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

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 13, 2008
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Business Patterns
December 2007

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* provides counts of active establishments by various geography levels, industry classification and employment size.

Canadian Business Patterns (CBP) is compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information on the Canadian business population.

Nationally, there were 2,342,029 active establishments recorded for December 2007. Data from the December 2007 CBP are available on CD-ROM. They are presented by the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007), and by employment categories.

The Standard Geographical Classification has changed from the 2001 version to the 2006 version.

The December 2007 edition of the CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* (61F0040XCB) is now available. The cost varies between $150 and $2,000 depending on the number of tables or cells. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Todd Hahn (613-951-6705; *BRDinfoDRE@statcan.ca*) or Alex Côté (613-951-0829), Business Register Division.

Releases

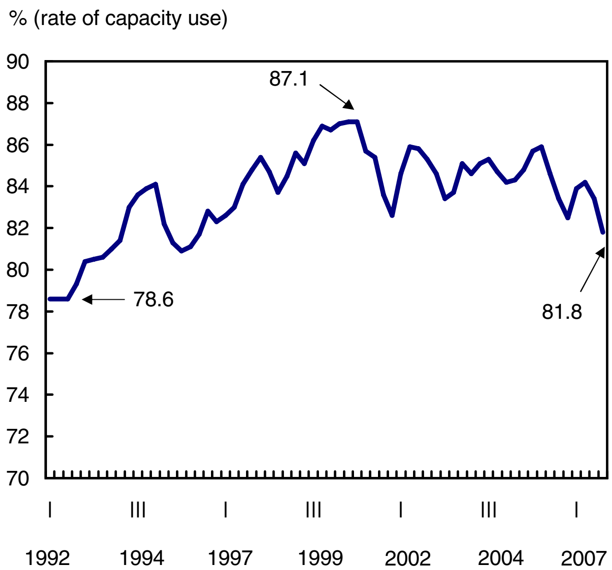
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Fourth quarter 2007 and annual 2007

Canadian industries reduced their use of production capacity in the fourth quarter, with the utilization rate falling to its lowest level in more than 10 years. The manufacturing sector, which continues to be hard hit by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, was a major factor in this decline.

Industries operated at 81.8% of their capacity, down from 83.4% in the third quarter. The current rate is well below the most recent high of 87.1% reached in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Capacity use reaches its lowest level in more than 10 years



The industrial capacity utilization rate for a sector of activity is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. For this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2005 to reflect the revised source data.

The manufacturing sector, already affected by the negative impact of the soaring Canadian dollar and the high world petroleum prices, which reached a record in December, also suffered a cut in production in the fourth quarter due to many plant closures for retooling and inventory in the automobile assembly plants.

Manufacturers appeared worried about the outlook for production for the first quarter of 2008 and, according to the January 2008 Business Conditions Survey, expect to reduce production in the first three months of 2008.

The rate also fell in the mining, oil and gas extraction, and construction sectors. Growth in the rate in the forestry and logging and electrical power sectors partially offset the slide in the overall rate in the fourth quarter.

The annual average rate declines for a third consecutive year

The annual average rate in 2007 declined for a third consecutive year to 83.3%, down from 84.1% in 2006. This was the lowest level since 1996 when the rate was 82.0%. In 1996, the manufacturing sector also experienced difficulties due to weak exports and a strike at a US brake plant, which had a negative impact on automobile assembly plants in Canada.

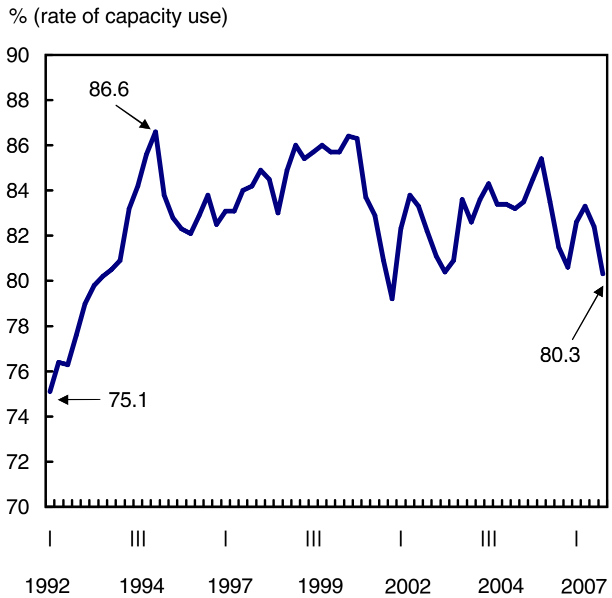
In 2007, the annual average rate in the manufacturing sector was 82.2% compared with 82.8% in 2006. The strong results posted in the first six months of 2007 were insufficient to offset production cutbacks in the second half of the year due to the decline in international demand and plant closures in the automobile manufacturing sector.

Weak production growth in Canadian industries, combined with increased production capacity resulting from investments by businesses in facilities and equipment, drove the overall rate down in 2007. The oil and gas extraction sector provided a strong boost to the growth in production capacity. The Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey predicts increased investment in this sector in 2008 to meet world demand, which is sustaining the high prices of natural resources and raw materials. On the other hand, the forestry and manufacturing sectors reduced their production capacity in 2007.

Sharp drop in the rate in the manufacturing sector

Manufacturers reduced their production capacity utilization for a second straight quarter, operating at 80.3%, down from 82.4% in the third quarter. Although the decline was due mainly to a slowdown in two major sectors (transportation equipment and wood products manufacturing) the vast majority of the other industry groups also experienced reductions. Of the 21 major groups in the manufacturing sector, 18 reduced their industrial capacity utilization.

Steep decline in the manufacturing sector



In the transportation equipment manufacturing sector, the rate fell 3.0 points to 83.4% in the fourth quarter, as a result of extended plant closures for retooling and inventory control in the automobile sector.

Among wood products manufacturers, capacity utilization, which has been sliding steadily since the second quarter of 2006, fell from 76.2% to 71.0% in the fourth quarter. The major slowdown in residential construction in the United States was a key factor in this decline. The annual average rate of 77.3% for 2007 was 14.8 points below the record of 92.1% posted for 2004.

Plastic and rubber products manufacturers saw their capacity utilization rate fall from 77.6% to 73.4%. This was the largest decline in the rate since the second quarter of 1995 when it dropped 6.3 points. The production of plastic pieces for motor vehicles, which fell 7.6% due to plant closures in the automobile sector, was a major cause of the decline in plastic and rubber production.

In the food manufacturing industry, the rate slipped 1.4 points to 79.0% in the fourth quarter. Most of the main components in this group have cut their production levels. Despite the reduction in the rate in the fourth quarter, the annual average rate for 2007 remained unchanged from the previous year at 80.1%.

After posting good results in the first six months of 2007, machinery manufacturers reduced their industrial capacity utilization for a second straight quarter between October and December. The rate fell from 83.8% to 82.2%. Production by most of the main components of this group contracted in the fourth quarter in response to the cooling of foreign demand.

Among petroleum and coal product manufacturers, production declined 5.3% in the fourth quarter due mainly to an interruption in production by refineries for maintenance in October. Capacity utilization dropped sharply, falling 6.5 points to 78.8%. The annual average rate for 2007, however, was 84.6%, up from the annual average rate of 83.2% for 2006.

The rate of the paper product manufacturing industry slipped 1.6 points in the fourth quarter to 86.6%, its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2003 when the rate was 86.3%. The cooling of international demand for newsprint products strongly contributed to this situation. Capacity utilization in the paper manufacturing industry has remained relatively high, despite a steady slowdown in production in the past three years. Plant closures have reduced production capacity and kept the rate above 85.0%.

Mixed results in other sectors

In the oil and gas extraction sector, the rate dropped 3.4 points in the fourth quarter to 80.2%, with production activities slowing 4.1% during the last three months of 2007.

The mining sector also experienced a slowdown, although to a lesser degree. The upswing in production for non-metal mines was unable to offset the decline in production of metal mines. As a result, the rate decreased 0.3 points to 77.2%

In the construction sector, which accounts for 21.0% of total production, growth in production capacity remained higher than production output and capacity utilization posted its fourth straight quarterly decrease. The rate fell from 86.5% to 85.5%.

In the forestry and logging sector, capacity utilization climbed 2.4 points to 79.6%. Production in this sector increased 1.2% in the fourth quarter after declining sharply in the previous two quarters. The annual average rate for 2007 was 80.9%. This represents a slide of 9.5 points from the peak of 90.4% posted in 2004.

Production of electricity rose 1.8% in the fourth quarter due to earlier than usual winter weather. The rate for the electrical power sector was 88.3%, up from 87.0% in the previous quarter.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the first quarter of 2008 will be released on June 11.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2007[r]	Fourth quarter 2007	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2007	2006[r]	2007	2006 to 2007
				annual average		
	%		% point change	%		% point change
Total industrial	83.4	81.8	-1.6	84.1	83.3	-0.8
Forestry and logging	77.2	79.6	2.4	83.8	80.9	-2.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	81.9	79.4	-2.5	82.0	81.1	-0.9
Oil and gas extraction	83.6	80.2	-3.4	81.4	82.7	1.3
Mining	77.5	77.2	-0.3	83.9	76.8	-7.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	87.0	88.3	1.3	86.0	87.5	1.5
Construction	86.5	85.5	-1.0	88.9	86.9	-2.0
Manufacturing	82.4	80.3	-2.1	82.8	82.2	-0.6
Food	80.4	79.0	-1.4	80.1	80.1	0.0
Beverage and tobacco products	72.9	72.8	-0.1	74.0	74.1	0.1
Beverage	73.7	73.3	-0.4	76.0	75.2	-0.8
Tobacco	67.8	69.1	1.3	65.6	67.5	1.9
Textile mills	69.3	66.4	-2.9	71.4	69.3	-2.1
Textile product mills	81.3	79.9	-1.4	77.4	83.3	5.9
Clothing	76.9	70.4	-6.5	76.0	74.1	-1.9
Leather and allied products	76.5	84.6	8.1	76.4	80.6	4.2
Wood products	76.2	71.0	-5.2	85.6	77.3	-8.3
Paper	88.2	86.6	-1.6	88.3	88.3	0.0
Printing and related support activities	79.3	80.6	1.3	74.8	77.2	2.4
Petroleum and coal products	85.3	78.8	-6.5	83.2	84.6	1.4
Chemical	79.3	78.3	-1.0	79.8	79.2	-0.6
Plastics and rubber products	77.6	73.4	-4.2	79.7	75.6	-4.1
Plastic products	76.1	71.8	-4.3	77.9	74.1	-3.8
Rubber products	84.0	80.5	-3.5	87.3	82.0	-5.3
Non-metallic mineral products	81.6	79.0	-2.6	81.9	81.8	-0.1
Primary metal	89.6	91.4	1.8	91.9	90.9	-1.0
Fabricated metal products	83.0	82.2	-0.8	81.4	83.3	1.9
Machinery	83.8	82.2	-1.6	82.9	83.5	0.6
Computer and electronic products	88.3	86.1	-2.2	87.0	88.1	1.1
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	77.2	74.3	-2.9	79.7	77.8	-1.9
Transportation equipment	86.4	83.4	-3.0	86.2	85.1	-1.1
Furniture and related products	79.9	77.8	-2.1	80.4	81.2	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	81.8	79.4	-2.4	79.6	84.0	4.4

r *revised*

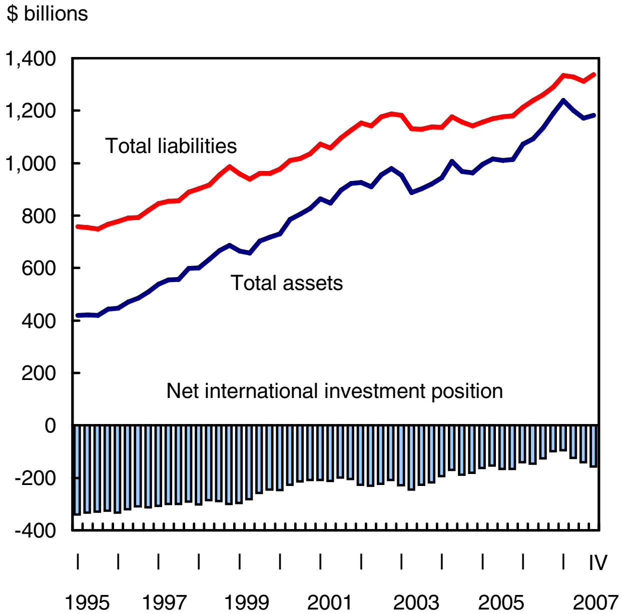
■

Canada's international investment position

Fourth quarter 2007

Canada's net international investment position continued to deteriorate in the fourth quarter, fuelled by the largest inflow of foreign direct investment in eight years. Net foreign debt rose by $13.3 billion in the fourth quarter to $156.3 billion at the end of 2007, representing 10.0% of Canada's gross domestic product (up from 9.1% in the previous quarter).

Canada's international investment position



International liabilities increase more than assets

Canada's international liabilities increased to $1,338.7 billion, up $27.0 billion from the third quarter. The increase in liabilities was mainly due to strong direct investment inflows, driven by near record merger and acquisition activity. On the other side of the ledger, Canadian holdings of foreign assets increased to $1,182.4 billion, up by a modest 1.2% from the third quarter. Direct investment abroad increased after two quarters of decline, while Canadian holdings of foreign bonds and money market instruments continued to decline.

Note to readers

Canada's international investment position presents the value and composition of its foreign assets and liabilities owed to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. Canada is a net debtor nation meaning that its international liabilities are greater than its assets. This excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net international liabilities or Canada's net foreign debt.

Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of its international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

Canadian dollar has largest ever yearly impact

The total effect of the appreciating Canadian dollar in 2007 was an increase in net foreign debt of $72.5 billion — the largest impact on record. The Canadian dollar gained 17.6% against the US dollar, 16.0% against the British pound sterling, 6.3% against the Euro, and 10.4% against the Japanese yen. However, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against major currencies stalled during the fourth quarter. The net impact of the exchange rate fluctuations, in the fourth quarter of 2007, was to raise the net foreign debt by a marginal $300 million.

Direct investment

Assets

Direct investment abroad by Canadian firms rose by $12.8 billion to $508.6 billion in the fourth quarter. This 2.6% increase reversed most of the decline in the third quarter and was mainly due to additional working capital provided to foreign affiliates. Mergers and acquisition activity was relatively modest, accounting for 37.9% of the direct investment increase. Year over year, there was a reduction in the value of the position by 2.8%, mainly caused by the strong appreciation in the Canadian dollar.

Liabilities

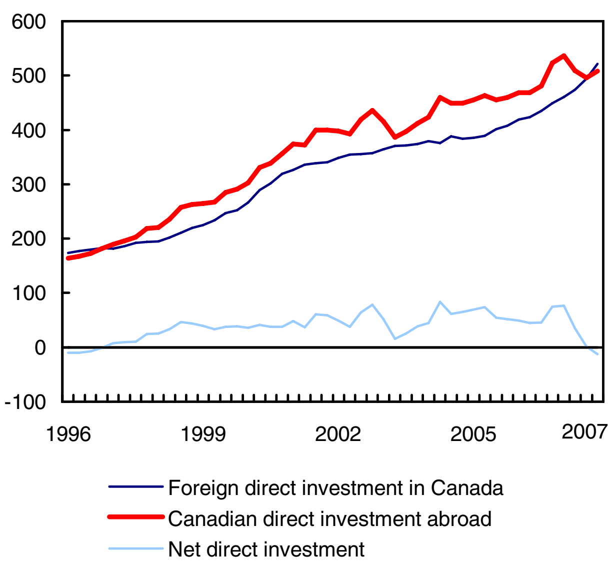
Foreign direct investment in Canada rose by $27.3 billion to $521.1 billion in the fourth quarter, an increase of 5.5%. This was mainly due to near record mergers and acquisition activity by foreign investors, accounting for 68.1% of the change in the foreign direct investment position in the fourth quarter. The year-over-year change was an increase in the value of the position by 16.1% despite the strong Canadian dollar.

Net direct investment moderately negative

Canada's net position on direct investment, the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada, was moderately negative in the fourth quarter. However, over the course of 2007, this position went from a net asset of $74.4 billion to a net liability of $12.5 billion.

Direct investment position

$ billions



Portfolio investment

Assets

There was a $3.3 billion decrease in portfolio assets during the fourth quarter, mainly due to divestment in foreign bonds. The impact of the Canadian dollar on foreign portfolio assets in the quarter was negligible. However, foreign assets of Canadian investors decreased by $18.7 billion (-5.1%) in 2007, mainly due to the restatement of these foreign currency denominated assets in respect to a strongly appreciating Canadian dollar, and strong divestment of more than half the position in short-term money market paper.

Liabilities

There was a $7.4 billion decrease in portfolio liabilities during the fourth quarter, mainly from divestment in portfolio stock being transferred to foreign direct investors resulting from significant mergers and acquisitions. For 2007, there was a decline of $43.9 billion (-8.1%), attributable mainly to Canadian bonds and stocks.

Other investment

Other assets went up by $4.2 billion, mostly explained by continued increases in deposit assets. Year over year, these deposits increased by 17.3%.

Other liabilities sharply rebounded to $7.1 billion during the quarter, led by a reversal of the decline in deposits by foreigners in the previous quarter. In 2007, the position increased by 7.0% due to strong flows throughout the year.

Decrease in net international indebtedness with portfolio investment at market value

Canada's overall net international investment position can also be calculated with assets and liabilities of tradable portfolio securities valued at market prices. Net foreign debt is lower by this measure. In the fourth quarter, net international indebtedness decreased by $3.9 billion to $91.9 billion. This change reflects both the decline in Canadian and foreign equity markets during the quarter and large divestments of foreign portfolio holdings of Canadian securities, due to merger and acquisition activity at market prices. This resulted in total liabilities remaining relatively flat, as opposed to a large increase in total liabilities at book prices.

For 2007 as a whole, net international liabilities rose by $53.4 billion, which is slightly smaller than the $57.3 billion increase at book value.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0037, 376-0039 to 376-0041, 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The fourth quarter 2007 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; *infobalance@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international investment position at period-end

	Fourth quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007
	$ billions					
Assets						
Canadian direct investment abroad	459.6	523.3	536.6	509.5	495.8	508.6
Portfolio investment abroad						
Foreign bonds	82.3	128.5	145.0	152.1	143.4	138.3
Foreign bonds at market value	88.7	138.2	156.0	161.1	156.7	155.7
Foreign stocks	197.1	216.2	218.6	205.1	196.9	200.2
Foreign stocks at market value	445.6	559.7	574.3	568.1	541.8	530.5
Foreign money market	13.1	20.0	20.1	19.8	9.0	7.5
Foreign money market at market value	13.1	20.1	20.2	19.8	9.0	7.5
Other investments						
Loans	46.0	72.4	76.9	72.4	76.9	77.2
Deposits	120.8	131.4	136.7	141.2	151.1	154.1
Official international reserves	38.0	41.0	45.5	42.5	40.9	40.6
Official international reserves at market value	38.4	40.9	45.4	42.0	40.8	40.7
Other assets	56.6	57.8	56.8	55.2	54.7	55.8
Total assets						
at book value	1,013.4	1,190.4	1,236.3	1,197.8	1,168.7	1,182.4
with portfolio investment at market value	1,268.8	1,543.6	1,602.9	1,569.3	1,526.8	1,530.3
Liabilities						
Foreign direct investment In Canada	407.6	448.9	460.1	474.1	493.9	521.1
Portfolio investment						
Canadian bonds	380.8	404.6	411.4	388.1	373.8	378.4
Canadian bonds at market value	408.8	430.2	433.2	399.2	389.0	394.1
Canadian stocks	105.8	112.6	112.4	112.1	108.9	97.3
Canadian stocks at market value	318.9	379.5	386.5	407.4	404.5	365.0
Canadian money market	20.8	24.5	23.7	24.1	22.4	22.0
Canadian money market at market value	20.9	24.7	24.0	24.3	22.6	22.2
Other investment						
Loans	41.6	49.5	55.6	54.9	48.6	52.5
Deposits	201.0	227.1	247.0	251.7	239.2	243.5
Other liabilities	22.2	22.2	23.9	24.1	24.8	23.8
Total liabilities						
at book value	1,179.9	1,289.4	1,334.2	1,329.0	1,311.6	1,338.7
with portfolio investment at market value	1,421.0	1,582.1	1,630.3	1,635.6	1,622.6	1,622.2
Net international investment position						
at book value	-166.4	-99.0	-97.9	-131.1	-143.0	-156.3
with portfolio investment at market value	-152.2	-38.5	-27.3	-66.4	-95.8	-91.9

■

Study: Canadians living abroad
2004

Canadian emigration abroad is just as selective as incoming migration to Canada, according to a new report published today in *Canadian Social Trends*.

The report, "Canadians abroad," focuses on emigrants who went to five countries: Australia, Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States, using data on immigration provided by those countries.

The United States is still by far the largest recipient of Canadians on either a permanent or a temporary basis. Other countries, such as the United Kingdom and Australia, also welcome Canadians. Italy and Poland, which have sent migrants to Canada in the past, are starting to see a trickle of their migrants return in their golden years.

The report shows that the bulk of those who go abroad are in their prime working age. Over half of the Canadians in the United States were between the ages of 18 and 49 years. In the United Kingdom, 77% were in the same age group. But there are also migrants who return to their birth country in their later years.

The movement of Canadians to Italy and Poland was largely confined to older persons who were born in those respective countries. About 3 in 10 Canadians in Italy were age 50 and over. It was about 4 in 10 in Poland.

The report noted that there is no definitive count of Canadians scattered around the world. Compiling comprehensive information on Canadians living abroad is a challenge because there are no complete records of the permanent or temporary exit of everybody who leaves the country.

However, international organizations have attempted to make some estimates. For example, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimated that 1.1 million people who were born in Canada were residing in other OECD countries at the beginning of 2000.

Between 2000 and 2004, an average of about 68,900 Canadians departed for the United States every year. In contrast, an average of about 6,100 US residents a year immigrated (obtained permanent resident status) to Canada during the same period.

Canadians who migrated south were more highly educated than the population of their host country. Over half of Canadian-born residents in the United States aged 25 or older had university education at the bachelor level or higher, compared with just over one-quarter of their American counterparts.

Between 2000 and 2004, the United Kingdom received an average of 8,500 Canadians each year, while sending Canada about 5,200 Britons. Data from the United Kingdom Census revealed that 78% of Canadians aged 25 to 54 years in the United Kingdom were employed, 4% were students and 8% stayed at home looking after family.

In the 2001 Census, over 318,000 Canadian residents reported that their place of birth was Italy. Fewer than 1,000 Canadians a year left Canada to live in Italy between 2000 and 2004. However, the majority (71%) of those who did move to Italy were Italian-born and more than half of the returning migrants were age 50 and over.

Canada's census enumerated 18,910 Australian-born immigrants living in Canada in 2001. Nearly 1,000 immigrants from Australia are admitted to Canada annually. Meanwhile, about 1,700 Canadians departed for Australia each year between 2000 and 2004. Most indicated that they intended to live there on a long-term basis — that is for more than a year but not necessarily permanently. A large share (two in five) of those who relocated to Australia were between age 18 to 29, perhaps drawn for travel, education or work opportunities.

Though Canada is often believed to be a recipient of immigrants, the report shows that migration occurs both directions and Canadians are also making their presence known around the world.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The report "Canadians abroad" is now available in the March 2008 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 85 (11-008-XWE, free) 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 (613-951-5979; *sasd-dssea@statcan.ca*), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Study: Loonie tunes: Industry exposure to the rising exchange rate

Construction profits the most of any industry from the rising loonie, as it reaps the benefit of lower prices for imported inputs while selling its output almost entirely in Canada, according to a new study published today in the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

Services oriented to domestic demand also stand to benefit from lower import prices. Most resource-based industries have much larger exports than imported inputs, but have been insulated from the negative impact of the rising loonie by stronger commodity prices.

Comparing exports of outputs and imports of inputs by industry yields a measure of the net exposure each industry has to the exchange rate. Industries most vulnerable to a rising dollar are those with a large export dependency but little offset from imported inputs. The best-positioned industries are those that use large amounts of imported inputs and sell mostly in domestic, not export, markets.

This study showed that the net exposure of exported outputs and imported inputs is an important, but not dominant, determinant of industry fortunes. For nearly half the economy, exports are almost irrelevant to demand. Others that have suffered the most, notably forestry products and clothing, have been victims of events specific to those industries.

Overall, Canadian industry earned 20% of its income directly from exports in 2004. Industries vary greatly in their dependence on exports, with manufacturers and commodity producers being the leading exporters. Manufacturers of transportation equipment relied directly on exports for 73% of their output, the most of any industry in 2006.

Several other manufacturers rely on exports for nearly half their output, including machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, wood and paper, and clothing. Mining and oil and gas directly export about half their output.

But large swathes of the service sector have little dependence on export markets. Together with construction, industries with almost no exposure to exports account for nearly half (48%) of gross domestic product.

Canadian industries imported 10.6% of all their inputs in 2006. Broadly speaking, what emerges for import use by industry is a sharp split between manufacturers and the rest of the economy — most manufacturers import inputs extensively, while other sectors essentially do not.

Comparing exports in output with imports in inputs reveals that among manufacturers, the wood and paper industries had the largest net exposure, with a gap of 36 points between the shares of exported outputs and imported inputs. This helps explain the woeful financial condition of these industries.

However, a large reliance on exports relative to imported inputs does not always imply hard times for an industry as the dollar rises. Oil and gas and mining have the largest net exposure to fluctuations in the dollar, at 46 and 43 points. These industries overall have done well recently, as the US dollar prices of their commodities have risen faster than the loonie has depressed export revenues.

Many manufacturers have a built-in hedge in their cost structure that helps compensate for the depressing effect on revenues of a rising exchange rate. While the soaring loonie has slowed export earnings, this has been partly offset by lower prices for inputs they import. This helps explain how manufacturers have adapted to the stronger exchange rate, maintaining steady output since 2003 while stepping up investment plans into 2008.

Construction stands out as the goods industry with the most to gain from a higher dollar, with a 10-point gap between the share of imported inputs and exported outputs.

Governments import a larger share of inputs than their exported outputs, notably health and education. Most commercial services have a slight excess of imports over exports. This includes business services, finance and recreation.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1401, 1901, 2202, 2203 and 7502.

The study, "Loonie tunes: Industry exposure to the rising exchange rate," is included in the March 2008 internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (11-010-XWB, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The monthly paper version of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (11-010-XPB, $25/$243) will be available on March 20.

For more information about the *Canadian Economic Observer*, click on our banner ad from the *Publications* module of our website.

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 Division. ■

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Third quarter 2007

Growth in the value of employer-sponsored pension funds stalled in the third quarter of 2007.

The market value of assets in these pension funds amounted to $957.2 billion for the three-month period ending September 2007, essentially unchanged from $956.9 billion in the second quarter.

This situation reflects both the performance of Canadian stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the rise in value of the Canadian dollar, hindering gains in foreign stock holding. The value of Canadian stocks declined 1.6% while the value of foreign equity investments dropped 3.0% after currency conversion. The value of bonds rose 2.1%, while the value of real estate assets increased 2.8%.

At the end of September, pension fund assets held in stocks and equity funds accounted for 39.1% of total assets; bonds and bond funds, 32.0%; real estate, 6.6%; short-term investments, 3.6%; mortgages, 1.4%; and other assets, 16.9%.

Pension revenues declined to $28.3 billion in the third quarter, after peaking in the previous quarter at $34.7 billion. This decline was due to reduced employer contributions, investment income and profits from buying and selling stocks.

Contributions were down following several large special payments made for unfunded liabilities by employers during the previous quarter.

Expenditures rose 5.9% to $12.9 billion, principally because of losses on the sale of securities and restructuring costs. Pension benefits paid to retirees rose a marginal 0.3% to $8.4 billion. Net income declined to $15.4 billion from the record high $22.6 billion in the second quarter.

Of the 5.7 million Canadian workers belonging to employer pension plans, 4.6 million are members of trusteed plans. The remaining 1 million workers with employer pension plans are covered by the consolidated revenue funds of the federal and provincial governments, or by insurance company contracts or Government of Canada annuities. (Data in this release refer only to the trusteed plans, and all values are in current dollars).

Note: With this release, data for all quarters have been revised back to the first quarter of 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1-888-297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division. ■

Flows and stocks of fixed residential capital

2007

The annual fixed residential capital flows and stocks series at the provincial level are now available for 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 030-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 85
Catalogue number 11-008-XWE
(free).

Canadian Economic Observer, March 2008, Vol. 21, no. 3
Catalogue number 11-010-XWB
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations: Annual Report, 2007
Catalogue number 51-209-XWE
(free).

Canadian Business Patterns, December 2007
Catalogue number 61F0040XCB
(various prices).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 55, no. 4
Catalogue number 67-001-XWE
(free).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 18, no. 4
Catalogue number 61-008-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:

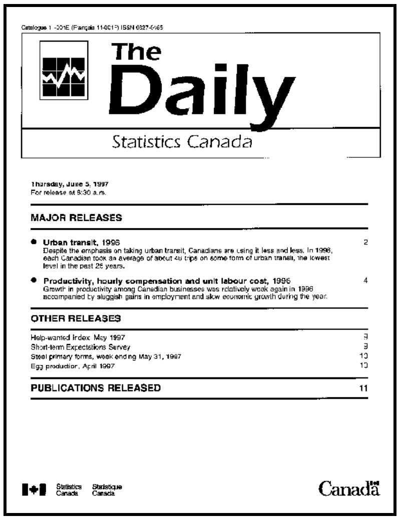
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

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 9:30 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".