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

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 27, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

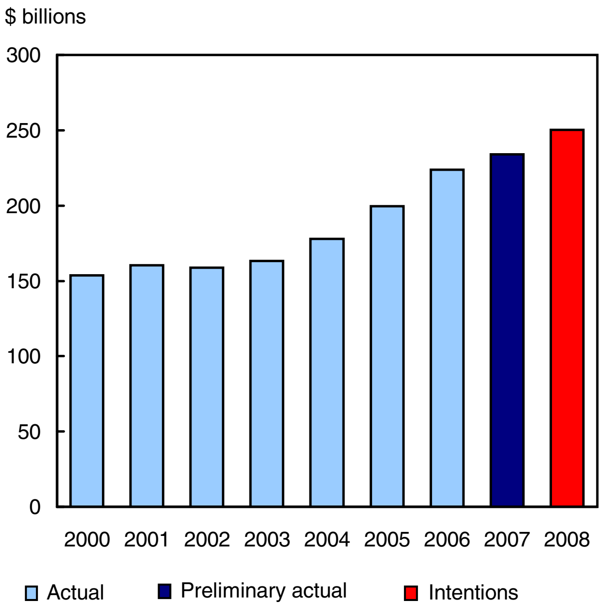
Releases

Private and public investment
2008 (intentions)

Capital investment in Canada is expected to remain robust this year, exceeding even the pace of growth of 2007.

Total investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to reach $250.1 billion, up 6.8% from 2007, according to a sample survey of 28,000 businesses and governments. This increase will be higher than the 4.7% gain in 2007.

Investment on the rise



Of the total, $129.2 billion is earmarked for non-residential construction, a 7.9% increase, while $120.9 billion is planned for investment in machinery and equipment, a 5.7% gain.

World-wide demand for Canada's natural resources and raw materials is keeping prices high and fuelling capital spending in the primary sector and the related downstream industries. The biggest gains in investment are projected to occur in the oil and gas extraction sector, transportation sector, such as pipelines, and electricity generation.

The public sector accounts for slightly above one-quarter ($68.6 billion) of the $250.1 billion in total investment intentions. Investment in the public sector is expected to increase 11.8% from 2007, more than twice the rate of growth of 5.1% in the private sector.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based on a sample survey of 28,000 businesses and governments that was conducted from October 2007 to late January 2008.*
>
> *Data in this release are adjusted to represent the calendar year and are expressed in current dollars.*
>
> *For additional information on definitions, data sources and methods, consult the hyperlink on metadata at the end of this release.*

At the same time, Canada's housing market is expected to remain virtually stable. Investment this year is forecast at just over $89.3 billion, up only 1.0% from 2007. This compares with an 8.3% increase in 2007.

Total capital investment including housing, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment is expected to rise by $16.9 billion to an estimated $339.5 billion in 2008. This represents a gain of 5.2% compared with 2007.

Rebound for mining and oil and gas extraction sector

Survey data show that investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector would hit $56.4 billion in 2008, a 4.3% gain from last year. This will be a turnaround from a 6.4% decline in 2007.

Accelerating demand for Canada's natural resources has propelled world commodity prices to unprecedented levels.

Investment in non-conventional oil and gas extraction, primarily the Alberta oil sands, is expected to hit $19.7 billion, a 23.0% increase from 2007.

On the mining side, investment intentions also shows strong growth. Spending is anticipated to increase 12.2% to $7.1 billion in 2008. The vast majority of this growth is attributable to mining in metal ores.

Investment in the nickel-copper industry is expected to hit $1.3 billion and in the copper-zinc industry, $986.3 million.

Back-to-back gains in transportation sector

The transportation and warehousing sector is expected to reap benefits from the gains in the oil and gas industry, especially in the area of pipelines.

Companies estimated their total investment this year at just over $23.1 billion, up 23.3% from 2007. This would come on the heels of a 29.1% jump in 2007.

Investment in pipelines is anticipated to hit $6.0 billion, three times the level of $2.0 billion in 2006.

Similarly, investment in the transit and ground passenger transportation industry, which is mainly under the authority of the public sector, is expected to reach $4.5 billion this year, nearly twice the level in 2006. Combined, these two industries account for an added investment totalling $4.8 billion this year.

Manufacturing: primary metals and petroleum refinery lead a turnaround

Manufacturing enterprises showed some optimism in their investment intentions despite the toll on the sector taken by the gain in value of the Canadian dollar and record crude oil prices.

Enterprises estimated their investment at just over $19.7 billion this year, up 7.6%. This would follow a 5.5% decline in 2007.

In 2007, only 6 of 20 industries in the manufacturing sector show increases in capital investments. For 2008, 11 of 20 industries, led by primary metal manufacturing and petroleum and coal products, anticipate investment increases. Combined, those two industries are expected to invest an additional $1.3 billion for a total of $5.1 billion this year.

Firms in the primary metal manufacturing area estimated that their capital spending will hit $2.2 billion, up 50.3%.

In the petroleum and coal products manufacturing area, capital spending is estimated at $2.8 billion, up 25.6%.

Utilities: Electric power turning green

In the utilities sector, growth in total investment is anticipated to surpass the national growth of 6.8% this year. However, this will be a marked deceleration from 2007.

Utilities anticipate capital spending amounting to nearly $21.3 billion this year, up 8.0%. In contrast, investment the year before rose 23.8% when large projects were initiated.

Within the sector, however, companies that generate, transmit and distribute electric power anticipate 12.6% growth in capital spending in 2008. Investment in non-residential construction will rise 13.3%, while investment in new machinery and equipment will increase 11.1%.

Overall, the growth in this industry mirrors two factors — the need to expand capacity, as well as the need for alternative power generation with lower environmental impact and more efficient technologies, such as wind power generation.

Strong growth in real estate capital investment

Capital investment in the real estate and rental and leasing sector is projected to increase for the sixth consecutive year in 2008. Companies anticipate total investment of just over $19.3 billion, up 8.2% from 2007.

The largest contributor to this increase is the lessors of real estate industry, where capital investment is anticipated to reach more than $6.8 billion, a gain of 23.6% or $1.3 billion from 2007.

Public administration investment leads investment growth

Capital spending by public administration, that is all three levels of government, will account for nearly one-half (48.5%) of the total public sector spending, an estimated $33.3 billion.

The total investment for this sector will increase 14.7% from 2007 compared with an average annual growth rate of 12.0% during the past five years.

Of the $33.3 billion total investment, the federal government accounts for 14.2%, the provinces and territories, 34.8%, and local municipal and regional governments, 51.0%.

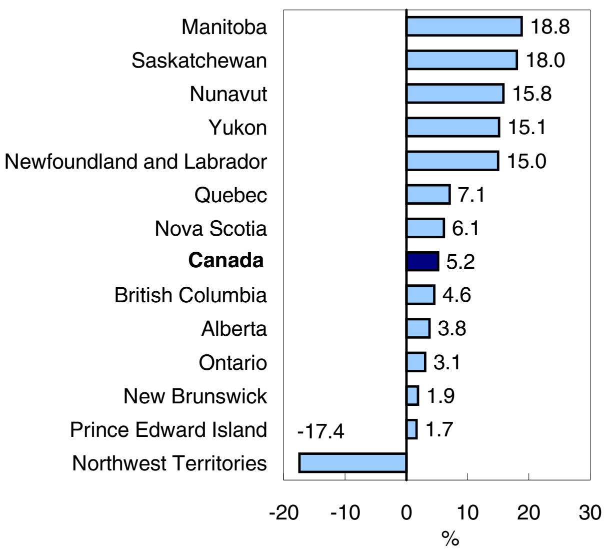
Capital investment by the federal government will increase at a rate slightly above the national average (+6.8%) with 8.3% growth in 2008 to reach $4.7 billion. Spending by the provinces and territories will increase 23.3% to $11.6 billion, and spending by local administrations will rise 11.3% to about $17.0 billion.

Combined, the $3.9 billion of investments by provincial, territorial and local public administrations will account for almost all new spending in public administration.

Provinces and territories: Decline in private and public investment only in Northwest Territories

Public and private investment intentions are expected to increase in all provinces and territories in 2008 except the Northwest Territories, where a decline of 17.4% is anticipated due to project completions in the mining sector.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan expect to outpace other provinces and territories in spending growth



The biggest gains are anticipated in Manitoba (+18.8%) and Saskatchewan (+18.0%).

In terms of absolute dollars, however, the largest increase will be in Quebec. Investment there is anticipated to increase by more than $4.0 billion, which represents 23.9% of the increase in total investment nationally in 2008.

Growth in public administration investment is driving increases in both Quebec and Ontario with an additional $1.7 billion and $1.1 billion respectively.

The oil and gas extraction sector will be the largest contributor to the growth in capital investment in two provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia. In absolute dollars, this sector will generate an additional investment of about $508.7 million in Newfoundland and Labrador, and $1.3 billion in British Columbia.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the gains are driven by new investment in the transportation and warehousing sector. Alberta also benefits from its real estate industry, mainly because of the high demand for office space, which will generate 35.4% of the total investment increase in the province.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

Summary data are available under the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 2008* (61-205-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For further information on this release, contact Les Shinder (toll-free 1-877-338-2368; 613-951-2030; *shinder@statcan.ca*) or Kamal Sharan (toll-free 1-800-571-0494; 613-951-3452; *kamal.sharan@statcan.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

Province/Territory	Year	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	Preliminary actual 2007 to intentions 2008	Actual 2006 to preliminary actual 2007
		$ millions			% change	
Canada[1]	**2006**	**195,762.9**	**109,647.4**	**305,410.2**		
	2007	**208,146.2**	**114,449.6**	**322,595.8**		
	2008	**218,513.5**	**120,939.7**	**339,453.2**	**5.2**	**5.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006	3,242.5	1,116.3	4,358.8		
	2007	2,846.8	1,193.0	4,039.8		
	2008	3,438.5	1,209.2	4,647.7	15.0	-7.3
Prince Edward Island	2006	486.7	340.6	827.3		
	2007	484.8	459.0	943.7		
	2008	524.0	435.5	959.5	1.7	14.1
Nova Scotia	2006	3,951.9	2,385.5	6,337.4		
	2007	3,903.2	2,325.9	6,229.1		
	2008	4,264.5	2,341.7	6,606.3	6.1	-1.7
New Brunswick	2006	3,588.4	2,097.6	5,686.0		
	2007	4,008.1	1,983.8	5,991.9		
	2008	4,005.1	2,102.5	6,107.7	1.9	5.4
Quebec	2006	32,393.1	19,416.2	51,809.4		
	2007	36,012.0	20,343.1	56,355.0		
	2008	38,866.8	21,514.7	60,381.5	7.1	8.8
Ontario	2006	56,721.4	41,835.7	98,557.1		
	2007	59,520.1	43,638.1	103,158.1		
	2008	61,883.8	44,521.7	106,405.5	3.1	4.7
Manitoba	2006	4,809.7	3,027.6	7,837.3		
	2007	5,794.6	3,357.7	9,152.3		
	2008	7,079.4	3,793.0	10,872.4	18.8	16.8
Saskatchewan	2006	6,762.7	3,510.1	10,272.7		
	2007	6,809.4	3,621.6	10,431.0		
	2008	8,189.5	4,123.8	12,313.3	18.0	1.5
Alberta	2006	52,986.8	23,936.8	76,923.7		
	2007	55,882.0	24,819.0	80,701.0		
	2008	56,220.2	27,532.4	83,752.7	3.8	4.9
British Columbia	2006	28,440.7	11,471.5	39,912.2		
	2007	29,899.7	12,186.3	42,086.1		
	2008	31,453.9	12,576.3	44,030.2	4.6	5.4
Yukon	2006	447.1	120.3	567.4		
	2007	537.3	105.3	642.6		
	2008	551.6	187.8	739.4	15.1	13.2
Northwest Territories	2006	1,531.6	316.8	1,848.3		
	2007	1,771.4	277.1	2,048.5		
	2008	1,359.0	333.0	1,691.9	-17.4	10.8
Nunavut	2006	400.4	72.3	472.7		
	2007	676.9	139.7	816.5		
	2008	677.1	268.1	945.2	15.8	72.7

1. Actual 2006, followed by preliminary actual 2007 and then intentions 2008.
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2006 actual	2007 preliminary actual	2008 intentions	Preliminary actual 2007 to intentions 2008	2006 actual to preliminary actual 2007
	$ millions			% change	
Total	**305,410.2**	**322,595.8**	**339,453.2**	**5.2**	**5.6**
Non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	223,701.4	234,136.8	250,121.3	6.8	4.7
Housing	81,708.8	88,459.0	89,331.9	1.0	8.3
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, 2002) sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,091.6	4,057.6	3,881.8	-4.3	-0.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	57,767.3	54,091.9	56,397.6	4.3	-6.4
Utilities	15,900.0	19,680.4	21,250.9	8.0	23.8
Construction	4,717.7	5,097.1	5,341.7	4.8	8.0
Manufacturing	19,352.9	18,295.2	19,685.4	7.6	-5.5
Wholesale trade	4,910.3	4,979.1	5,239.0	5.2	1.4
Retail trade	8,023.5	8,162.4	8,864.7	8.6	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	14,542.1	18,776.2	23,149.7	23.3	29.1
Information and cultural industries	9,040.8	9,490.9	10,018.2	5.6	5.0
Finance and insurance	18,042.5	17,769.8	17,868.3	0.6	-1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,649.7	17,855.5	19,319.6	8.2	7.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,209.1	3,169.7	3,160.0	-0.3	-1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	186.1	190.6	163.5	-14.2	2.4
Administration support waste management and remedial services	1,795.0	1,844.6	1,806.5	-2.1	2.8
Educational services	7,415.3	8,173.9	7,814.6	-4.4	10.2
Health care and social assistance	7,236.0	7,174.8	7,016.6	-2.2	-0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,487.9	2,046.4	1,681.6	-17.8	37.5
Accommodation and food services	2,604.1	2,699.5	2,657.1	-1.6	3.7
Other services (except public administration)	1,509.3	1,555.1	1,500.5	-3.5	3.0
Public administration	25,220.0	29,026.1	33,304.2	14.7	15.1

Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Study: Trends in the telephone call centre industry
2006

With the continued growth and outsourcing of business services in the Canadian economy, telephone call centres experienced an annual average increase in revenue of nearly 28% between 1998 and 2006, according to a new study.

In Canada, telephone call centres are located disproportionately in smaller urban areas with higher unemployment and a labour force with a relatively high rate of postsecondary education.

On average, there were 6.8 call centres per 10,000 business establishments nationwide. However, the numbers for Prince Edward Island (15.8), New Brunswick (13.1) and Ontario (8.4) were considerably higher. In contrast, in the Western provinces, where labour markets are tighter, there was a lower than average number of telephone call centres.

Telephone call centres are defined as establishments that receive and/or make telephone calls for others including, soliciting or providing information, promoting products or services, taking orders, and raising funds. Inbound call centres typically service clients, whereas outbound call centres typically do telemarketing.

The industry's revenues climbed rapidly from just over $400 million in 1998 to almost $2.8 billion in 2006, an average annual increase of 27.7%. By comparison, the overall economy expanded at an average annual rate of 5.9% in the same period. Over two-thirds of the industry's revenue growth was generated by call centres located in Ontario.

The article "Trends in the telephone call centre industry" is now available as part of the *Analytical Paper Series: Services Industries Division* (63F0002XWE2008053, free) from the *Publications* module of our website. Other information from the Services Industries Division can be found in the *Services Industries Newsletter* (63-018-XWE, free), also available on our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Larry McKeown (613-951-2582; *larry.mckeown@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition
Annual and December 2007 (preliminary)

Canadian companies produced a record 160.5 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in 2007, a 4.2% increase from 2006. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels).

The increase was led by a 21.3% jump in offshore production in Newfoundland and Labrador, and by a jump in output of bitumen in Alberta.

In Alberta, companies produced 8.0% more crude bitumen in 2007, while synthetic crude production rose 3.7%.

Offshore production in Newfoundland and Labrador accounted for well over half (58%) of the annual increase between 2006 and 2007. This was due to a combination of the Terra Nova oil field's return to production, and additional output from the White Rose oilfield.

In terms of total production of crude and equivalent hydrocarbons, Newfoundland and Labrador's share rose from 11.4% in 2006 to 13.3% in 2007.

Exports, which accounted for nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of total domestic production in 2007, increased 3.0% over 2006. Increased exports to the United States accounted for the majority of the change, although exports to other countries increased by more than three times their 2006 values.

Crude imports last year edged up 0.3% from 2006. Just under half (48.4%) of imports came from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including Algeria, 20.7%; Saudi Arabia, 8.7%; and Iraq, 7.4%.

North Sea countries made up 38.6% of imports: Norway, 22.4% and United Kingdom, 16.2%.

Annual marketable natural gas production declined 2.2% from 2006. Exports of natural gas to the United States, which comprised 65.0% of marketable gas, increased 6.9% over 2006.

Natural gas sales amounted to 73.0 billion cubic metres in 2007, up 5.2% from 2006. All three major sectors contributed to the gain: residential sales were up 7.3%, commercial sales up 5.5% and industrial sales up 3.9%.

Canadian companies produced 12.9 million cubic meters of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December 2007, down 7.6% from December 2006.

In December, exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons declined 8.7% compared with December 2006 to 8.5 million cubic meters. Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of Canada's total production in December 2007 went to the export market.

Domestic sales of natural gas reached 8.8 billion cubic metres, a 17.5% increase from December 2006.

Marketable natural gas production declined 0.2% from December 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 69.9% of marketable natural gas, increased 13.4%.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to December 2007 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to October 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to March 2007 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	December 2006	December 2007p	December 2006 to December 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	13 943.4	12 885.8	-7.6
Exports	9 326.8	8 515.4	-8.7
Imports[2]	3 992.2	3 825.1	-4.2
Refinery receipts	8 932.8	8 762.4	-1.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	14 798.1	14 772.2	-0.2
Exports	9 105.7	10 323.2	13.4
Canadian domestic sales[4]	7 456.8	8 761.4	17.5
	January to December 2006	January to December 2007	January–December 2006 to January–December 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	154 099.1	160 524.0	4.2
Exports	102 770.5	105 830.4	3.0
Imports[2]	49 303.1	49 459.4	0.3
Refinery receipts	103 349.0	106 453.1	3.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	171 690.0	167 957.9	-2.2
Exports	102 101.7	109 101.8	6.9
Canadian domestic sales[4]	69 374.6	72 976.9	5.2

p preliminary
1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales. Includes other statistical adjustments.*

■

Film, television and video post-production
2006

The profit position for Canada's film, television and video post-production industry improved slightly in 2006. Even though operating revenues edged down, the industry's operating expenses fell at a faster pace.

The industry reported total operating revenues of $822 million, down 1.9% from 2005. However, firms managed to reduce their operating expenses by 2.6% to $769 million, largely because of a 10.6% decline in the cost of goods sold. The cost of goods sold and salaries, wages and benefits remained the industry's principal expenses.

As a result, operating profits totalled $53.1 million, up from $48.6 million in 2005. The industry's profit margin rose from 5.8% to 6.5%.

The film, television and video post-production industries consist of establishments primarily engaged in providing post-production services to the motion picture and video industries. They include specialized motion picture or video post-production services such as editing, film/tape transferring, subtitling, creating credits, closed captioning, and producing computer graphics, animation and special effects, as well as developing and processing motion picture films.

Ontario firms continued to dominate the post-production industry, accounting for 48.8% of total operating revenues in 2006. Quebec firms represented 38.6%, and those in British Columbia, about 11%.

However, post-production houses in British Columbia and Quebec were more profitable than their Ontario counterparts. Quebec firms had an operating profit margin of 6.8%, just above the national average, while those in British Columbia reported 6.3%. Both were higher than Ontario's 6.0%.

Businesses providing post-production services in Alberta and British Columbia were among those showing the strongest growth in 2006, despite their small size.

Alberta had barely more than 1% of Canada's post-production businesses. But the few firms operating there saw revenues rise 84% to $8.9 million in 2006. They also posted a profit margin of 10.6%, one of the highest in the country.

In contrast, operating revenues in British Columbia increased 22.4% to $89.5 million in 2006, while those in Ontario declined by 6.7% to $400 million.

Results in the rest of this release are based on establishments whose combined revenues accounted for about 95% of the industry's total revenues. This survey portion represents 353 post-production companies.

Almost half of post-production industry revenues were earned from film printing and processing services in 2006, another 13.5% came from visual effects services (including animation), editing services accounted for 9.6% and 7.8% came from audio post-production services. Revenue in one particular field, visual effects services (including animation) increased by 14% from 2005.

Salaries, wages and benefits rose 12.4% from 2005, accounting for just over one-quarter of total expenses.

The post-production industry employed 6,119 people in 2006, an increase of 37.9% from 2005.

Note: Data for 2006 for the film, television and video post-production industry should not be compared with published data prior to 2005, as significant changes were made to the survey. Data are now collected using a sample that comprises firms earning 95% of the industry's total revenues. Administrative data are used for the smallest firms.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2415.

Selected information from the 2006 Survey of Service Industries: Film, Television and Video Post-production are now available in the publication *Film, Television and Video Post-production: Data Tables* (87-009-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website. These tables include breakdowns of data by province.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Heather Archibald (613-951-0403; fax: 613-951-6696; *heather.archibald@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Road motor vehicle registrations

2007

On average, 20.6 million road motor vehicles were registered in Canada in 2007. This represents a 2.6% increase in registrations from 2006.

Of the total, 19.2 million (93%) were passenger cars and light vehicles such as pickup trucks and minivans. The remainder consisted of 83,000 buses, 522,000 motorcycles and mopeds, and 789,000 truck tractors and trucks (weighing at least 4 500 kg).

In addition to these road motor vehicles, 5.2 million trailers and 1.8 million off-road, construction and farm vehicles were also registered.

Provincial data are available on an annual and quarterly basis, enabling users to analyze seasonal variation.

Note: These data are not comparable with the motor vehicle registrations prior to 1999. Although the data still come from provincial and territorial governments, vehicle counts were tabulated from registration files used by the Canadian Vehicle Survey. A standardized methodology was applied to the files, providing more consistent results across jurisdictions.

Available on CANSIM: table 405-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2747.

Annual data for 2007 are now available for free from the *Summary tables* module of our website. Quarterly data are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Réjean Doiron (613-951-5680; *rejean.doiron@statcan.ca*) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

January 2008

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased in January compared with January 2007. These 95 airports reported 416,026 movements in January compared with 394,874 movements at 95 airports in January 2007, an increase of 5.4% (+21,152 movements).

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 3.7% (+10,759 movements) in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 9.9% (+10,393 movements) in January compared with January 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The January 2008 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations* (51-007-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

January 2008 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 58.9 million birds in January, up 0.6% from January 2007. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 2.6% to 1.9 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations, January 2008
Catalogue number 51-007-XWE
(free).

Service Industries Newsletter, Vol. 2008, no. 1
Catalogue number 63-018-XWE
(free).

Analytical Paper Series: Service Industries Division: "Trends in the telephone call centre industry", 2005, no. 53
Catalogue number 63F0002XWE2008053
(free).

Film, Television and Video Post-production: Data Tables, 2006
Catalogue number 87-009-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:

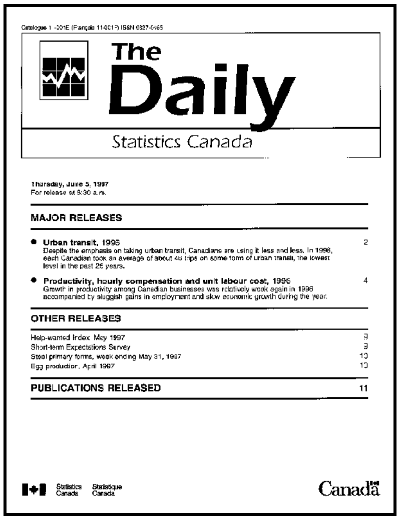
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

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, 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.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website *(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.


Catalogue 11-001E (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 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 *listproc@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.