanged in eight of the last nine months. While this has been a poor index of growth in the US economy (real GDP grew at an annual rate of 5% in the third quarter), it has reflected the slump in US demand for our exports. Still, total exports have risen so far in 2007 due to higher commodity shipments overseas, which have outweighed lower exports to the United States.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the January 2008 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*. For more information on the economy in November 2007, consult the December 2007 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 20, no. 12 (11-010-XWB, free).

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

Leading indicators

	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	227.0	227.8	228.4	229.2	229.3	229.3	0.0
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	146.4	148.4	149.6	152.6	150.5	149.2	-0.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,842	2,850	2,852	2,864	2,870	2,877	0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	13,518	13,683	13,782	13,918	14,032	13,988	-0.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	163,564	164,460	165,661	166,950	168,222	169,045	0.5
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	126.8	126.7	127.0	126.9	126.9	126.7	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	27,327	27,143	26,959	27,129	26,735	26,388	-1.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.80	-0.02 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,652	2,673	2,680	2,701	2,716	2,728	0.4
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	9,033	9,150	9,191	9,244	9,289	9,283	-0.1
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	229.0	229.2	228.4	230.8	229.3	228.6	-0.3

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.



Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

October 2007

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The October 2007 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 50, no. 10 (46-002-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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 2007

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The October 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE) 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.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Large urban transit

October 2007 (preliminary)

Combined ridership on 10 large urban transit systems in Canada was 4.7% higher in October than it was in October 2006.

Approximately 124.8 million passenger trips were taken on these transit systems in October. These systems account for about 80% of total urban transit in Canada.

The trips generated \$195.7 million in revenue in October (excluding subsidies), a 6.5% increase over October 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Industry productivity database

2004

The industry productivity database through the year 2004 is now available. The database provides time series data for multifactor productivity, output and inputs that include capital, labour, energy, materials and purchased services in the new North American Industry Classification System back to 1961.

These data reflect the latest input-output tables for 2003 (revised) and 2004 (preliminary), published in *The Daily* on November 8, 2007; revisions of investment, published in *The Daily* on December 5, 2007; and revisions of hours worked for 2001 to 2006, published in *The Daily* on November 27, 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0022.

A description of the method used to derive productivity measures is available online in the publications *User Guide for Statistics Canada's Annual Multifactor Productivity Program* (15-206-XWE2007014, free) and *The Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts: "Industry Productivity Database"* (13-605-XIE2007005, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wulong Gu (613-951-0754), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

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