



The Daily

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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

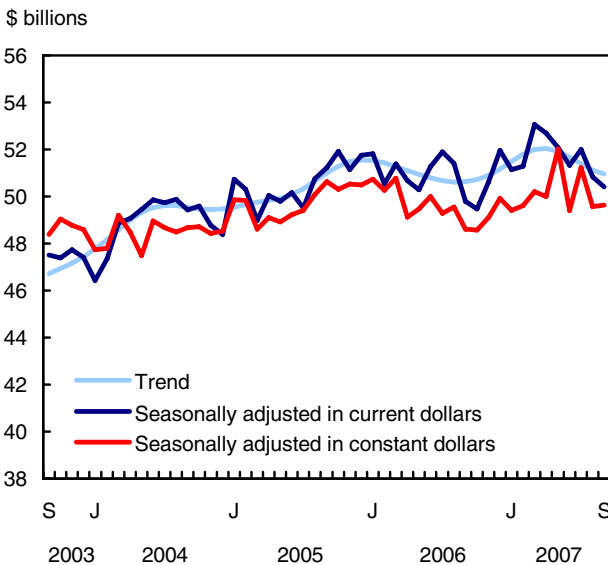
September 2007

Manufacturing sales declined 0.9% in September, continuing a weakening trend observed over the past six months. Sales of manufactured goods decreased to \$50.4 billion from the \$50.8 billion reported in August, and reached the lowest level posted since October 2006. Additionally, third quarter sales were 1.8% lower than those in the second quarter of 2007.

Using constant dollars, which take price fluctuations into account, the volume of sales edged up 0.1% to \$49.6 billion in September. On a year-over-year basis, manufacturing sales were 2.1% higher than in September 2006 on a constant-dollar basis. The US exchange rate continued to play a major role in manufacturing sales as the Canadian dollar appreciated 3.1% against the greenback compared to August.

Most industries weakened in September, with the exception of the transportation equipment industry, which reported a solid increase in sales compared to August. Manufacturing sales decreased 2.7% in September, excluding motor vehicle and parts sales.

Manufacturing sales weaken in September



Note to readers

Preliminary estimates are provided for the current reference month. Estimates, based on late responses, are revised for the three prior months.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been sold. Readers should note that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile. This will happen particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is closely related to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory sales because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries. Also, some orders may be cancelled.

On an industry-by-industry basis, 15 of 21 manufacturing industries decreased in September, representing about two-thirds of total sales.

Sales of durable goods advanced 0.6% in September. This was the second increase in the past three months, and reflected sizeable gains in the transportation equipment industry in July and September. Non-durable goods sales continued to slump, decreasing 2.5% for a fourth consecutive monthly decline.

New orders dropped 2.5% in September after an even sharper 5.4% plunge in August. Unfilled factory orders decreased for the first time in a year, down 1.3% from August.

Broadly based weakness reported in September sales

Only six industries reported stronger sales in September, led by an 8.1% gain in the transportation equipment sector. Automotive manufacturers posted a 16.5% increase in sales after a weaker-than-normal August. Aerospace manufacturers also saw an increase

in production, with a 3.8% gain in September, following a similar-sized increase in August. Despite the gains in the transportation equipment industry in September, year-to-date sales were only 0.8% higher than in the first nine months of 2006.

Computer and electronic manufacturers led the widespread losses in September, as sales plunged 11.9%. This was a notable reversal as manufacturers in the industry had reported gains in each of the previous three months.

Wood product manufacturers reported continued weakness, with sales dropping 4.9% to \$2.0 billion in September. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease. Ongoing strikes in Western Canada were the most immediate cause for the drop, although soft lumber prices and slumping demand in the US also had an impact. Sales of manufactured wood products have been falling steadily for the last three years since reaching \$3.2 billion in August 2004.

Labour unrest in the wood manufacturing industry also had a spill-over effect on the paper manufacturing industry. Paper product manufacturers use many by-products from sawmills, and as a result of the strikes in Western Canada, some plants reported problems in procuring sufficient raw materials. Sales dropped 6.0% in September following gains in July and August.

Most provinces slump in September

Manufacturing sales decreased in seven provinces in September. Most of the weakness was focused on the East and West Coasts, with the interior provinces faring slightly better.

Provincial sales in Newfoundland and Labrador (-13.1%) and New Brunswick (-11.6%) tumbled in September. Sales in both provinces dropped largely due to decreases in the non-durable goods industries.

In the West, sales by manufacturers in British Columbia decreased 3.7% to \$3.5 billion. Paper product manufacturers slumped 14.4%, losing \$75 million in production compared to August. Wood product manufacturers continued to drop, losing 4.1% in September for a fifth consecutive monthly decline.

Saskatchewan and Ontario were the two relatively bright spots in September. Provincial manufacturing sales jumped 3.7% in Saskatchewan, exceeding \$1.0 billion for the first time on record. Most of the gains in September were due to chemical

manufacturers, and electric equipment, appliance and component manufacturers.

Sales in Ontario rose 0.7% in September, almost entirely due to a 9.7% rebound in sales by the transportation equipment industry.

Manufacturing sales, provinces and territories

	August 2007 ^r	September 2007 ^p	August to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	50,835	50,403	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	477	415	-13.1
Prince Edward Island	116	124	6.8
Nova Scotia	826	826	-0.1
New Brunswick	1,478	1,307	-11.6
Quebec	12,341	12,134	-1.7
Ontario	23,929	24,086	0.7
Manitoba	1,357	1,353	-0.3
Saskatchewan	990	1,027	3.7
Alberta	5,662	5,610	-0.9
British Columbia	3,652	3,517	-3.7
Yukon	2	3	37.7
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	4	3	-24.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

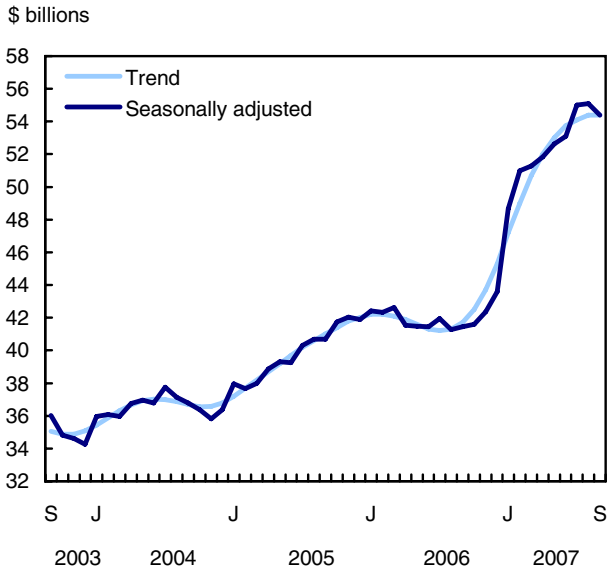
Unfilled orders down for the first time in a year

For the first time since August 2006, manufacturers' unfilled orders decreased. Despite falling 1.3% in September, unfilled orders remained 31.3% higher than September 2006. Unfilled orders are considered by many analysts as an indicator of future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

Aerospace product and part manufacturers reported a 1.6% or \$386 million drop in unfilled orders compared to August. However, many Canadian aerospace product manufacturers report their orders and sales in American dollars. Much of the decrease in unfilled orders was due to a rapidly changing exchange rate rather than a decrease in the volume of orders, as the US dollar weakened significantly in September.

Computer and electronic product manufacturers reported a 6.5% drop in unfilled orders in September. A large part of the decrease was due to a major manufacturer moving much of its production to an out-of-country plant at the end of August.

Unfilled orders down after a year of strong growth



New orders down for the second consecutive month

New orders dropped 2.5% in September after plummeting 5.4% in August.

Computer and electronic product manufacturers had the most sizeable drop in new orders for the month, with a \$464 million or 26.6% drop in new orders. This was largely due to a sizeable drop in unfilled orders compared to August.

New orders dropped 30.9% or \$405 million in September for the aerospace product and parts industry. New orders in the aerospace industry tend to be highly volatile due to the size and frequency of major orders. In August, new orders also dropped sharply for aerospace manufacturers.

Inventory levels down for most manufacturers

Manufacturers' total inventories decreased 1.0% in September after a slight 0.3% decrease in August. September inventories fell \$673 million to \$66.1 billion. Despite this drop, inventory levels have been trending fairly flat over the past six months after decreasing slightly at the end of 2006 and during the first few months of 2007. The decrease in September was largely due to a 1.9% decrease in raw material inventories.

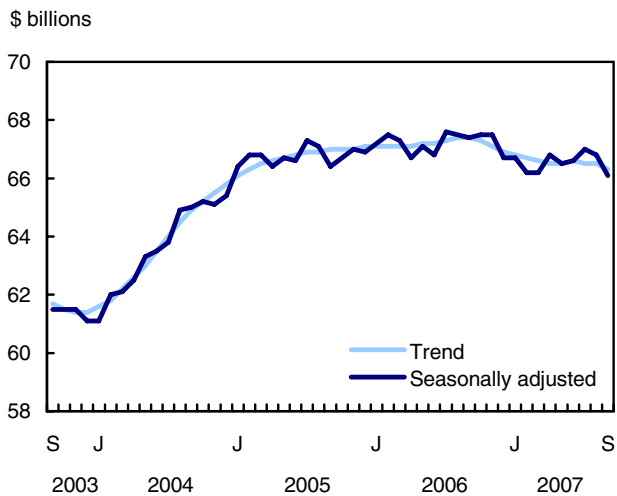
Inventory levels were down for most industries, with 16 of 21 industries reporting a drop. Aerospace products and parts manufacturers reported the largest

decrease in inventories, down 5.4% to \$4.7 billion. This erased the inventory build-up reported during the previous two months.

Inventories in the wood product industry continued to decrease, as work stoppages meant that many manufacturers had to rely on existing finished product inventories rather than production to generate sales. Inventories decreased 1.7% for a third monthly decline.

Inventories were also reduced by primary metal manufacturers, down 1.3% in September. Falling primary metal prices continued to play a significant role in the reported value of inventories. Both prices and inventories for primary metal manufacturers have decreased for five consecutive months.

Inventory levels down for most manufacturers



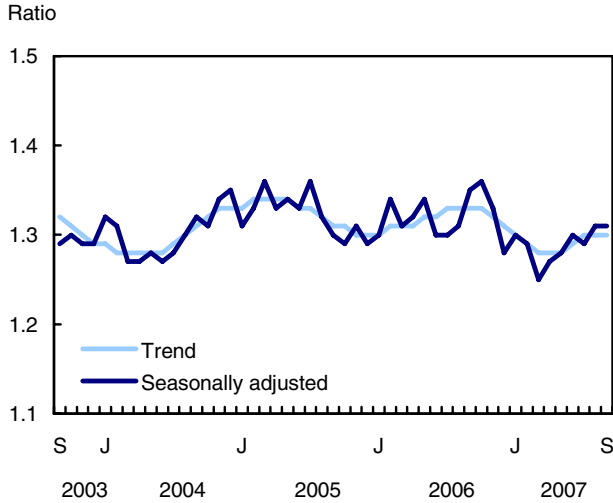
Inventory-to-sales ratio holds steady

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.31, unchanged since August. A 1.0% drop in inventories was counter-balanced by a similar-sized drop in manufacturing sales. The inventory-to-sales ratio started to decline in October 2006, moving from 1.36 to a 12-year low of 1.25 in March 2007. Since March, manufacturing sales have weakened while inventory levels have remained fairly stable, resulting in a subsequent increase to the current ratio.

The finished product inventory-to-sales edged up a point in September to 0.45.

These ratios are a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Inventory-to-sales ratio holds steady



Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the October Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on December 13.

For more information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-4317, elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Sales, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-sales ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
September 2006	49,789	-3.2	67,407	-0.1	41,439	0.4	49,949	-1.6	1.35
October 2006	49,465	-0.7	67,489	0.1	41,590	0.4	49,616	-0.7	1.36
November 2006	50,611	2.3	67,466	0.0	42,356	1.8	51,378	3.6	1.33
December 2006	51,969	2.7	66,714	-1.1	43,586	2.9	53,199	3.5	1.28
January 2007	51,142	-1.6	66,672	-0.1	48,660	11.6	56,215	5.7	1.30
February 2007	51,290	0.3	66,172	-0.7	50,987	4.8	53,617	-4.6	1.29
March 2007	53,059	3.5	66,154	0.0	51,287	0.6	53,359	-0.5	1.25
April 2007	52,703	-0.7	66,781	0.9	51,848	1.1	53,264	-0.2	1.27
May 2007	52,087	-1.2	66,533	-0.4	52,628	1.5	52,868	-0.7	1.28
June 2007	51,326	-1.5	66,570	0.1	53,135	1.0	51,869	-1.9	1.30
July 2007	51,994	1.3	66,990	0.6	55,011	3.5	53,870	3.9	1.29
August 2007	50,835	-2.2	66,796	-0.3	55,140	0.2	50,965	-5.4	1.31
September 2007	50,403	-0.9	66,122	-1.0	54,410	-1.3	49,673	-2.5	1.31

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Sales		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
September 2006	42,509	-2.8	64,105	-0.2	39,568	1.2	42,985	-0.8
October 2006	42,511	0.0	64,202	0.2	40,124	1.4	43,067	0.2
November 2006	42,833	0.8	64,221	0.0	41,114	2.5	43,822	1.8
December 2006	43,389	1.3	63,613	-0.9	42,465	3.3	44,740	2.1
January 2007	43,462	0.2	63,565	-0.1	47,528	11.9	48,526	8.5
February 2007	43,471	0.0	63,160	-0.6	49,933	5.1	45,876	-5.5
March 2007	44,529	2.4	63,169	0.0	50,335	0.8	44,931	-2.1
April 2007	45,033	1.1	63,785	1.0	50,835	1.0	45,533	1.3
May 2007	44,658	-0.8	63,574	-0.3	51,579	1.5	45,402	-0.3
June 2007	44,421	-0.5	63,567	0.0	52,093	1.0	44,972	-0.9
July 2007	43,989	-1.0	63,969	0.6	53,977	3.6	45,872	2.0
August 2007	43,913	-0.2	63,755	-0.3	54,204	0.4	44,140	-3.8
September 2007	42,718	-2.7	63,181	-0.9	53,550	-1.2	42,064	-4.7

Registered apprenticeship training programs

2005

Registrations for apprenticeship training programs increased in all major trade groups in 2005, with the largest gains occurring in the building construction trades group, thanks to Canada's construction boom.

In addition, women are gaining ground in apprenticeship training, and in 2005, they accounted for almost 1 out of every 10 people who registered for training.

In 2005, total registrations hit 293,835, up 9.7% from 2004 and the biggest single-year increase since 1995.

The largest gain occurred in the building construction trades group, where 68,705 people registered for training in 2005, an increase of nearly 8,100 from 2004. Registrations rose by 5,700 in the metal fabricating group, and by just over 4,000 in the electrical, electronics and related trades group.

British Columbia had the greatest increase in registrations over 2004, at 20.5%, with Alberta and the Yukon both at over 12%, and Ontario at 10.0%. Quebec accounted for most of the increase in the building construction trades, with 3,470 new apprentices, followed by British Columbia with 2,230, and Ontario with 1,695. Almost half of the gain in the metal fabricating trades was attributable to Alberta, with 2,500 registrations.

In 2005, municipalities issued a record amount of over \$60 billion in permits for residential and non-residential construction. It was the 10th consecutive year of increases in building construction permits, and registered apprenticeship numbers closely followed with increases over a similar number of years.

Completions of apprenticeship training have also been on the rise. They hit a high of 20,555 in 2005, up 4.3% from 2004.

Four trade groups accounted for three-quarters of completions. Those in the metal fabricating trades accounted for 23.0% of the total, the highest proportion. This was followed by the motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades group at 21.7%, the electrical, electronics and related trades group at 18.3%, and the building construction trades group at 14.4%.

The two provinces and territory with the greatest increase in completers in 2005 were Newfoundland and Labrador at 26.9%, British Columbia at 24.8%, and the Yukon at just over 24%. The largest increase in numbers occurred in Quebec (+295) in the building construction trades, and in Alberta (+170) in the electrical, electronics and related trades.

Note to readers

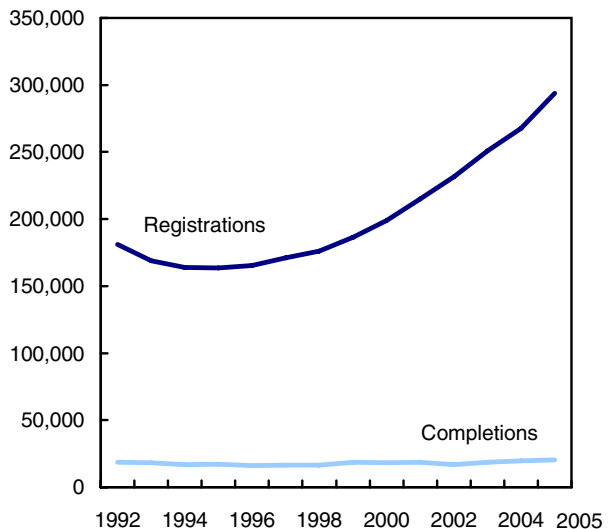
Data on registered apprenticeship training for 2005 were obtained using information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System, which covers both registrations and completions.

Total registered includes the still-registered apprentices from the previous year, plus the newly-registered apprentices from the current year, and excludes apprentices that have completed or discontinued their training. In most provinces, registered apprenticeship training combines on-the-job experience with periods of in-class technical training.

Apprenticeship training programs, depending on the trade or occupation, vary in duration from two to five years. However, it is relatively common for the programs to extend beyond the required duration.

Registered apprenticeship training

Apprentices



Registrations among women on the rise

Between 1992 and 2005, registrations by women in registered apprenticeship training more than tripled, from 8,225 to 28,755. Since 1998, they have more than doubled.

In 2005, women accounted for 9.8% of total apprentices, double the proportion of 4.5% in 1992.

However, while women's registrations have increased in every major trade group, their numbers are still low, with one exception. In 2005, 17,530 women registered for training in the food and services trades, where they accounted for 63.8% of total registrations.

Men vastly outnumbered women in other trades. For example, women accounted for only 3.0% of registrations in the building construction trades, the largest proportion after that of the food and services trades group, and 2.4% in both the electrical, electronics and related trades, and the motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades.

Men also vastly outnumbered women when it came to completing programs. Of the 20,555 completions in 2005, women accounted for 10.8%, or only 2,225. However, this was double their proportion of 5.5% in 1992.

Women also accounted for most of the growth in the 9.8% increase in the number of completions between 1992 and 2005.

During this period, the number of men who finished their training program rose by only 640, while the number of women more than doubled from 1,030 to 2,225.

As was the case with registrations, the majority of women completers in 2005 were concentrated in the food and services trades, where they made up three-quarters of this trade group.

In contrast, the proportion of women was considerably lower in all other major trade groups. They accounted for only 1.7% of completers in both the electrical, electronics and related trades, and the metal fabricating trades.

Women in apprenticeship training are younger on average than men

Women who register for apprenticeship training in trades are on average younger than their male counterparts.

In 1992, the average age for women in apprenticeship training was 28. By 2005, this had increased to 29. On the other hand, men in apprenticeship training in 1992 were 29 on average, and by 2005, their average age had increased to 30.

The youngest women in apprenticeship training in 2005 were in two trade groups: the food and services trade group, and the motor vehicle and heavy equipment trade group. The average age of women in both trade groups was 27.

Among men, the youngest were in food and services trades, where the average age was 28.

At the other end of the scale, the oldest women, with an average age of 33, were registered in the building construction trades group. For men, the oldest, with

an average age of 31, were in the building construction trades, and industrial and related mechanical trades.

The average age of women and men completers was more divergent.

Among women who finished their training program in 2005, the average age was 28, three years younger than their male counterparts at 31. This gap, while not as great as in 2005, has existed since 1992.

A factor in the lower average age for female completers may be the large number of women in the hairstylist program in the food and services trades group. They were only 26 on average in 2005. In most provinces, this program is only two years long, compared with three to four years long for the majority of other trade programs.

In 2005, the biggest proportion of women in apprenticeship training (30.9%) was in the 20-to-24 age group. Combined with the under-20 age group, they account for 42.5% of all women participants, compared with 34.5% for men. The biggest proportion of men was also in the 20-to-24 age group.

Between 1992 and 2005, the most significant changes in the number of women in apprenticeship training programs by age group occurred among the youngest and oldest. The number in the under-20 age group surged from 475 in 1992 to 3,325 in 2005. The number in the 50-plus age group rose from 100 to 1,050.

The case was similar for men. Their most significant growth occurred in the under-20 age group, where the numbers rose from 3,570 in 1992 to 19,870 in 2005.

Among program completers, 43.9% of women were aged 20 to 24, the highest proportion. In contrast, only 21.1% of male completers were in this age group. The biggest proportion of male completers was in the 25-to-29 age group.

Available on CANSIM: tables 477-0051 and 477-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.

To obtain more information on the Education Statistics Program, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations

Major trade groups	1992	2004	2005	2005	1992	2004
	number		% total		to	to
					2005	2005
					% change	% change
Building construction trades	43,705	60,610	68,705	23.4	57.2	13.4
Electrical, electronics and related trades	34,400	45,430	49,435	16.8	43.7	8.8
Food and services trades	11,055	26,235	27,470	9.4	148.5	4.7
Industrial and related mechanical trades	15,050	19,890	21,055	7.2	39.9	5.9
Metal fabricating trades	36,625	54,655	60,370	20.6	64.8	10.5
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	37,455	52,835	57,755	19.7	54.2	9.3
Other ¹	2,670	8,120	9,045	3.1	238.7	11.4
Total²	180,965	267,775	293,835	100.0	62.4	9.7

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.
2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Registered apprenticeship training: Completions

Major trade groups	1992	2004	2005	2005	1992	2004
	number		% total		to	to
					2005	2005
					% change	% change
Building construction trades	3,475	2,590	2,965	14.4	-14.7	14.4
Electrical, electronics and related trades	2,880	3,520	3,755	18.3	30.5	6.7
Food and services trades	1,495	2,265	2,315	11.3	54.8	2.3
Industrial and related mechanical trades	2,235	2,055	1,955	9.5	-12.5	-4.8
Metal fabricating trades	3,720	4,785	4,735	23.0	27.3	-1.1
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	4,650	4,130	4,470	21.7	-3.9	8.2
Other ¹	265	360	365	1.8	36.3	1.1
Total²	18,720	19,705	20,555	100.0	9.8	4.3

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2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations by gender

Major trade groups	1992			2005		
	women	men	women	women	men	women
	number		%	number		%
Building construction trades	770	42,935	1.8	2,035	66,675	3.0
Electrical, electronics and related trades	465	33,935	1.4	1,205	48,230	2.4
Food and services trades	5,350	5,705	48.4	17,530	9,940	63.8
Industrial and related mechanical trades	160	14,895	1.0	385	20,670	1.8
Metal fabricating trades	360	36,265	1.0	1,325	59,045	2.2
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	585	36,875	1.6	1,360	56,390	2.4
Other ¹	540	2,130	20.2	4,915	4,125	54.4
Total²	8,225	172,740	4.5	28,755	265,080	9.8

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.
2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Registered apprenticeship training: Completions by gender

Major trade groups	1992			2005		
	women	men	women	women	men	women
	number		%	number		%
Building construction trades	25	3,450	0.7	45	2,920	1.5
Electrical, electronics and related trades	25	2,855	0.9	60	3,695	1.7
Food and services trades	845	650	56.5	1,735	580	74.9
Industrial and related mechanical trades	20	2,215	0.8	30	1,930	1.4
Metal fabricating trades	25	3,695	0.6	80	4,655	1.7
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	45	4,605	0.9	70	4,395	1.6
Other ¹	45	220	17.6	205	160	56.6
Total²	1,030	17,690	5.5	2,225	18,330	10.8

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.
2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.



Government business enterprises: Finances

2005 and 2006

Federal government-owned business enterprises (GBEs), including monetary authorities, earned an after-tax profit of \$6.3 billion in 2006, down 0.2% from 2005.

Contrary to federal GBEs, provincial/territorial GBEs posted higher after-tax profits of \$18.1 billion in 2005, up 13.7% from 2004.

After provision for income tax, local GBEs had a net income of \$894 million in 2005, an increase of 10.9% from 2004.

GBEs are government controlled, public financial and non-financial corporations engaged in commercial operations involving the sale of goods and services to the public in the marketplace.

Data refer to the fiscal year ending nearest to December 31, 2006 for federal GBEs, and December 31, 2005 for provincial/territorial and local GBEs.

Among federal GBEs, the monetary authorities, primarily the Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account, are the main contributors to total profits. In 2006, they accounted for almost 60% of total profits or \$3.7 billion, an increase of \$0.2 billion from 2005.

Federal GBEs had total assets, including fixed assets, of \$186.5 billion in 2006, up 6.6% from 2005, while total liabilities rose 5.5% to \$170.9 billion. The total net worth of federal GBEs amounted to \$15.6 billion, an increase of 20% from 2005. Since 2001, the total net worth of federal GBEs has more than doubled.

For provincial/territorial GBEs, lottery, gaming and liquor enterprises are usually the main contributors to total profits. In 2005, they accounted for almost 60% of profits, or \$10.7 billion, an increase of \$0.4 billion from 2004.

The total income of provincial/territorial GBEs increased 9.3% to \$100.4 billion in 2005, while their total expenses rose 8.4% to \$82.4 billion.

The total net worth of provincial/territorial GBEs in 2005 amounted to \$29.9 billion, up 22.4% from 2004. Their total assets rose 4.9% to \$228.5 billion, while liabilities were up 2.7% to \$198.6 billion.

The total income of local GBEs increased 6.9% in 2005 to reach \$17.8 billion. The increase was concentrated in transportation (urban transit), electricity distribution and gas distribution.

The 2005 income increase was the result of strong growth in revenue from the sales of goods and services, subsidies and other income. Goods and services sales

increased 8.7% and 12.6% in transportation and gas distribution respectively. Subsidies increased 16.3% for transportation GBEs.

Local GBE aggregate income continued an upward trend due mainly to growth in the transportation and gas industries. Local government transportation and gas distribution income has grown 90% and 180% respectively since 1995, whereas local government electricity and telephone industries continued to report growth in total income since 2003.

In 2005, total expenses of local GBEs increased 7% to \$16.8 billion. Much like the income increase, the expense increase occurred mainly in transportation, electricity distribution and gas distribution.

The 2005 total expenses increase was caused by increases in material and other purchases (+6%) and other expenses (+47%). Debt charges increased 16%, while depreciation expenses remained at the same level as in 2004.

Note: Data for federal enterprises other than monetary authorities have been revised downward from 2001 to 2005 to address a double counting in the sales of goods and services. Data for provincial enterprises have been revised downward from 2001 to 2004 to address minor processing issues. Local government telephone enterprise statistics have also been revised from 2001 to 2004. Statistics for prior years could not be revised and, as a result, are not fully comparable with those of the more recent period.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0011 to 385-0013, 385-0015 and 385-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1730.

Additional information on provincial and territorial liquor authorities can be found in *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (63-202-XWE, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data tables are also available in the *National Economic Accounts* module of our website.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; fe-pid-dipinfo@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Vaillancourt concerning federal and provincial government business enterprises (613-951-1820; claudette.vaillancourt@statcan.ca), and

Aldo Diaz concerning local government business enterprises (613-951-8563; aldo.diaz@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division.

Federal government enterprises, after-tax profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$ millions				
Total income	22,364	22,305	22,342	22,997	23,771
Financial enterprises	10,020	10,305	9,344	9,803	10,379
Non-financial enterprises	12,344	12,000	12,998	13,194	13,392
Total expenses	16,819	16,033	17,461	16,119	16,949
Financial enterprises	4,350	4,241	2,953	3,260	3,644
Non-financial enterprises	12,469	11,792	14,508	12,859	13,305
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	5,545	6,271	4,881	6,879	6,823
Provision for income tax	377	272	558	554	513
Net income (loss) after provision for income tax	5,168	5,999	4,324	6,325	6,310

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

Provincial and territorial government enterprises, after-tax profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	\$ millions				
Total Canada	11,126	11,816	13,143	15,887	18,067
Newfoundland and Labrador	198	211	83	237	231
Prince Edward Island	24	27	28	27	32
Nova Scotia	353	345	340	349	348
New Brunswick	216	142	219	253	468
Quebec	2,975	3,360	3,503	4,380	4,811
Ontario	3,319	3,169	4,296	4,734	6,285
Manitoba	655	532	67	723	1,056
Saskatchewan	498	557	790	910	726
Alberta	1,764	1,815	1,942	2,007	2,105
British Columbia	1,102	1,624	1,829	2,215	1,960
Yukon	9	10	11	12	11
Northwest Territories	28	30	30	29	30
Nunavut	-15	-6	6	9	4

Local government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	\$ millions				
Total income	16,753	15,452	16,659	16,687	17,843
Total expenses	15,802	14,529	15,772	15,713	16,815
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	951	923	887	974	1,028
Provision for income tax	-7	81	80	168	134
Net income (loss) after provision for income tax	958	842	807	806	894

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

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 2007

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in October compared with the revised September level of 140.2 (1992=100). The composite index increased 1.1% compared with the October 2006 index (138.7).

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The fourth quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in April 2008. See *How to order products*.

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 Louise Chainé (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Dairy statistics

September 2007 (preliminary)

Cheese manufacturers produced 11 492 metric tonnes of cheddar cheese and 20 712 metric tonnes of specialty cheeses in September. Processed cheese production decreased to 7 369 metric tonnes in September 2007 from 7 641 metric tonnes in September 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 2, no. 3 (23-014-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 Anna Michalowska (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

September 2007

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The September 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

September 2007 (preliminary)

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energy@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 20, no. 11
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Dairy Statistics, Third quarter 2007, Vol. 2, no. 3
Catalogue number 23-014-XWE
 (free).

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.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 2007, Vol. 79, no. 9
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
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