



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 28, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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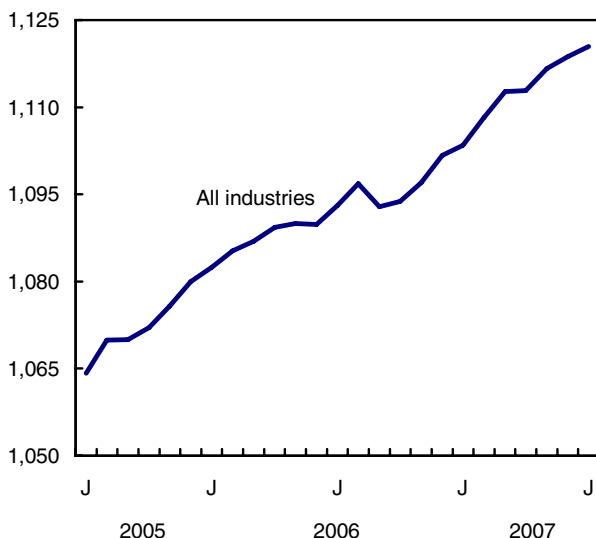
Gross domestic product by industry

July 2007

Economic activity increased 0.2% in July, its average pace since the beginning of 2007, after growing 0.2% in June and 0.3% in May. A significant increase in wholesale trade propelled the growth in July, while a drop in oil and gas extraction dampened it. The strength of the service industries (+0.3%) more than offset the 0.1% decrease in the production of goods. Gains were registered in manufacturing, construction, oil and gas exploration, and the financial sector. Declines were recorded in the forestry, retail trade, utilities, and accommodation and food services sectors.

Economic activity moves ahead

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Wholesale trade rises sharply

Wholesale trade jumped 2.3% in July, the largest monthly increase recorded since its 4.4% gain in March 2004. A surge in motor vehicle sales (including parts), combined with significant increases in sales of machinery and equipment and of personal and household products, drove this sector in July. These gains were reduced slightly by declines in the wholesaling of food and farm products.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 1997 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2003, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

For the period starting with January 2004, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2003. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2006.

For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National Economic Accounts module on our website (<http://www.statcan.ca/nea>).

Conversion to NAICS 2002 and to reference year 2002

With the October 2007 release (August reference month), the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. In addition, the reference year for the chained dollar data and the base year for the constant price data will change from 1997 to 2002.

More detailed information on these changes will soon be made available. For more information, please contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622; iad-info-dci@statcan.ca).

Energy sector slips

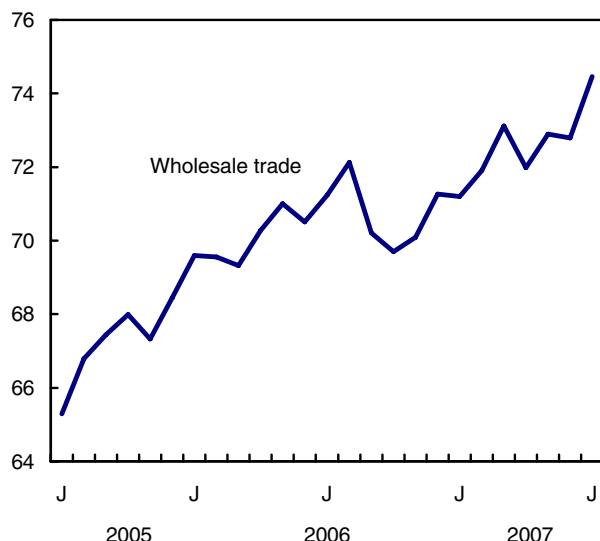
The energy sector fell 1.3% in July. Both natural gas and petroleum extraction experienced declines. Furthermore, utilities fell 1.2%. However, oil and gas exploration leaped 12.9%, a second consecutive monthly increase after four months of significant declines.

Demand for electricity and natural gas from domestic and foreign consumers contracted partly because of the unfavourable July weather. Furthermore, there apparently were ample amounts of natural gas in storage to satisfy demand in later months.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and gas moved ahead 0.8%. The substantial gains realized by metal ore mines were partly offset by declines in non-metallic mineral mines. A robust increase in the production of iron ore resulted in a noticeable gain in exports.

Wholesale shows strong growth

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



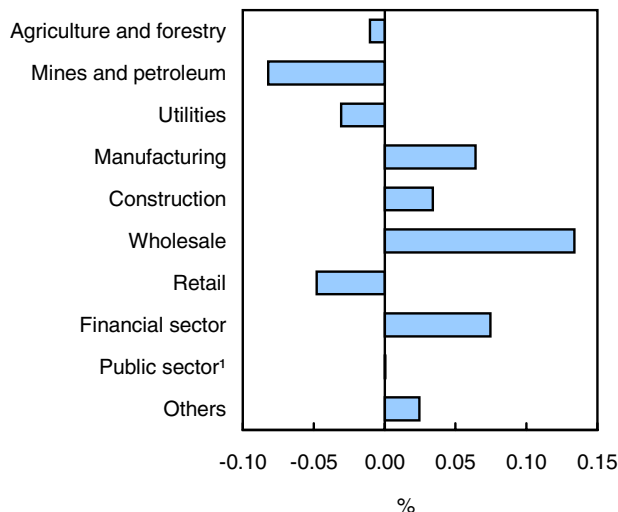
Manufacturing activities advance

The manufacturing sector rose 0.4% in July, continuing an upward trend that started at the beginning of 2007. Production of both durable (+0.6%) and non-durable (+0.2%) goods contributed to the increase. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 12 of these, accounting for 59% of this sector's value added, saw increases.

Significant gains were made in motor vehicle manufacturing and associated parts production. The manufacturing of computer and electronic products, as well as paper and printing products also recorded gains. However, the production of beverages and wood products declined, as did the manufacturing of machinery.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) decreased 0.2% in July. The increase in manufacturing was neutralized by the drops in mining and utilities. In the United States, industrial production increased 0.5% in July. Both manufacturing and mining moved ahead, while utilities fell.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Construction moves forward

The construction sector advanced 0.6% in July. Residential (+0.4%) and non-residential (+0.6%) building construction, along with engineering and repair work (+0.7%), all increased. The construction of single-family homes led residential construction. However, multi-unit structures fell back and apartment construction stalled. The construction of public buildings advanced, while industrial and commercial building construction stood still.

Evidence of increased repair activities on residential and non-residential structures was provided by the upward trend since the beginning of 2007 in wholesaling and retailing activities related to construction.

The home resale market continued to rise at a healthy pace in July, resulting in a 1.1% increase for the real estate agents and brokers industry.

Retail trade retreats

After a strong showing in May, retail trade experienced its second consecutive monthly decrease, down 0.8% in July and 0.7% in June. Sales by new car dealers fell in July. Sales of clothing and general merchandise stores (which include department stores), and of food and beverage vendors, also retreated. Gains were recorded by gasoline stations, home electronics and appliances, and pharmacies and personal care stores.

Other industries

Activities in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.6%. This increase was fuelled by a rise in lending activities and mutual fund sales in July. The forestry industry lost considerable ground (-4.4%), partially as a result of a major labour dispute. The accommodation and food services sector fell back 0.9% in July. The number of international travellers to Canada dropped 4.7%, particularly that of overnight visitors from the United States (-7.1%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The July 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 7 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for August will be released on October 31.

For more information or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; iad-Info-dci@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (1997) dollars

	February 2007 ^r	March 2007 ^r	April 2007 ^r	May 2007 ^r	June 2007 ^r	July 2007 ^p	July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions ¹	% change	
All industries	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,120,493	2.5
Goods-producing industries	0.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	336,757	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	24,115	-1.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.7	-1.2	-0.7	-1.3	2.4	-1.4	39,825	0.1
Utilities	2.8	-0.8	2.4	0.5	-0.7	-1.2	28,395	1.4
Construction	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	71,910	5.3
Manufacturing	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.4	171,410	-1.0
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.6	-0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	785,633	3.4
Wholesale trade	1.0	1.7	-1.6	1.3	-0.1	2.3	74,467	4.5
Retail trade	-0.7	1.7	0.1	2.5	-0.7	-0.8	68,316	4.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.1	54,106	2.5
Information and cultural industries	0.8	0.5	-0.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	45,212	1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	233,409	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	50,917	4.2
Administrative and waste management services	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	26,671	3.5
Education services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	48,902	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	63,671	2.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	0.6	-1.0	1.2	3.1	-1.8	9,630	7.1
Accommodation and food services	-2.6	0.3	-1.5	0.6	0.1	-0.9	23,825	0.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	27,574	2.6
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	61,446	0.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	242,255	-0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	69,042	0.4
Durable manufacturing industries	1.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	0.6	102,237	-2.0
Business sector industries	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	953,917	2.7
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	167,095	1.5
Information and communication technologies industries	1.2	0.6	0.5	-0.0	0.8	-0.1	67,914	4.0
Energy sector	2.7	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	1.3	-1.3	64,362	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

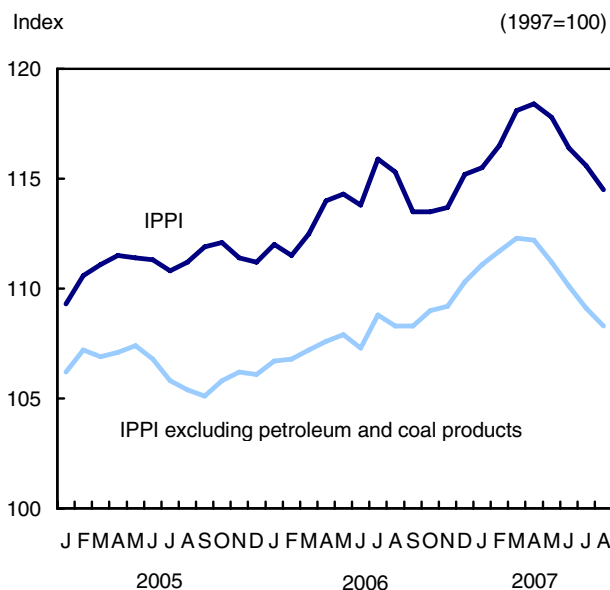
1. Millions of chained (1997) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2007

In August, prices for manufactured products continued their downward movement for a fourth consecutive month, at a rate of decline similar to the previous three months. Prices of raw materials posted their first large monthly drop since January 2007.

Prices for manufactured goods continue to decline



From July to August, prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), fell 1.0%, which is comparable to the average decline over the previous three months. The drop in prices essentially reflected lower prices for primary metal products, petroleum and coal products, and chemical products. However, higher prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, as well as for pulp and paper products, tempered the decline in the IPPI.

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI fell 0.7% following the 0.3% decline recorded in July, reinforcing the downward trend. The most significant declines were in petroleum and coal products, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, and primary metal products. The downward movement was slowed in part by rising prices for fruit, vegetables and feed products.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 2.8% from July to August, a marked change from the 4.0% increase

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

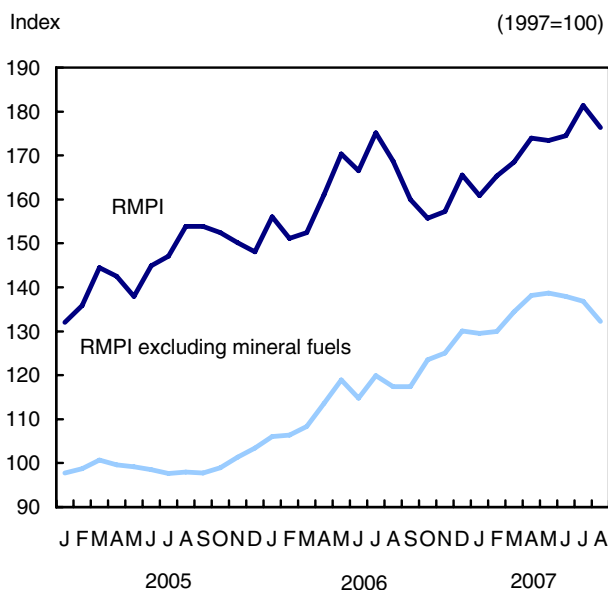
The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

posted in July. In August, the index was pulled down by lower prices for non-ferrous metals and mineral fuels, while increases in the prices for vegetable products and ferrous materials had little effect on the movement of the RMPI.

Compared with August 2006, raw materials cost plants 4.5% more. The increase in the index was mainly due to prices for non-ferrous metals and vegetable products, while it was slowed by prices for mineral fuels.

In August, the IPPI was 114.5 (1997=100), down from July's level of 115.6. The RMPI was 176.3 (1997=100), down from July's level of 181.4.

Raw materials prices decrease



IPPI: Decline in industrial prices index led by small number of products

Month over month, manufacturers' prices were pulled downward mainly by falling prices for primary metal products, petroleum and coal products, and chemical products. The decrease in the prices in these groups was caused by a small number of products. On the other hand, the decline in the overall index was slowed by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, and pulp and paper products.

Prices for primary metal products fell 3.6% in August after three consecutive monthly declines. The index has fallen 14.2% from the historic level reached in April 2007. In August, nickel products fell 16.7%, following two strong monthly declines. Nickel prices continued to react to high inventories and decreased demand from steel producers. Other decreases in metal prices had less effect on the movement of the primary metal products index. In particular, this was the case for copper and copper alloy products (-4.6%) and other non-ferrous metal products, such as refined zinc products (-8.0%), and precious metal basic manufactured shapes (-5.2%). The price reductions for those metals reflected the slowdown of economic activity in the United States and high levels of inventories.

Prices for petroleum and coal products declined 2.6%, the same rate of decrease recorded in June, after a brief upturn in July (+0.8%). If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased 0.7% instead of 1.0%.

Prices for chemical products fell 1.4% after declining 1.6% in July. Decreases were observed for industrial chemical products (-2.6%), both for organic products (-4.6%) and inorganic products (-5.3%). The decrease for chemical products was dampened by an increase in prices for synthetic resins (+1.9%). These price changes, both positive and negative, come from a limited number of products.

In August, the decline in the IPPI was slowed by an increase in prices for motor vehicles (+0.5%) in conjunction with the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart. This was the first increase in the motor vehicles price index after six consecutive monthly declines.

IPPI: 12-month change, the decline in prices intensifies

The IPPI fell 0.7% from August 2006 to August 2007, a stronger drop than the 0.3% posted in July. The IPPI was pulled down primarily by petroleum and coal products, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, and primary metal products. Price declines

were also observed for pulp and paper products, electrical and communications products, machinery and equipment, and rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products.

Petroleum and coal prices fell 6.3% compared with August 2006, a third consecutive decline. The IPPI excluding petroleum and coal remained unchanged from the previous year.

Motor vehicle prices fell 3.4%, a fifth consecutive decline. Prices for primary metals fell 3.8%. This drop, which was steeper than July's, was observed in all major metal groups, with declines in iron and steel products (-3.6%), copper and copper alloy products (-9.2%), nickel products (-10.3%), and aluminum products (-4.4%).

The decline in the IPPI was moderated mainly by higher prices for fruit, vegetables and feed products (+4.7%), tobacco and tobacco products (+14.7%), as well as chemical products (+1.7%).

RMPI: Non-ferrous metals and mineral fuels down sharply

Prices for raw materials declined 2.8% in August, a change of direction from the jump observed in July and the overall growth in prices between February and July 2007. The RMPI was pulled down by a steep drop in prices for non-ferrous metals and mineral fuels. Other product groups had only a marginal effect on the movement of the index. The drop in raw materials prices occurred in conjunction with a world economic situation that was less robust than anticipated by economic agents.

Non-ferrous metals fell 7.8%. While the decrease was fairly general among metals, much of the decline was caused by a 16.0% drop in radioactive concentrates. Prices for radioactive concentrates had strongly increased in recent years, in conjunction with higher oil prices. There is now less pressure on energy prices, and consequently on radioactive concentrates, which were nevertheless 123.8% above the average level for 2006. Prices for other non-ferrous metals also felt the effect of reduced demand, including concentrates of zinc (-7.5%), nickel (-16.6%) and copper (-5.2%).

Mineral fuels declined 2.3% after two months of strong increases. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have fallen 3.3% from July instead of declining 2.8%.

Prices for animals and animal products were down 0.8%, mainly because of prices for unprocessed milk (-1.8%) and fish (-4.5%), whereas prices of hogs for slaughter rose 2.7%. Declines were also observed in prices for wood, more specifically, logs and bolts (-0.6%).

On a 12-month basis, raw materials prices rose 4.5% in August, a growth rate falling between those of June and July. Raw materials prices were mainly propelled by price increases of 22.6% for non-ferrous metals and 20.0% for vegetable products, and were offset by a 2.9% drop for mineral fuels. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have risen 12.7% instead of 4.5%.

Non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the 12-month increase, mainly on the strength of year-over-year increases in the prices for radioactive concentrates (+127.5%) and lead concentrates (+137.7%).

Prices for vegetable products were up over the previous years, especially in the case of grains (+35.9%) and oilseeds (+45.7%), owing to the disequilibrium between global supply and demand resulting from the current popularity of biodiesel production.

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar fell 0.8% from July to August. Consequently, without the effect of the exchange rate, the change in the IPPI would have been a 1.2% decline instead of a 1.0% decline.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar increased 5.4% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 0.8% instead of falling 0.7% between August 2006 and August 2007.

Prices for intermediate goods decline for a fourth consecutive month

Prices for intermediate goods fell 1.3% between July and August. This was their fourth straight month-over-month decline, and was steeper than the 0.8% drop observed in July. The reduction in prices was spread across all product categories. The largest contributors to the decrease were primary metal products, petroleum and coal products, and chemical products.

Prices for intermediate goods declined 0.3% from August 2006 to August 2007, the first decrease

after 23 months of increase. Most of the decrease was due to petroleum and coal products, primary metal products, and pulp and paper products. However, the year-over-year decline of the intermediate goods index was slowed by higher prices for fruit, vegetables and feed, as well as chemical products.

Prices for finished products pulled down by lower prices for petroleum and coal

From July to August, prices for finished products edged down 0.3%, led by prices for petroleum and coal. The finished products index registered a fifth consecutive monthly decline. Few products contributed significantly to the change in the index. Apart from petroleum and coal products, slight decreases were observed for meat, fish and dairy products, as well as chemical products. Modest price increases for motor vehicles and electrical and communications products dampened the monthly decline.

Since August 2006, prices for finished products have fallen 1.1%, the second decrease in nine months. Prices were down for motor vehicles, petroleum and coal products, machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products. The index's decline was moderated by higher prices for tobacco and tobacco products, chemical products, meat, fish and dairy products, as well as fruit, vegetables and feed products.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2006	July 2007 ^r	August 2007 ^p	August 2006 to August 2007	July to August 2007
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	115.3	115.6	114.5	-0.7	-1.0
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	108.3	109.1	108.3	0.0	-0.7
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.9	110.8	109.6	1.6	-1.1
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.8	108.8	108.7	4.7	-0.1
Beverages	1.57	122.5	124.5	124.5	1.6	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	188.9	216.7	216.7	14.7	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	118.2	115.9	116.4	-1.5	0.4
Textile products	1.58	100.4	99.5	99.6	-0.8	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	105.0	104.9	104.9	-0.1	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	84.9	85.2	84.7	-0.2	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	118.6	120.2	120.2	1.3	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	105.8	102.4	103.0	-2.6	0.6
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.2	116.1	116.2	0.9	0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	143.9	143.6	138.5	-3.8	-3.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	124.0	124.7	124.7	0.6	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.0	105.1	105.3	-1.6	0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	91.5	88.0	88.4	-3.4	0.5
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.8	91.3	91.6	-2.3	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	120.2	122.8	122.8	2.2	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	244.1	234.8	228.7	-6.3	-2.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	122.5	126.4	124.6	1.7	-1.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	113.3	113.0	113.1	-0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	243.3	558.2	476.4	95.8	-14.7
Intermediate goods²	60.14	119.5	120.7	119.1	-0.3	-1.3
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	146.0	158.7	151.2	3.6	-4.7
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	115.5	114.9	114.3	-1.0	-0.5
Finished goods⁵	39.86	108.8	107.9	107.6	-1.1	-0.3
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	113.7	115.6	115.3	1.4	-0.3
Capital equipment	11.73	99.5	97.3	97.6	-1.9	0.3
All other finished goods	19.63	112.3	111.0	110.2	-1.9	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2006	July 2007 ^r	August 2007 ^p	August 2006 to August 2007	July to August 2007
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	168.7	181.4	176.3	4.5	-2.8
Mineral fuels	35.16	279.5	277.9	271.4	-2.9	-2.3
Vegetable products	10.28	82.6	98.1	99.1	20.0	1.0
Animals and animal products	20.30	103.5	106.3	105.4	1.8	-0.8
Wood	15.60	79.2	86.2	85.9	8.5	-0.3
Ferrous materials	3.36	126.8	131.4	132.9	4.8	1.1
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	199.8	265.8	245.0	22.6	-7.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	141.1	148.4	148.4	5.2	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	117.4	136.8	132.3	12.7	-3.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

July 2007 (preliminary)

In July, the overall production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons reached 13.5 million cubic metres, an increase of 3.9% compared with July 2006.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons advanced 2.7% compared with July 2006. In July 2007, 65.7% of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Natural gas domestic sales dipped to 3.7 billion cubic metres, a 9.7% decrease from July 2006 according to natural gas sales data. This drop was the result of a 12.3% decrease in industrial gas sales.

Marketable natural gas production declined 2.9% from July 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 66.1% of marketable natural gas, decreased 2.0%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

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

	July 2006	July 2007 ^P	July 2006 to July 2007 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 958.0	13 461.9	3.9
Exports	8 605.6	8 840.4	2.7
Imports ²	4 758.0	4 387.1	-7.8
Refinery receipts	9 329.0	9 123.9	-2.2
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			% change
Marketable production	13 816.5	13 418.4	-2.9
Exports	9 049.0	8 872.4	-2.0
Domestic sales ⁴	4 087.2	3 690.2	-9.7
January to July 2006 January to July 2007 January–July 2006 to January–July 2007			
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			% change
Production	87 186.5	93 321.5	7.0
Exports	58 394.1	60 617.3	3.8
Imports ²	28 293.2	29 794.9	5.3
Refinery receipts	59 077.6	62 389.3	5.6
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			% change
Marketable production	100 236.2	99 315.8	-0.9
Exports	58 747.2	62 315.8	6.1
Domestic sales ⁴	41 104.3	43 571.3	6.0

^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.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

August 2007

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased in August compared with August 2006, marking the 15th consecutive monthly increase. These 96 airports reported 586,186 movements in August compared with 561,106 movements at 97 airports in August 2006, an increase of 4.5% (+25,080 movements).

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) rose 2.3% (+9,412 movements) in August compared with August 2006.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased 10.8% (+15,668 movements) in August compared with August 2006.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The August 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations*, Vol. 1, no. 8 (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. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

July 2007

In July, the index for commercial computers remained unchanged from June at 34.7 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers also stayed the same at 14.3.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.4% to 51.3, while printer prices fell, down 0.2% to 47.6.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lu Li (613-951-1290; lu.li@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2007 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 58.9 million birds in August, up 7.0% from August 2006. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 3.8% to 2.1 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. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2007

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XWE, free) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; adrian.fisher@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 2007,
Vol. 21, no. 7
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations, August 2007, Vol. 1, no. 8
Catalogue number 51-007-XWE
(free).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Second quarter 2007, Vol. 18, no. 2
Catalogue number 61-008-XWE
(free).

Inuit in Canada: Findings from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey - Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic: Harvesting and Country Food: Fact Sheet, 2001, no. 1
Catalogue number 89-627-XWE2007001
(free).

Inuit in Canada: Findings from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey - Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic : The Health of Inuit Children: Fact Sheet, 2001, no. 2
Catalogue number 89-627-XWE2007002
(free).

Inuit in Canada: Findings from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey - Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic: The Health of Inuit Children: Report, 2001, no. 3
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Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 25 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Maplewood Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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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.

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Release dates: October 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
2	Health Reports	2007
3	Employment Insurance Coverage Survey	2006
4	Field crop reporting series: September estimates of production of principal field crops	September 2007
4	Building permits	August 2007
5	Labour Force Survey	September 2007
11	Canadian economic observer (Internet)	October 2007
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2007
11	New Housing Price Index	August 2007
12	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	August 2007
15	Leading indicators	September 2007
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2007
16	Canadian Tourism Satellite Account	2002
17	Wholesale trade	August 2007
17	Homicide in Canada	2006
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2007
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2007
19	Consumer Price Index	September 2007
23	Retail trade	August 2007
23	Employment Insurance	August 2007
26	Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries	October 2007
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	August 2007
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	September 2007
31	Gross domestic product by industry	August 2007
