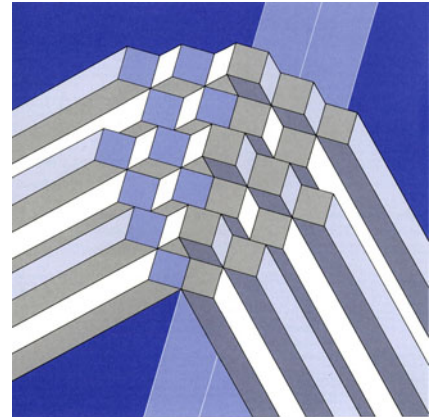




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Statistics Canada
Industry Measures and Analysis Division

System of National Accounts

Gross Domestic Product by Industry

Sources and Methods with Industry Details

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^p	preliminary
^r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
^E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

The System of National Accounts

In Canada, the National Accounts have been developed since the close of the Second World War in a series of publications relating to their constituent parts. These have now reached a stage of evolution where they can be termed a "System of National Accounts". For purposes of identification, all publications (containing tables of statistics, descriptions of conceptual frameworks and descriptions of sources and methods) which make up this System carry the term "System of National Accounts" as a general title.

The System of National Accounts in Canada consists of several parts. The annual and quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts (included with Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 13) were, historically speaking, the first set of statistics to be referred to with the title "National Accounts" (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure). The Balance of International Payments data (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 67), are also part of the System of National Accounts and they, in fact, pre-date the Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Greatly expanded structural detail on industries and on goods and services is portrayed in the Input-Output Tables of the System (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 15). The Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 15 also provide measures of the contribution of each industry to total Gross Domestic Product at basic price as well as Productivity Measures.

Both the Input-Output tables and the estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry use the establishment as the primary unit of industrial production. Measures of financial transactions are provided by the Financial Flow Accounts (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 13). Types of lenders and financial instruments are the primary detail in these statistics and the legal entity is the main unit of classification of transactors. Balance sheets of outstanding assets and liabilities are published annually.

The System of National Accounts provides an overall conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems. At present, direct comparisons amongst those parts which use the establishment as the basic unit and those which use the legal entity can be carried out only at highly aggregated levels of data. However, Statistics Canada is continuing research on enterprise company establishment relationships; it may eventually be feasible to reclassify the data which are on one basis (say the establishment basis) to correspond to the units employed on another (the company or the enterprise basis).

In its broad outline, the Canadian System of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard as described in System of National Accounts, 1993, a joint publication of the Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and development, United Nations and World Bank.

Preface

This report is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada to fully document and thus, promote better understanding of the key economic series published by the agency. The purpose of this work is to describe in detail all aspects of monthly Gross Domestic Product by industry, also known as output-based Gross Domestic Product, one of the major economic indicators produced by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

The first estimates of monthly output by industry were released in 1926 and ever since, monthly measures have been prepared and published by Statistics Canada on a regular and continuing basis. Initially, these estimates were constructed only for the mining, manufacturing and public utilities industries (known as the Index of Industrial Production), but during the decades that followed the concepts and methods have evolved and eventually the scope of the estimates expanded to cover all non-agricultural output. Published with a lag of between 2 to 3 months, regular quarterly releases of non-agricultural output began in 1964 and four years later the coverage was expanded to include agricultural production as well.

Beginning in the mid 1960's, parallel with the development of monthly measures for all industries, an increasing attention was also given to converting the entire Gross Domestic Product by industry system to a monthly basis. In 1970, the project of developing conventions and methodologies for measuring monthly output of all industries was completed and the first monthly release covering the entire economy at a quite extensive industrial detail was published in 1971. At first, the monthly estimates were released approximately 3 months after the reference period, but by the end of 1972 timeliness improved from 90 to 60 days and with this the monthly output-based Gross Domestic Product became the timeliest indicator of current economic trends in Canada.

This report is intended to serve as a reference work for both beginner and established practitioners of economics who are interested in measuring Gross Domestic Product on an industry by industry basis. It replaces the last comprehensive documentation, which was published in 1963. Since then, although periodic attempts have been made to describe the numerous improvements in the estimation methods, a complete and detailed documentation of the enhancements has not been produced until now. While this document draws heavily from these previous sources, it extends the description to provide an overview of the present system.

This report was written by Erika Young under the guidance of Kishori Lal, former Associate Assistant Chief Statistician.



Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada

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Introduction

The main objective of the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) of Statistics Canada is to provide information on the major economic activities taking place in Canada. Fundamental among these activities is economic production, an activity that can be described as one in which producers use inputs to create outputs. Evaluating the level of production is important as it measures the amount of goods and services supplied by the economic system, available for consumption by society. Changes in this level are key indicators of economic growth which is one of the major factors influencing the general well-being of the country. An aggregate measure of production known as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is therefore indispensable for monitoring and evaluating the progress and health of the Canadian economy.

Economic production is a physical process in which producers employ labour, capital and entrepreneurship in order to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services. Since the production process involves the employment of labour and capital, producing goods and services also generates earnings in the form of wages, salaries and profits. This money then finds its way back to producers through expenditures by households, governments, business enterprises and residents of other countries on the goods and services produced. Accordingly, it is possible to approach the measurement of economic production in three different ways, as it is perceived from three alternative perspectives: in terms of unduplicated production, incomes generated and final expenditure. The production approach measures the total unduplicated value of goods and services produced, the income approach measures the labour and capital costs of production, and the expenditure approach tallies final expenditures on goods and services. The three alternative measures of GDP independently but equivalently portray the production activity taking place in the country. Estimates of GDP are widely used by governments, businesses, trade and labour organizations, academic researchers, journalists and the general public for a broad range of analytical, modelling and policy formation purposes.

Like most statistical agencies of the OECD countries, Statistics Canada compiles all three alternative measures of production. With information on the sources of output and incomes generated by processes of production, the **output-based GDP** and the **income-based GDP** yield a comprehensive and detailed report on the supply side of domestic production. The **expenditure-based GDP**, on the other hand, traces the disposition of output among the various categories of final demand and thus, offers a demand side view of the Canadian economy. Estimates of the three GDP series are produced within the highly integrated conceptual and statistical framework of the CSNA, sharing a consistent set of concepts, definitions and classifications. Published monthly, output-based measures of GDP deliver the earliest and most up-to-date information on current developments in the economy. Both the income- and expenditure-based GDP measures are published on a quarterly basis.

In the context of output-based GDP it is important to examine how output measures of production by individual producers could meaningfully be added together in order to arrive at a GDP estimate for the country. Output of an automobile assembly plant, for example, is the number of cars produced, or in terms of dollars, the value received on the market for those cars. This concept of production causes difficulties, because adding the assembly plant's output, so defined, to that of a tire manufacturer who supplies the assembler with tires, leads to double counting. Since the money a manufacturer receives for a car reflects the value of the entire car including the tires, adding the revenue of the tire manufacturer to the revenue of the car assembler means the tires are counted twice. But if the cost of the tires is deducted from the receipts from selling the car, the result is a measure of the automobile assembler's output that does not include the value of tires. Therefore adding this to a similarly defined measure of the tire manufacturer's output avoids double counting. The assembler is not credited with having contributed the value of the tires to the final product, as only the value he has added by assembling the car is recognized. In other words, the value of tires is only counted in the output measure of the tire industry and only the value of assembly is included in the output measure of the assembly industry. This newly created additional value by which the car manufacturer augmented the value of tires (and in fact the value of all intermediate inputs) is called **gross value added**. Gross value added is exactly what is required in order to obtain the nation's production as the sum of the contributions made by different industries.

Gross value added of an industry is a balancing item between intermediate inputs and outputs. Although it is an abstract, not an independent entity, and as such cannot be observed directly, it can nevertheless be calculated by subtracting from the value of output the value of intermediate inputs, whether purchased from other industries or imported. This residual amount indicates the amount the industry itself has added to the value of its products and excludes the contributions made by intermediate inputs. Summing gross values added of all industries yields an unduplicated measure of production for the economy as a whole. Although the cost of all intermediate inputs which are entirely used up in the course of production is deducted, those

costs associated with the consumption of capital assets which are used repeatedly in processes of production for more than one year (such as buildings, machinery and equipment), are not subtracted. The term **gross** in 'gross value added' signifies this fact. It should be noted, that for the sake of shortness, the term 'value added' in this document always means 'gross value added', unless otherwise specified.

The topic of this document is the output-based GDP. This GDP is called **value added by industry** in the International System of National Accounts 1993 (**SNA1993**)¹. In Canada, it is known as **Gross Domestic Product by industry** because its derivation is based on the output measure of production by all industries.

The present report is the second volume in a series which continues the documentation of output-based GDP that began in *Gross Domestic Product by Industry, Sources and Methods*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-547. This first volume defines in general terms what output-based GDP is, describes its various uses and connections with the other components of the CSNA and with a focus on the subject of deflation, deals with the calculation of the monthly GDP by industry estimates. The choice of deflators, the role of the base year, the method of rebasing and such statistical transformations as benchmarking, trading day and seasonal adjustment are also explained in the first volume.

The objective of this second volume is to continue and complement the already published general summary of concepts and definitions with a comprehensive record of specific methodologies, including data sources, on an industry by industry basis at the so-called worksheet level². The description is organized to portray the following aspects of each industry:

Industry definition	Summary of the principal activity or output of establishments classified to the particular industry. Source: North American Industrial Classification System. Canada 1997.
Output, supply and demand	Overview of the industry's productive activity by describing which goods and services constitute most of the industry's output and who are the most important purchasers of these products. Source: Input-Output Tables. Canada 1997.
Monthly projector	Description of the type of indicator used for deriving estimates of monthly constant price value added.
Data	List of data entering the monthly projector system, including the data sources.
Deflation	Description of calculating constant price measures.

For easy access to the documentation of a particular industry, a comprehensive cross-referencing is given in the Table of contents and with the aim to provide a uniform overview, the material is presented in the same format for each industry. If a monthly methodology is shared by various industries, the full description of the methodology is given for each. This practice is intentional. The objective of the duplication is to ensure that in all cases a complete account is readily available without cross-referencing to pertinent information given at another section.

-
1. The meaning of the word 'output' in the term 'output-based GDP' needs to be elaborated here to avoid any confusion between its definition in the SNA 1993 and the earlier traditional use of it. Traditionally, GDP used to be called 'output of an economy' and in this context output was always meant to be 'net output'. Net output was defined as 'gross output' (total value of goods and services produced) minus the intermediate consumption of goods and services in its production. The terms 'gross output' and 'net output' are not used anymore in the SNA1993. 'Net output' is now called 'value added' and the term 'gross output' is replaced by the term 'output'.
 2. The worksheet level is the most detailed level in the industrial classification at which value added estimates are prepared by the CSNA.

Overview

Industry definition

This description specifies which establishments constitute a particular industry. The definitions are given by an industrial classification called *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. NAICS defines industries as groups of establishments which are engaged in similar production processes. This means that establishments are grouped into industries according to similarity of input structures, labour skills or the production processes employed. If the necessary data are available, the most important activity or output is defined as the one which contributes most to the establishment's value added. Otherwise, the primary activity is determined using other variables such as employment or gross revenue figures. It is useful to note that the group of establishments comprising a particular industry may change over time as establishments emerge, go out of business, or change their production processes. In the CSNA, a distinction is also made at the establishment level as to whether it belongs to the business or the non-business sector. The business sector consists of establishments whose output is sold at prices which are economically significant (i.e., prices which have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply and purchasers wish to buy). Those establishments which provide goods and services at prices which are not economically significant are assigned to the non-business sector. For more detail on NAICS see *North American Industry Classification System, Canada 1997*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501-XPE, March 1998.

The definition of industries in this report is based on the 1997 version of the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*.

Output, supply and demand

This is a summary of the industry's economic activity, viewed from the perspectives of supply and demand. Values are derived from the annual input-output tables and presented here in millions of current dollars.

Output is the total value of the goods and services produced by establishments classified to the industry. The concept of output embraces all products that are sold, bartered or supplied to other establishments within the same enterprise as well as those products which are provided to other institutional units either free of charge or at prices which are not economically significant. Products which are retained by the producing establishment are also considered to be output if they are used for own final consumption, own gross fixed capital formation or are simply added to inventory prior to selling at a later date.

Normally, output is recorded when the production of a good or service is completed. In some cases, however, if the duration of the production process is longer than the accounting period, the concept of output also includes the value of unfinished products. For example, the completion of such large items as ships, cranes, buildings and bridges may take months or years. In such cases it is recognized that output is being produced continuously and partially completed products are recorded as work-in-progress.

Values of output can be expressed at prices including taxes, excluding taxes, including revenue received as subsidies, not including revenue received as subsidies. The SNA 1993 recommends expressing the value of output as equal to the amount purchasers pay to producers, minus any product tax payable, plus any product subsidy receivable. This is called valuation at basic prices. In Canada, industry surveys conducted by Statistics Canada ask producers to value their sales at prices before adding any product taxes and, in cases when producers receive product subsidies from governments, they are asked to value their products at prices that are actually paid by purchasers and retained by the producers.

These different valuations may be explained by the following example of a fictitious transport system. Suppose passengers of a transit system pay \$0.90 for a bus ticket and this price includes \$0.05 as tax. Further assume that the cost of such a ticket to the transit system is \$1.30 but the city's government provides subsidy worth \$0.45 in order to help the transit system to continue operating. The SNA 1993 will record the value of output by this transit system at basic prices, i.e., at \$1.30 per ticket (\$0.85 from the purchasers plus \$0.45 as subsidy from the government). Statistics Canada, on the other hand, will record the value of output at \$0.85 per ticket and call this valuation at modified basic prices.

As taxes on products are far more prevalent and significant than subsidies in Canada, the value of most products is reported

at basic prices, except a handful of items which are at subsidized prices, not at prices plus subsidies. Most of the output in the Canadian input–output tables is therefore valued at basic prices and in the case of a handful of industries which receive product subsidies, the valuation of output uses modified basic prices. While this modification by the CSNA represents only a slight departure from the SNA 1993 guidelines, valuing output at modified basic prices has the advantage that the prices of products are observed prices as received by the producers and paid by the purchasers. Such prices are listed on the invoices, hence the valuation of transactions is verifiable from enterprise records. Values of output in this documentation are presented at modified basic prices.

Value added, as noted above, is the newly created additional value by which an industry has augmented the value of material and service inputs it purchased from other industries. In other words, it is that portion of an industry’s output that has been created by the industry itself. Value added is captured by subtracting from the value of output the value of intermediate inputs, whether purchased from other domestic industries or imported.

Though output is presented in Canada at modified basic prices for those handful of industries receiving product subsidies, value added is presented at basic prices, which is exactly the same concept as recommended by the SNA 1993. Historically, Canadian estimates of value added were published at factor cost (cost of labour and capital) and this cost did not include the net taxes on factors of production (taxes on factors of production minus subsidies on factors of production). With the historical revision of 2001, the CSNA adopted the SNA 1993 recommendation and since then value added is recorded at basic prices.

Value added at basic prices is higher than the traditional value added at factor cost by the amount of other taxes on factors of production (such as property and payroll taxes) less other subsidies provided to factors of production (such as labour training). Value added at basic prices of a producer is therefore equal to its output valued at modified basic prices less its intermediate consumption at purchasers’ prices, plus any subsidies receivable by the producer on products. This is summarized in the following numeric example.

Value added for the total economy in billions of 1997 current dollars

	CSNA	SNA 1993
Value of output at modified basic prices	1,664	
Add subsidies on products	8	
Value of output at basic prices		1,672
Deduct value of intermediate inputs of goods and services at purchasers’ prices	855	855
Value added at basic prices	817	817

The preference for measuring value added at basic prices stems from the notion that this valuation better reflects the full cost of factors of production that is incurred by producers. International comparability also played an important role leading to this conversion and the shift to basic prices put Canada’s value added by industry on an equivalent basis with other member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Share of total economy indicates the industry’s contribution to total GDP.

Share of sector shows the industry’s relative importance among those industries which are grouped together according to a broad type of economic activity (for example mining, manufacturing, construction) as defined in NAICS.

Significant products of the industry represent the most important goods and services in terms of output value. Note that in many instances the products of one industry are also produced by some establishments which are classified to other industries. In some cases those establishments which are primarily engaged in producing an industry’s significant products and thus constitute the particular industry represent only a small share of the total value of these products produced domestically. This occurs when other establishments which also produce relatively large amounts of the same products but only as a secondary activity are assigned to other industries. As noted earlier in the paragraph explaining industry definitions, the primary activity of an establishment is defined as the activity with the largest value added and the establishment is classified to the industry corresponding to this that activity. Activities performed by establishments in addition to the primary activity are called secondary activities.

Total supply of these products shows the total value of these significant products originating from all sources that are available for use in Canada. **Domestic production** shows the total value of these significant products produced by all

establishments in Canada, whether classified to this industry or not. The term domestic indicates that production takes place within the boundaries of Canada, regardless whether the factors of production are owned by Canadians or non-residents. **Imports** are added in order to complete the supply picture. The purpose of showing the total supply of an industry's significant products is to give a measure of the market share an industry holds for its major products and to reveal the extent of the competition brought on by other industries, domestic and foreign.

Major users of these significant products is a list of purchasers who consume most of the industry's output. Some of the major purchasers may be other domestic industries who use up these products as intermediate inputs in their own production process. If a significant portion of the output of the producing establishment is supplied to another establishment belonging to the same industry for use as intermediate inputs into the latter's production, the industry itself is also listed among the major users. Other important purchasers may be households, governments, business enterprises and residents of other countries, who purchase these products for either final consumption or gross fixed capital formation. The purpose of showing the flow of an industry's primary products to the major users is to associate the industry's productive activity with the consuming industries and the needs (or willingness to buy) on the part of the various final demand categories.

Monthly projector

Under this heading is a description of the measurement of monthly constant price value added.

Before discussing the approach to measuring monthly value added, here is a brief description of the annual methodology within the framework of the input–output tables. For all but the most recent two years, annual estimates of GDP by industry are derived from data which are typically supplied by annual surveys or censuses, and from administrative (taxation) data. For the most recent two full years and for sub-annual periods, the lack of applicable data, particularly data on intermediate inputs, precludes a value-added calculation and estimates of GDP in these periods are projections, based on such proxy indicators as output or labour input, usually obtained from monthly surveys.

Although the annual and monthly estimates of value added are based on the same concepts, definitions and classification schemes, the methodologies underlying the two sets of statistics use different data sources and techniques. As a result, annual input–output based value added and the yearly totals of the independently produced monthly estimates are not identical. The difference between the two is eliminated by integrating the monthly series into the annual input–output based annual values. This 'blending process', called 'benchmarking', involves distributing annual values across sub-annual periods using the growth rates in the monthly estimates. In the most current years when input–output tables are not yet available, estimates of monthly value added are projections which display monthly growth rates similar to those of the monthly indicators.

Annual estimates of value added are derived from the fully balanced input–output tables. The method of derivation depends on whether an industry belongs to the business or the non-business sector. As noted earlier, the business sector encompasses establishments whose output is sold at prices which are economically significant (i.e., prices which have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply and purchasers wish to buy). Because business sector industries both sell their products and purchase their intermediate inputs in the market, data on the full range of inputs and outputs are generally available. It is feasible therefore to measure value added of business sector industries residually as the value of the outputs less the value of intermediate inputs.

As noted earlier, the calculation starts with valuing output at modified basic prices. The valuation of intermediate inputs, on the other hand, uses purchasers' prices. Purchasers' prices represent amounts that are actually paid by the producers for their intermediate goods and services. Taking the difference between output at modified basic prices and intermediate inputs at purchasers' prices and adding subsidies on products to this residual amount gives value added at basic prices. Note that an alternative method of calculating current dollar annual value added by industry at basic prices is adding wages and salaries, supplementary labour income, mixed income and other operating surplus (the sum of these items constitutes GDP at factor cost), plus taxes less subsidies on the factors of production.

Non-business sector industries consist of non-market producers who produce goods and services for the benefit of persons, businesses or the community as a whole and supply their products either free of charge or sell them at prices which are not economically significant (i.e., prices which do not have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply or purchasers wish to buy).

The measurement of output of non-business sector industries cannot be based on direct observations of transactions between buyers and sellers on markets. Some of the non-business sector industries provide services to the community as a whole, for

example defence, police, fire fighting, correctional or administrative services. These services are consumed by society collectively and are typically financed from taxation revenues received by governments. Since the consumption of collective services is not represented by money-exchange transactions on markets, it is not possible to determine their market value. Some non-business sector industries do produce goods and services which could be sold on markets, but for social, economic or political reasons, non-business industries choose to either supply their products and services free of charge or if they sell their products, they do so at prices which are not economically significant. Such prices are often intended to raise some revenue in order to reduce the cost of production, but do not necessarily reflect the total cost of production or the market value of the products. Because prices which are not economically significant do not reflect relative production costs or relative consumer preferences, they do not provide a suitable basis for valuing the outputs of non-business sector industries. Goods and services produced by non-business establishments are therefore valued based on their costs of production, including consumption of gross fixed capital formation.

Constant price annual estimates of value added of business sector industries are derived by a method known as double deflation. Double deflation involves deducting constant price intermediate inputs from constant price outputs. The constant price estimates of intermediate inputs and outputs are calculated by deflating each commodity separately with its own appropriate price index.

Since double deflation is not an available option for calculating constant price GDP for the non-business industries, these estimates are derived by dividing current values of labour income, depreciation of capital stock and taxes by their appropriate price indexes.

Though most industries comprise establishments entirely belonging either to the business or the non-business sector, a few include establishments from both sectors. Examples are radio and television broadcasting, education and health.

For an extensive description of the annual methodology readers should refer to *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-510, *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices 1961-1981*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-511, *Service Industries in the Canadian Input–Output Accounts (Current Prices)*, *Sources of Data and Methods of Estimation*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-601E, No. 2 - occasional, and *A Guide to Deflating the Input–Output Accounts, Sources and Methods*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15F0077GIE, 2001.

Monthly estimates of value added are projections, derived from a collection of output or input indicators. This projector-based approach is necessary because complete monthly information on outputs and intermediate inputs is not available. Constructing value added as the difference between intermediate inputs and outputs requires data that are collected only by annual surveys, thus, the derivation of monthly value added must rely on a less comprehensive data base, usually provided by monthly surveys. Monthly surveys do not cover all commodities produced by a certain industry nor all producers of a certain commodity, and usually collect only scarce information on intermediate inputs. Nevertheless, monthly surveys do provide sufficient data on each industry to serve as suitable indicators of the monthly movement in outputs or inputs.

The basic assumption underlying the projector method is that changes in outputs or inputs acceptably reflect growth rates in value added. In constant prices, this assumption is reasonable since technological advances which permit a different amount of output to be produced from the same amount of inputs normally occur slowly. Changes in the production process, for example shifts in production from goods that require a high degree of fabrication to goods that require less, or substitution of an input by another, may cause some deviations in the relationship between value added and outputs. Thus, indicators based on broad categories of products or materials may not always reveal changes in value added accurately. The size of the divergence depends on the degree of homogeneity of the industry. The more diversified the production of an industry is, the more sensitive value added is to the changes in the product mix.

The most frequently used proxy indicator is output. Generally, estimating changes in value added at constant prices using output as indicator yields a close approximation to the change in constant price value added. Although the use of output as a single indicator may lead to skewed results if intermediate inputs measured at constant prices do not change in the same proportion as output at constant prices, in the absence of monthly information on intermediate inputs it has proven to be an acceptable method of estimating constant dollar value added. Approximately two thirds of total GDP is derived based on indicators of output.

In instances when data on output are not available, labour input is chosen as an alternative indicator. For the most part, approximating changes in value added by changes in labour input is subject to the same sort of assumptions and limitations that apply to output as an indicator. Even though the labour series usually relate fairly closely to actual work done, they fail to take account of changes in productivity. If, for example, the production process becomes more efficient because of an

increase in labour skills or the use of more or better capital equipment, the employment-based indicator will underestimate the increase in value added. Because employers tend not to adjust their skilled labour force in response to short term fluctuations in demand, labour input may be steady whereas value added is in fact changing. Despite the potential pitfalls, changes in employee compensation at constant wage rates, or simply changes in the number of employees, yield a fairly close estimate of changes in constant price value added over a short-term periods. Approximately one quarter of total GDP is estimated based on labour input.

For a few industries, both output and labour input indicators are used in conjunction, whereas in some cases, an indirect approach is applied instead of a more direct measurement of either outputs or inputs. An example is the truck transportation industry. Output by this industry is estimated based on gross revenues received from direct purchases of freight services by industries for intermediate use. Such expenditure by businesses is projected based on the movement in output of the consuming industries. The assumption is that the amount paid for truck transport is a fixed proportion of an industry's output. Another case in point is the residential construction industry. Output of this industry is estimated based on the value of work-in-place each month. This monthly value is derived from data on housing starts, completions and average values of building permits for each type of dwelling, such as single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments.

For a very small number of industries relevant sub-annual information is entirely lacking. In such cases, monthly estimates of value added are distributions of the input-output (IO) based annual benchmarks across sub-annual periods. In the total absence of sub-annual data the simplest method of calculating a monthly series whose level is dictated by the annual benchmarks could be dividing the annual values by twelve. However, this approach would introduce breaks between the months of December and January. In order to avoid such artificial discontinuities the method of quadratic minimization is used to find a suitable monthly series with a smooth transition from one year to the next. In the most current period when IO benchmarks are not yet available, projected monthly estimates of value added are fitted on a more or less smooth line which continues the general direction of the overall course of production beyond the IO years.

Most notable example for estimating monthly value added from annual output measures is Crop production. Agriculture production is a special type of activity as the process of producing grain lasts several months. Additionally, final output is only known after the harvest is completed in the fall. Similar to other industries whose production process stretches over several months or even years, the concept of monthly agricultural production is based on the notion that output is being produced continuously and monthly output of field crop is therefore viewed as partially completed production. Monthly output is therefore considered as an addition to work-in-progress and is measured by distributing annual crop values across months. The distribution is carried out in two stages and relies on a quadratic minimization method. First, a quarterly series with a smooth transition from one year to the next is obtained from the annual values for each type of crop. Special treatment is given to years with bumper crops or droughts and as a result, most of the production excess or shortfall in those years is reflected in the harvest quarter. Then from each of the quarterly series a monthly series is calculated that has a smooth transition from one quarter to the next and these monthly grain estimates serve as proxies in the monthly projection system.

As annual grain crop data become available only after the crops are harvested in the fall, using such data as indicators of monthly output poses the special problem of estimating value added in the months prior to the harvest period of the most current year. The CSNA's answer to this question is to project an estimated annual value for each type of grain in the current year using information from a series of probability surveys of farmers collecting data on seeding intentions, seeded and harvested area, yield, production and stocks for the principal field crops, etc.

The initial estimates of crop production for the current year are made with the January estimates. They are based on data found in the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publications *Canada : Grain and Oilseeds Outlook* and *Canada : Pulse and Special Crops Outlook* which are published in February. The harvested area in hectares for each crop is forecast as well as the yield in metric tons per hectare, from which the total production in thousands of metric tons is derived, province by province. The forecasts reflect trends in harvested areas and yields, adjusted using special conditions in particular provinces. For example, in Saskatchewan and Alberta yields were forecast to be below trend in 2004/05 due to low soil moisture reserves. New forecasts are made in May which incorporate the results of Statistics Canada's seeding intentions survey *Field Crop Reporting Series*, Catalogue no. 22-002. Afterwards, these forecasts continue to undergo a series of revisions incorporating updates collected by subsequent runs of this survey in July, September and November.

As noted earlier, although a wide range of input data is used to measure value added by industry, data coverage is generally incomplete. In addition, the concepts, classifications, accounting conventions and valuations methods at the input data level may not always coincide with those of the CSNA. Therefore, methodologies using projectors, however complex, are merely compromises from the theoretically appropriate model. The use of a projector system for calculating value added by industry requires not only the firm implementation of national accounting concepts and definitions of the CSNA, but also the ongoing

review of projectors and methodologies to detect biases, breaks in continuity, or any other changes in consistency and suitability. Whenever quality evaluation of the projector system deems it necessary, improvements are made to existing methodologies and occasionally entirely new projectors are implemented.

One of the most important sources of feedback on the quality and consistency of the value added estimates is provided by economic analysis. A projector is considered reliable if economic intelligence is supported by the value added estimates. In other words, the underlying data consistently reflect any factors that affect output of a particular industry, such as strikes, large contracts, government policies and programs, etc.

Given that the quality of the monthly estimates of value added by industry depends not only on the source data but also on the quality of transformations such as deflation, seasonal adjustment and benchmarking, projectors are regularly evaluated from these perspectives as well. The analysis uses both quantitative and non-quantitative assessment methods. Quality dimensions that can be expressed in quantitative terms are appraised using statistical tools. An example is revision analysis. Since revisions usually relate to better data due to higher response rates, studying the frequency and the size of the revisions provides important measures of quality. The quality of seasonal adjustment is appraised by measuring how well identifiable is the seasonal variation in the projector and how much residual seasonality remains in the final seasonally adjusted estimates. Test values showing highly identifiable seasonality and the absence of residual seasonality are signs of good quality seasonal adjustment. Regression analysis is another statistical tool frequently used for examining the relationship between the monthly projector and the input–output based annual benchmarks. Non-quantitative assessments of how well a proxy works are largely subjective evaluations of the conceptual adequacy of the monthly source data.

Data

This field lists the data sources that are feeding into the monthly calculation of value added. Since GDP by industry measures production of all goods and services in the Canadian economy, a great quantity of data are used from literally hundreds of different sources. While the majority of the data sources are monthly surveys conducted either by Statistics Canada or by other government agencies, business associations, individual companies, trade magazines, stock exchanges and various Internet web sites of business organizations also serve as valuable data providers.

The monthly projector system relies on two main types of data on goods and services: physical quantities and nominal values. Quantities of goods may be described by the number of items and physical characteristics such as the product's weight, volume or length. These units are normally used to describe quantities of homogeneous goods, for example tons of grain, litres of motor gasoline, and so on. In case of a complex commodity, the description of the quantity produced is a bundle of attributes and in addition to size, colour, material composition and method of production, the physical properties of a commodity may also include qualitative features such as the geographical location or even the purpose of production. A quantity indicator of a service may use quantities of goods or the number of people who were affected by the service. An example is the number of passengers or quantities of goods that were transported for a particular distance. Nominal values of goods entering the value added calculation are mostly current dollar values of shipments and inventory accumulations, and in the case of services, revenues and sales by the service provider. Input type projectors generally rely on the number of employees who are engaged in the production process.

Deflation

Due to the absence of monthly inputs and outputs, the **monthly deflation** methodology cannot replicate the double deflation technique that is used in the input–output system. Instead, monthly constant price estimates are calculated by either valuing quantity data using their prices (or unit values) in the base year or by removing the effects of price fluctuation from nominal values with their appropriate price indexes. The choice of which deflation technique to use is determined by the nature of the projector.

Base year valuation involves the summing up of current quantities valued at the prices of a base year. The algebraic expression of this method of building a constant price series is:

$$\sum p_0 q_t$$

where q is the quantity and p is the price, t stands for the current period and 0 for the base period and the summation covers the entire range of goods and services produced by a particular industry. Generally, in an attempt to minimize biases caused by shifts in a mix of commodities, the basic unit of output is defined at as fine a level of detail as possible. Commodities with

different physical characteristics and products of varying quality are generally taken as different products and are given their own suitable prices.

An alternative method for valuing current production in the prices of a fixed period in the past is price deflation. Price deflation removes price changes simply by dividing current values of goods and services by their appropriate price indexes. This method is widely used for many service producing industries whose output is either not measurable in terms of quantities or for which quantity data are not available. It is also used for a large number of manufacturing industries whose output projects are current price shipments and inventories.

Generally, industry deflators in the monthly GDP system are composite indexes which describe the price movements for various groups of goods and services produced by a given industry. The majority of industry deflators are weighted averages of price indexes of commodities and Consumer Price Indexes (CPI). For example, deflators for the total commodity output of individual manufacturing industries are computed by weighting the Principal Commodity Group (PCG) price indexes by the production values of those PCGs in each industry. The weights are taken from the IO tables. For the period without IO tables, that is the most current 32 to 43 months, the weights remain based on the last available IO table. The calculation of an aggregate price index I_t describing the price change for the entire output of an industry is represented by the following algebraic expression:

$$I_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_t^i q_t^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_0^i q_t^i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_t^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{w_t^i}{I_t^i}}$$

where $w_t^i = p_t^i q_t^i$ is the current value of commodity i derived from the IO tables, $I_t^i = p_t^i / p_0^i$ is the price index of commodity i , t is the current month and i is the base period.

This type of deflator is used most extensively for deflating output of those manufacturing industries for which the movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price manufacturing shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories. Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of PCG price indexes as described above, while deflators of inventories are calculated as moving averages of the shipment deflator. For inventories of goods in process, the number of terms in the moving averages corresponds to the duration of the production process whereas those for finished products reflect the length of time a finished product remains in stock. This number is referred to as inventory turnover period and is calculated as the average stock to sales ratio by dividing end-of-month inventory levels by monthly sales. Since opening inventories are equal to closing inventories of the previous month, deflators for closing inventories of the preceding month are used to deflate opening inventories of the current month.

Constant price estimates of output by many service producing industries are calculated using weighted aggregations of the various appropriate Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) as deflators. In some isolated cases such as Radio and Television Broadcasting industry, or Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing industry, specific price indexes are used which are obtained from price observations such as advertising rates and import prices.

Sources and Methods

Industry by Industry

Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. "Under cover" includes greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. The crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity. (NAICS: 1114)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,703

Value added at basic prices 901

Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 4.41%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Nursery stock, flowers, etc. 1,100

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,103

Imports 277

Total 1,380

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 573

Residential building construction x

Exports 271

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price cash income received by producers from the sale of floriculture and nursery products.

Data Values of current dollar farm cash receipts, floriculture and nursery, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Farm Cash Receipts,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 21-011,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Current dollar farm cash receipts are deflated by the Consumer Price Index, seeds and cut flowers.

Source

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture)

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards and groves primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, trees and their seeds (excluding those engaged in forestry operations). Also excluded are establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. "Under cover" includes in greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. (NAICS: 1111–1113,1119)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 17,237

Value added at basic prices 8,721

Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 42.69%

Share of total economy 1.07%

Significant products of this industry

Wheat , unmilled, excluding imputed feed 3,518

Hay and straw, imputed feed 2,901

Canola 2,211

Other grains and fodder, imputed feed 1,289

Soybeans and other oil seeds 1,284

Other vegetables, fresh or chilled 1,061

Barley, excl. imputed feed 824

Grain corn, excl. imputed feed 636

Services incidental to agriculture 624

Potatoes fresh or chilled 550

Fresh fruit, excl. tropical 489

Raw tobacco 365

Total 15,752

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 16,687

Imports 2,742

Total 19,429

Major users of these products

Exports 6,465

Animal production (excl. animal aquaculture) 4,190

Personal expenditure 2,694

Total 13,349

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price value of production of selected products such as wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseeds, rapeseed, corn, lentils, mustard, canary seed, dry peas, sunflower, soybeans, vegetables, potatoes and tobacco.

Though in agriculture the duration of the production process is several months, the measurement of monthly output by this industry is based on the notion that output is being produced continuously. Monthly output of field crop therefore is viewed as partially completed production and monthly estimates of grains are derived by distributing annual crop estimates across sub-annual periods.

As the annual grain crop data become available only after the harvest is completed in the fall, estimating output measures for the months prior to the harvest period in the most current year therefore must rely on projected annual crop values. The projection of current year crops uses information from a series of probability surveys of farmers which collect data on seeding intentions, seeded and harvested area yield, production and stocks for principal field crops. The

Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture)

initial annual estimates of crops are based on data published in February in the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publications *Canada: Grain and Oilseeds Outlook* and *Canada: Pulse and Special Crops Outlook*. The harvested area in hectares for each crop is forecast as well as the yield in metric tons per hectare and from these, total crop production is derived. Later in the spring the initial annual crop estimates are replaced with new forecasts which incorporate the results of Statistics Canada's seeding intentions survey, published in *Field Crop Reporting Series*, Catalogue no. 22-002-XIB. During the summer months, subsequent revisions to the forecasts incorporate updates collected by later runs of this survey until the fall, when the estimated values are finally replaced with actual harvest data.

The distribution of annual crop estimates across sub-annual periods is a two step procedure. The first step is the calculation of a quarterly series for each type of crop. Since simply dividing annual crop values evenly among quarters would create potentially significant breaks between the fourth quarter of one year and the first quarter of the next, a more sophisticated method, called quadratic minimization, is applied to avoid such breaks. The quarterly series calculated by this method have smooth transitions from one year to the next while their yearly sums match the annual values. In the computation it is assumed that in normal years the level of production remains unchanged between quarters, but years with bumper crops or droughts receive special treatment and most of the production excess or shortfall in those years is reflected in the harvest quarter. Next, the quarterly series for each type of crop are converted into monthly series by applying the same quadratic minimization technique. Consequently, the monthly crop series have smooth transitions from one quarter to the next and are consistent with the quarterly values.

Data

Quantities of wheat (except durum wheat), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canary seed, rapeseed, potatoes produced, measured in metric tons. Values of current dollar farm cash receipt for vegetables, tobacco, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Grain Statistics Weekly,
Canadian Grain Commission

Field Crop Reporting Series,
Seasonal, Catalogue no. 22-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Quantities of wheat (except durum wheat), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canary seed, dry peas, lentils, mustard, sunflower and potatoes are valued at base year prices, per ton. Current dollar farm cash receipts for vegetables and tobacco are deflated using a Farm Product Price Index.

Source

Farm Product Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 21-007,
Statistics Canada

Cereal and Oilseed Review,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 22-007,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Animal aquaculture

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in farm-raising fin fish, shellfish, or any other kind of aquatic animal. These establishments use some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as keeping animals in captivity, regular stocking and feeding of animals, and protecting them from predators. (NAICS: 1125)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices 185

Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 0.91%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Animal aquaculture products fresh or chilled 448

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 448

Imports 0

Total 448

Major users of these products

Seafood product preparation and packaging 291

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price exports of animal aquaculture products.

Data Quantities of rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon, spring salmon, coho salmon and mussels, fresh, chilled exported, measured in kilograms.

Source

International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price value of output is calculated by multiplying quantities of rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon, spring salmon, coho salmon and mussels by their prices in the base year, per kilogram.

Source

International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada

Notes \$174 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$11 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$174 million in the business sector is \$504 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising, milking and fattening cattle, raising hogs and pigs, breeding, hatching and raising poultry for meat or egg production, and raising sheep and goats, and feeding or fattening lambs. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in raising animals, such as bees, horses and other equines, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, llamas, deer, worms, crickets, laboratory animals and companion animals, for example dogs, cats, pet birds and other pets. The production of animal products, such as honey and other bee products, are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals, classified in other industries with no one predominating, are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 1121–1124, 1129)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 15,762

Value added at basic prices 2,960

Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 14.49%

Share of total economy 0.36%

Significant products of this industry

Cattle and calves 5,082

Fluid milk, unprocessed 3,726

Hogs 3,038

Poultry 1,527

Services incidental to livestock 678

Eggs in the shell 490

Total 14,541

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 14,814

Imports 150

Total 14,964

Major users of these products

Animal (except poultry) slaughtering x

Dairy product manufacturing 3,719

Exports 1,796

Animal production (except Animal aquaculture) 1,752

Poultry processing 1,311

Personal expenditure 584

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price production of livestock, poultry, eggs and milk.

Production of livestock is calculated from sales (adjusted for changes in inventories) of cattle, calves and hogs, plus sales of sheep and lamb.

Production of poultry is calculated from sales (adjusted for changes in inventories) of turkeys, chickens and hens.

Production of eggs is calculated based on the volume of egg sales and egg hatching.

Production of milk is estimated based on sales.

Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)

Data Values are current dollar farm cash receipts for cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lamb, poultry, fluid milk and industrial milk.

Inventories (number of head): cattle, calves, hogs, turkey, chicken and hen .

Quantity of eggs, marketed and hatched.

Source

Farm Cash Receipts,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 21-011,
Statistics Canada

Semi-annual Surveys of Livestock on Farms,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Quantities of cattle, calves, hogs, turkey, chicken and hen, held in inventory, are valued at base year prices, per head.

Current dollar cash receipts for cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lamb, poultry, fluid milk and industrial milk are deflated by farm product price indexes.

Eggs, marketed and hatched, are valued at base year prices, per dozen.

Source

Farm Product Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 21-007,
Statistics Canada

Hog Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 23-010,
Statistics Canada

Sheep Statistics,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 23-011,
Statistics Canada

Cattle Statistics,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 23-012,
Statistics Canada

Forestry and logging

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing and harvesting timber on a long production cycle (of ten years or more). Long production cycles use different production processes than short production cycles, which require more horticultural interventions prior to harvest, resulting in processes more similar to those found in the Crop Production industry. Consequently, Christmas tree production and other production involving production cycles of less than ten years, are classified to the Crop Production industry. Establishments in this industry specialize in different stages of the production cycle. Reforestation requires production of seedlings in specialized nurseries. Timber production requires natural forests or suitable areas of land that are available for a long duration. The maturation time for timber depends upon the species of tree, the climatic conditions of the region, and the intended purpose of the timber. The harvesting of timber, except when done on an extremely small scale, requires specialized machinery unique to the industry. The gathering of forest products, such as gums, barks, balsam needles and Spanish moss, are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 113)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	5,564
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector	27.24%
Share of total economy	0.68%

Significant products of this industry

Logs	7,128
Custom forestry	3,142
Pulpwood	1,029
Services incidental to forestry	885
Total	12,184

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	13,029
Imports	472
Total	13,501

Major users of these products

Sawmills and wood preservation	7,959
Forestry and logging	2,849
Veneer and plywood mills	539
Pulp mills	516
Total	11,863

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price value of production of logs.

Data Quantities of logs cut on crown land in Quebec and Ontario, and cut in British Columbia, measured in cubic metres.

Source

Gouvernement du Québec,
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune
Forêt Québec
Division du mesurage et facturation

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources,
British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range

Forestry and logging

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of timber by their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by province.

Source

Logging Industries,
Annual, CANSIM table 301-0004,
Statistics Canada

Notes \$5,473 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$91 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$5,473 million in the business sector is \$13,022 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Fishing, hunting and trapping

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in harvesting fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats. These establishments are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource. The harvesting of fish is the predominant economic activity of this industry and it usually requires specialized vessels that, by the nature of their size, configuration and equipment, are not suitable for any other type of production, such as transportation. Hunting and trapping utilize a wide variety of production processes and are classified in the same industry as fishing because the availability of resources and the constraints imposed, such as conservation requirements and proper habitat maintenance, are similar. (NAICS: 114)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,712

Value added at basic prices 847

Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 4.15%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Fish and seafood (except animal aquaculture), fresh, chilled 1,636

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,637

Imports 193

Total 1,830

Major users of these products

Seafood product preparation and packaging 914

Exports x

Personal expenditure 326

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price value of fish landings by sea fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts plus fish harvests by freshwater fisheries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Data Quantities of fish landings, measured in metric tons.

Atlantic Coast

groundfish: cod, haddock, redfish, halibut, small flatfish, turbot, pollock, hake, cusk, catfish, other

pelagic and other fin fish: herring, mackerel, tuna, alewife, eel, salmon, skate, smelt, capelin, other

molluscs and crustaceans: clams, oysters, scallop, squid, lobster, shrimp, crabs

freshwater fisheries: whitefish, pickerel, sauger, tullibee

Pacific Coast

groundfish: ling cod, grey cod, black cod, halibut, flatfishes, rockfishes, other

pelagic and other fin fish: herring, salmon-spring, sockeye, coho, pink, chum, steelhead, tuna, dogfish

molluscs and crustaceans: clams, shrimp prawn, crab, abalone

freshwater fisheries: trout, perch, mullet, carp, inconnu, char

Fishing, hunting and trapping

Source

Canadian Fisheries Landings,
Monthly, Economic and Commercial Analysis Series,
Surveys and Statistics Report,
Fisheries and Oceans

Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of fish by their prices in the base year, per metric ton, by species, by area.

Source

Canadian Fisheries,
Annual Statistical Review,
Fisheries and Oceans

Support activities for forestry

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing particular support activities, related to harvesting timber. (NAICS: 1153)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	.
Value added at basic prices	935
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector	4.58%
Share of total economy	0.11%
Significant products of this industry	
Services incidental to forestry	661
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	1,554
Imports	0
	Total 1,554
Major users of these products	
Forestry and logging	1,102
Provincial and territorial public administration	453
	Total 1,555

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$435 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$500 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$435 million in the business sector is \$850 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Forestry and logging industry.

Support activities for agriculture

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support activities for growing crops and providing support activities related to raising livestock, including companion animals. (NAICS: 1151, 1152)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	512
	Value added at basic prices	314
	Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector	1.54%
	Share of total economy	0.04%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Services incidental to livestock	267
	Services incidental to agriculture	207
	Total	474
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,006
	Imports	0
	Total	2,006
	Major users of these products	
	Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture)	969
	Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)	915
	Total	1,884
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on support activities by establishments engaged in crop and livestock production.	
Data	Monthly expenditures on support activities related to growing crops and raising livestock are extrapolated from base year values using month-to-month changes in constant dollar gross outputs of the Crop production industry and the Animal production industry.	
	Source	
	Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Crop production industry and the Animal production industry.	

Oil and gas extraction

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating oil and gas field properties. Such activities may include exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas; drilling, completing and equipping wells; operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum; and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. This industry includes the production of oil, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, and the production of gas and hydrocarbon liquids, through gasification, liquefaction and pyrolysis of coal at the mine site. (NAICS: 211)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 31,663

Value added at basic prices 21,203

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 62.48%

Share of total economy 2.60%

Significant products of this industry

Crude mineral oils 17,832

Natural gas, excluding liquified 10,719

Liquid petroleum gases including natural gas 2,600

Total 31,151

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 32,248

Imports 7,987

Total 40,235

Major users of these products

Exports 17,458

Refineries and other petroleum and coal products x

Personal expenditure 1,343

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of crude petroleum and marketable natural gas.

Output of crude petroleum is calculated as the combined value of crude oil, condensate and pentane produced.

Output of natural gas is estimated based on output of marketable natural gas plus gas plant net withdrawals of propane, butane, ethane and sulphur.

Data Crude petroleum output is derived from quantities of crude oil, condensate and pentane, synthetic and experimental crude oil and crude bitumen produced, measured in cubic metres.

Natural gas output is derived from quantities of marketable natural gas, propane, butane and ethane produced, measured in cubic metres, by province, and metric tons of sulphur.

Source

Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas,
Monthly, CANSIM table 131-0001,
Statistics Canada

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Equivalent,
Monthly, CANSIM table 126-0001,
Statistics Canada

Oil and gas extraction

Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of different types of petroleum and natural gas by their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by type, by province.

Source

Oil and Gas Extraction,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-213,
Statistics Canada

Coal mining

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining bituminous coal, anthracite and lignite by underground mining, and auger mining, strip mining, culm bank mining and other surface mining. Mining operations and preparation plants (also known as cleaning plants and washeries), whether or not such plants are operated in conjunction with mine sites, are included. (NAICS: 2121)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,034
	Value added at basic prices	1,209
	Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector	3.56%
	Share of total economy	0.15%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Coal	2,013
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,013
	Imports	1,019
	Total	3,032
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	1,559
	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	1,011
	Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	356
	Total	2,928
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of coal. The final output of coal mines can be either raw or clean coal. Mines which operate a coal processing plant produce both raw and clean coal. In order to avoid double counting, output of coal mines with a processing plant is derived from shipments of raw coal plus production of clean coal.	
Data	Quantities of coal, by type, by province, measured in metric tons. Bituminous: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia Sub-bituminous: Alberta Lignite: Saskatchewan	
	Source	Coal and Coke Statistics, Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0016, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of coal by their prices in the base year, by type, by province, per metric ton.	
	Source	Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada

Iron ore mining

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing iron ores, and manganiferous ores valued chiefly for their iron content. Establishments engaged in the production of sinter and other agglomerates, except those associated with blast furnace operations, are included. (NAICS: 21221)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,677

Value added at basic prices 647

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 1.91%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Iron ores and concentrates 1,642

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,642

Imports 372

Total 2,014

Major users of these products

Exports 1,205

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing x

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of iron ore. Output of iron ore is calculated as the total exports of concentrates and beneficiated ore plus the value of production of agglomerates.

Agglomerates are made from concentrates. In order to avoid double counting, exports of concentrates and beneficiated ores are used in lieu of production.

Data Quantities of concentrates and beneficiated ores, shipped for the export market, by mine, and agglomerates produced, by mine, measured in dry metric tons .

Source

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,

Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,

Natural Resources Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of iron ore by their prices in the base year, according to the iron content of the ores shipped at different stages of beneficiating, by mine.

Source

Metal Ore Mining,

Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223,

Statistics Canada

Gold and silver ore mining

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing ores valued chiefly for their gold and/or silver content. (NAICS: 21222)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,493
	Value added at basic prices	1,301
	Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector	3.83%
	Share of total economy	0.16%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Gold and silver in primary forms	2,070
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	3,818
	Imports	1,760
	Total	5,578
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	4,303
	Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous products manufacturing	820
	Total	5,123
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of gold and silver from gold quartz mines and placer deposits.	
Data	Quantities of quartz gold produced from auriferous and placer gold mines, measured in grams.	
	Quantities of silver produced, measured in kilograms.	
	Source	Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada
Deflation	Constant price output of gold is calculated by multiplying quantities of gold by its export price in the base year, per gram.	
	Constant price output of silver is calculated by multiplying quantities of silver by its price in the base year, per kilogram.	
	Source	Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-202, Statistics Canada
Notes	This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining industry and the Non-ferrous(except aluminum) secondary processing industry.	

Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing ores valued chiefly for their copper, nickel, lead or zinc content. (NAICS: 21223)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	4,646
	Value added at basic prices	2,662
	Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector	7.84%
	Share of total economy	0.33%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ores and concentrates	4,451
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	x
	Imports	723
	Major users of these products	
	Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining	x
	Exports	1,197
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of nickel, copper, silver, zinc and lead concentrates.	
Data	Quantities of nickel, copper, zinc, and lead concentrates produced, measured in dry metric tons. Quantities of silver (a secondary product), measured in kilograms.	
	Source	
	Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada	
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of metal ores and concentrates by their prices in the base year.	
	Source	
	Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-202, Statistics Canada	
	Metal Ore Mining, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223, Statistics Canada	

Other metal ore mining

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing metallic ores, such as uranium-radium-vanadium ores, molybdenum ores, antimony ores, columbium ores, ilmenite ores, magnesium ores, tantalum ores and tungsten ores. (NAICS: 21229)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	813
	Value added at basic prices	417
	Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector	1.23%
	Share of total economy	0.05%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Radioactive all other miscellaneous metal ores and concentrates	x
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	x
	Imports	283
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	840
	Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining	x
	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	158
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of molybdenum and uranium.	
Data	Quantities of molybdenum, measured in metric tons, and uranium, measured in kilograms.	
	Source	
	Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada	
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of metal ores by their prices in the base year.	
	Source	
	Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-202, Statistics Canada	
	Metal Ore Mining, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223, Statistics Canada	
Notes	This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining industry.	

Stone mining and quarrying

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining or quarrying dimension stone, rough blocks or slabs of stone, and crushed and broken stone. (NAICS: 21231)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 632

Value added at basic prices 341

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 1.00%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Stone for construction 485

Stone and silica sand for industrial use 131

Total 616

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 780

Imports 182

Total 962

Major users of these products

Engineering and other construction activities 151

Exports 98

Repair construction 94

Ready-mix concrete manufacturing 74

Inventory 69

Other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing 68

Residential building construction 44

Total 598

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating sand and gravel pits, including dredging for sand and gravel; mining or quarrying shale; and mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing kaolin or ball clay, including china clay, paper and slip clays, and other clays and refractory minerals. (NAICS: 21232)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	832
	Value added at basic prices	480
	Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector	1.41%
	Share of total economy	0.06%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Sand (excluding silica) and gravel	588
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	725
	Imports	44
	Total	769
	Major users of these products	
	Engineering and other construction activities	x
	Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	166
	Repair construction	63
	Local, municipal and regional public administration	56
	Residential building construction	51
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Salt mining

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining salt or in the recovery of salt from brine wells. (NAICS: 212393)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 398

Value added at basic prices 243

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 0.72%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Salt x

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 439

Imports 50

Total 489

Major users of these products

Exports 116

Local, municipal and regional public administration 107

Personal expenditure 64

Other basic chemical manufacturing 46

Total 333

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of salt.

Data Quantities of rock salt and fine vacuum salt produced, measured in metric tons.

Source

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,
Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,
Natural Resources Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of salt by its price in the base year, by type, per metric ton.

Source

Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226,
Statistics Canada

Potash mining

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing potash. (NAICS: 212396)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,576

Value added at basic prices 1,038

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 3.06%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Potash 1,487

Total supply of these products

Domestic production x

Imports 1

Major users of these products

Exports 1,373

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of potash.

Data Quantities of potash (K₂O equivalent) produced, measured in metric tons.

Source

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,
Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,
Natural Resources Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of potash by its price in the base year, per metric ton.

Source

Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226,
Statistics Canada

Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying including asbestos

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining diamonds of industrial or gem quality; mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing asbestos; mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing gypsum; and extracting and processing peat. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing non-metallic minerals. (NAICS: 212392, 212394, 212395, 212397, 212398)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 649

Value added at basic prices 362

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 1.07%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Asbestos and other crude minerals x

Peat 192

Gypsum 103

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 677

Imports 352

Total 1,029

Major users of these products

Exports 561

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of diamond, gypsum, sodium sulphate, barite, nepheline syenite and asbestos.

Data Quantities of gypsum (shipped), sodium sulphate (produced), barite, crude and ground (shipped) and nepheline syenite, crude and ground (shipped), measured in metric tons. Quantities of diamonds, measured in carats, by quality: industrial and gem.

Quantities of milled asbestos produced, measured in metric tons, by type: spinning, shingle, paper, stucco and refuse.

Source

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,
Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,
Natural Resources Canada

Deflation Constant price output of gypsum, sodium sulphate, barite and nepheline syenite are calculated by valuing quantities using the corresponding prices in the base year, per metric ton. Constant price output of diamonds is calculated by multiplying quantities of diamonds by its price in the base year, by quality, per carat. Constant price output of asbestos is calculated by multiplying quantities by its price in the base year, per metric ton, by milled fibre type.

Source

General Review of the Mineral Industries, Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-201,
Statistics Canada

Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying including asbestos

Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226,
Statistics Canada

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments engaged in the exploration for minerals, other than oil or gas, are included. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking ore samples and making geological observations at prospective sites. (NAICS: 213)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 7,497

Value added at basic prices 4,032

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 11.88%

Share of total economy 0.49%

Significant products of this industry

Services incidental to mining 7,318

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 7,543

Imports 19

Total 7,562

Major users of these products

Engineering and other construction activities 4,970

Oil and gas extraction 1,957

Gold and silver ore mining 186

Exports 147

Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining 116

Total 7,376

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditure on all types of drilling plus the constant dollar cost of operating rigs.

Output of contract drilling (i.e., drilling of wells for petroleum and gas, building, repairing and dismantling rigs and derricks) is estimated based on the depth drilled.

Services necessary to the operation of petroleum and gas fields (such as acidizing, cementing, cleaning and shooting of oil and gas wells, drilling for water intake wells) are estimated based on the number of rigs operating.

Output of contract drilling for metallic and non-metallic minerals is estimated based on the depth drilled.

Data Output of contract drilling is derived from metres drilled, by region, by purpose of the drilling (i.e., exploratory or developmental).

Cost of services are calculated based on the number of operating days of rigs, by contract well depth.

Output of contract drilling for metallic and non-metallic minerals is calculated from metres drilled, by province.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction

Source

Saskatchewan Energy and Mines Mineral Statistics

British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum

Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board

Manitoba Department of Energy Mines and Resources

Oil week magazine

Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors

Canadian Diamond Drilling Association

Deflation

Depth drilled for petroleum and gas are valued at base year prices reflecting expenditures on developmental and exploratory drilling, by region.

The value of services necessary to the operation of petroleum and gas fields is calculated at base year prices corresponding to the cost of operating rigs, by depth.

Depth drilled for metallic and non-metallic minerals are valued at base year prices reflecting the cost of drilling, by province.

Source

General Review of the Mineral Industries, Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-201,
Statistics Canada

Oil and Gas Extraction,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-213,
Statistics Canada

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the generation of bulk electric power, transmission from generating facilities to distribution centres, and/or distribution to end users. (NAICS: 2211)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 27,539

Value added at basic prices 22,417

Share of Utilities sector 84.01%

Share of total economy 2.74%

Significant products of this industry

Electric power 26,740

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 26,802

Imports 236

Total 27,038

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 9,818

Exports 1,404

Retail trade 1,232

Newsprint mills 1,033

Other lessors of real estate 1,023

Local, municipal and regional public administration 702

Oil and gas extraction 621

Primary production of alumina and aluminum 476

Wholesale trade 422

Total 16,731

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of electric energy.

Data Net utility generation of electric power, by source of energy, by province, measured in thousands of megawatt hour (mWh).

Source

Electric Power Capability and Load,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-204,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing electric power generated by utilities using base year prices, by province, per thousands of megawatt hour (mWh).

Source

Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-202,
Statistics Canada

Natural gas distribution

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the distribution of natural or synthetic gas to the ultimate consumers through a system of mains. Gas marketers or brokers, that arrange the sale of natural gas over distribution systems operated by others, are included. (NAICS: 2212)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,649

Value added at basic prices 2,985

Share of Utilities sector 11.19%

Share of total economy 0.37%

Significant products of this industry

Gas distribution 3,303

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,303

Imports 0

Total 3,303

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,568

Other lessors of real estate 260

Retail trade 188

Elementary and secondary schools 82

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 75

Other basic chemical manufacturing 68

Wholesale trade 68

Total 2,309

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price value of natural gas deliveries to residential, commercial and industrial users.

Data Quantities of natural gas sold (including direct sales), for residential, commercial and industrial use, measured in thousands of cubic metres, by province (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia).

Source

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of natural gas, sold for residential, commercial or industrial consumption, using base year prices by province, per cubic metre.

Source

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205,
Statistics Canada

Water, sewage and other systems

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating water collection, treatment and distribution systems for domestic and industrial needs; operating irrigation systems; operating sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities that collect, treat and dispose of waste; and establishments primarily engaged in the production and/or distribution of steam and heated or cooled air. (NAICS: 2213)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	1,283
	Share of Utilities sector	4.81%
	Share of total economy	0.16%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Water supply	136
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,359
	Imports	1
	Total	2,360
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	1,139
	Other lessors of real estate	166
	Local, municipal and regional public administration	80
	Other non-profit institutions serving households	78
	Retail trade	66
	Food services and drinking places	50
	Hospitals	50
	Wholesale trade	50
	Total	1,679
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	<p>\$40 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector whereas \$1,243 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.</p> <p>The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the \$40 million in the business sector is \$136 million.</p> <p>The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.</p>	

Residential building construction

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing residential buildings, such as houses, garden homes, cottages, apartments and townhouses. Establishments primarily engaged in erecting prefabricated homes are also included. (NAICS: 23121)

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 33,861

Value added at basic prices 13,025

Share of Construction sector 30.29%

Share of total economy 1.59%

Significant products of this industry

Residential construction 33,861

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 33,861

Major users of these products

Capital formation 33,861

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on residential construction.

Expenditure on residential construction refers to spending on both the construction of new residential buildings and alterations and improvements made to existing homes.

Monthly constant price expenditure on residential construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the growth rates in the constant price value of work put in place.

Data Quarterly and monthly values of new residential construction work put in place are derived from data on housing starts, completions and average values of building permits, by type of dwelling such as single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments.

Quarterly estimates of spending on alterations and improvements are projected using related indicators such as building permits and wholesale sales of lumber and building materials.

Source

Building Permits,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 64-001,
Statistics Canada

Residential building construction

Housing Starts, Under Construction and Completions in Centres 10,000 and Over, Canada, Provinces, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001, Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade, Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008, Statistics Canada

Deflation

The value of work put in place for single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings and row housing are deflated by province. Provincial deflators are aggregates of new housing price indexes for 20 cities.

The value of work put in place for apartments is deflated with an apartment price index.

Source

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, Quarterly, Catalogue no. 62-007, Statistics Canada

Non-residential building construction

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. Important types of commercial and institutional buildings are offices, hotels, restaurants, arenas, churches and penitentiaries. Important types of industrial buildings are factories, and heavy industrial plants for the production of such products as aluminum and cement. The erection of prefabricated commercial or institutional buildings is also included. (NAICS: 23122)</p> <p>Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.</p> <p>Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.</p>																				
Output, supply, demand	<p>Millions of 1997 current dollars</p> <table><tr><td>Output</td><td>20,607</td></tr><tr><td>Value added at basic prices</td><td>8,943</td></tr><tr><td>Share of Construction sector</td><td>20.80%</td></tr><tr><td>Share of total economy</td><td>1.09%</td></tr><tr><td>Significant products of this industry</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Non-residential building construction</td><td>20,607</td></tr><tr><td>Total supply of these products</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Domestic production</td><td>20,607</td></tr><tr><td>Major users of these products</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Capital formation</td><td>x</td></tr></table>	Output	20,607	Value added at basic prices	8,943	Share of Construction sector	20.80%	Share of total economy	1.09%	Significant products of this industry		Non-residential building construction	20,607	Total supply of these products		Domestic production	20,607	Major users of these products		Capital formation	x
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Monthly projector	<p>Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on non-residential construction.</p> <p>Expenditure on non-residential building construction refers to spending by businesses on commercial and industrial buildings and spending by governments on institutional buildings.</p> <p>Monthly constant price investment in non-residential construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in work put in place, by type of construction project.</p>																				
Data	<p>Quarterly and monthly values of new non-residential construction work put in place are derived from values of building permits, by type of construction project such as industrial, commercial, institutional.</p> <p>Source Investment and Capital Stock Division, Statistics Canada</p>																				

Non-residential building construction

Deflation

Deflators are currently weighted aggregates of non-residential building output price indexes for five types of structures (office buildings, warehouses, shopping centres, industrial buildings and institutional buildings) in seven cities (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). The weights are annual estimates of investment in non-residential construction by type of structure.

Source

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 62-007,
Statistics Canada

Engineering and other construction activities

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in construction projects other than buildings. Engineering works include dams; non-building industrial works, such as refineries; highways, roads and streets; bridges; sewers; power and communications transmission lines; and similar structures and works. Establishments providing specialized services of a type related to engineering construction, and not normally performed on buildings or building-related projects, are included. (NAICS: 2313)</p> <p>Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.</p> <p>Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.</p>																														
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Monthly projector	<p>Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on engineering construction.</p> <p>Monthly constant price investment in engineering construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month movement in labour input.</p>																														
Data	<p>Quarterly values of expenditures on other engineering construction are derived by combining estimates of spending on highways and railways with estimates of spending on other engineering construction both by businesses and governments. Expenditures on highways, railways and other public engineering construction are based on input data such as asphalt sales and labour compensation. Expenditures by businesses on other engineering construction are based on capital spending reported by industries, most notably the Electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry and the Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction industry.</p>																														

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements,
Statistics Canada

Retail Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-005,
Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008,
Statistics Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators are input price indexes calculated as composites of wages, materials and overhead costs.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Repair construction

Industry definition In the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form this industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 15,344

Value added at basic prices 8,732

Share of Construction sector 20.31%

Share of total economy 1.07%

Significant products of this industry

Repair construction 15,344

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 15,344

Major users of these products

Owner-occupied dwellings 3,136

Other lessors of real estate 2,123

Provincial and territorial public administration 1,588

Total 6,847

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on alterations and improvements to residential buildings and expenditure on the construction of non-residential buildings and other engineering structures, for example, highway and railway projects.

Monthly constant price expenditures on repair construction are derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production remains unchanged between months.

Data Quarterly values of expenditures on alterations and improvements to buildings are derived from values of building permits for renovations and data on sales of building materials by retailers and wholesalers.

Quarterly values of expenditures on renovations to other engineering structures are derived by combining estimates of spending on highways and railways with estimates of spending on other engineering structures both by businesses and governments. Expenditures on highways, railways and other public engineering structures are based on input data such as asphalt sales and labour compensation. Expenditures by businesses on other engineering structures are based on capital spending by industries, most notably the Electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry and the Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction industry.

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada

Repair construction

Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements,
Statistics Canada

Retail Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-005,
Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008,
Statistics Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators are input price indexes calculated as the fixed composites of wages, materials and overhead costs.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Animal food manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food and feed for animals, including pets. (NAICS: 3111)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,326

Value added at basic prices 680

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.48%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Complete feeds 2,859

Feed supplements and premixes 630

Pet feeds 560

Total 4,049

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,129

Imports 492

Total 4,621

Major users of these products

Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture) 3,159

Personal expenditure 736

Exports 406

Total 4,301

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance in 1997)

PCG 1591 complete feeds 68%

PCG 1593 dog and cat feeds 13%

PCG 1583 feed supplements 11%

PCG 1581 micro-premixes 2%

PCG 1551 legume and grass meal 2%

Animal food manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Flour milling and malt manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in grinding grains or vegetables; milling, cleaning and polishing rice; or manufacturing malt. Integrated mills, which grind grain and further process the milling products into such products as prepared flour mixes or doughs, are included. (NAICS: 31121)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,541

Value added at basic prices 323

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.23%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Wheat flour 899

Other flours and processed grains 383

Feeds from grain byproducts 99

Total 1,381

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,663

Imports 334

Total 1,997

Major users of these products

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 519

Exports 420

Animal food manufacturing 265

Breweries 193

Personal expenditure 167

Total 1,564

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0631	wheat flour	60%
PCG 0636	malt	22%
PCG 1521	cereal grains, chopped or ground	7%
PCG 0646	prepared cake and similar mixes	4%
PCG 0645	breakfast cereal foods	3%

Flour milling and malt manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Starch and vegetable fat and oil manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wet-milling corn and vegetables; crushing oilseeds and tree nuts and extracting oils; or processing or blending purchased fats and oils. (NAICS: 31122)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,533

Value added at basic prices 601

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.42%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Refined vegetable oils 904

Oil-cake feeds 874

Crude vegetable oils 609

Margarine and shortening 577

Total 2,964

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,997

Imports 563

Total 3,560

Major users of these products

Exports 1,133

Personal expenditure 549

Total 1,682

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 2123 rapeseed 18%

PCG 2122 soybeans 10%

PCG 3945 rapeseed oil, deodorized 8%

PCG 1532 soya bean oil meal and cake 7%

Starch and vegetable fat and oil manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Breakfast cereal manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing breakfast cereal foods. (NAICS: 31123)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,180

Value added at basic prices 618

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.43%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Breakfast cereal products 849

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 986

Imports 125

Total 1,111

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 843

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0645 breakfast cereal foods 78%

PCG 1413 infant and junior foods, excluding canned 8%

PCG 0649 food snacks 4%

PCG 0530 other dairy products 4%

PCG 0646 prepared cake and similar mixes 3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Sugar manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing raw sugar, sugar syrup and refined sugar from sugar cane, raw cane sugar or sugar beets. (NAICS: 31131)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 722

Value added at basic prices 153

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.11%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Sugar 702

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 705

Imports 28

Total 733

Major users of these products

Food services and drinking places 131

Personal expenditure 102

Confectionery product manufacturing 84

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 81

Other miscellaneous food manufacturing 57

Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food 53

Soft drink and ice manufacturing 53

Total 561

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of refined sugar.

Data Production of refined sugar, measured in metric tons.

Source

Supply and Disposition of Food in Canada,
Annual, CANSIM table 002-0010,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of refined sugar using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Confectionery product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in shelling, roasting and grinding cacao beans into chocolate cacao products and chocolate confectionery, manufacturing chocolate confectionery from purchased chocolate. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-chocolate confectionery. (NAICS: 31132–31134)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,022

Value added at basic prices 847

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.60%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Chocolate confectionery 869

Other confectionery 703

Cocoa and chocolate 276

Total 1,848

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,976

Imports 897

Total 2,873

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,787

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 311320 Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans 35%

NAICS: 311330 Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate 32%

NAICS: 311340 Non-chocolate confectionery manufacturing 33%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 311320 Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans

PCG 1042 chocolate confectionery 49%

PCG 1113 cocoa, in blocks or cakes 45%

Confectionery product manufacturing

NAICS: 311330	Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	
PCG 1042	chocolate confectionery	80%
PCG 1043	sugar, licorice candy and pop corn	9%
PCG 1113	cocoa, in blocks or cakes	8%
NAICS: 311340	Non-chocolate confectionery manufacturing	
PCG 1041	chewing gum	49%
PCG 1043	sugar, licorice candy and pop corn	46%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing frozen fruits and vegetables; frozen entrées and side dishes of several ingredients, except seafood; and fruits and vegetables preserved by pickling, canning, dehydrating and similar processes (NAICS: 3114)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,769

Value added at basic prices 1,858

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.31%

Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry

Frozen potatoes 660

Other fruit juice 571

Sauces, pickles, etc. 543

Soups in airtight containers 420

Vegetables and juice in airtight containers 397

Frozen fruit and juice 348

Fruit and jam in airtight containers 266

Total 3,205

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,560

Imports 1,204

Total 4,764

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 3,007

Exports 832

Food services and drinking places 300

Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food 256

Total 4,395

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0920 potatoes, frozen 15%

PCG 0740 fruit juices, unfermented not concentrate 13%

PCG 0991 pickles, relishes, other sauces 12%

Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Dairy product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dairy products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing substitute products are included. (NAICS: 3115)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,451

Value added at basic prices 1,961

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.38%

Share of total economy 0.24%

Significant products of this industry

Cheese 2,675

Fluid milk, processed 2,411

Other dairy products x

Ice cream 540

Butter 537

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 6,925

Imports 269

Total 7,194

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 4,904

Food services and drinking places 1,022

Dairy product manufacturing 650

Cafeteria supplies 206

Exports 178

Accommodation services 68

Total 7,028

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales of milk and cream and production of other dairy products.

Data Commercial sales, measured in kilolitres: standard milk, 2% milk, skim milk, buttermilk, chocolate drink, cereal cream, table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, 1% milk.

Production, measured in kilolitres: ice cream mix, hard ice cream, soft ice cream, milkshake mix, sherbet, water ices, ice milk mix.

Production, measured in tons: process cheese, creamery butter, whey butter, cheddar cheese, specialty cheeses, other whole milk product, skim milk powder, powdered buttermilk, whey powder, other whole milk by-products, concentrated whole milk, sweetened concentrated skim milk, concentrated skim milk, cottage cheese, yogurt.

Source

The Dairy Review,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 23-001,
Statistics Canada

Dairy product manufacturing

Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of various dairy products using their prices in the base year, by type, per kilolitre or ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Animal (except poultry) slaughtering

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering animals, except poultry and small game. Establishments that slaughter animals and then prepare meat products are included. (NAICS: 311611)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 7,607

Value added at basic prices 1,094

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.77%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen 2,975

Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen 2,540

Prepared meat products 829

Cured meat 435

Raw animal hides skins 229

Edible offal, fresh, chilled, frozen 123

Total 7,131

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 10,348

Imports 1,185

Total 11,533

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 4,420

Exports 2,550

Food services and drinking places 2,199

Rendering and meat processing from carcasses 1,430

Total 10,599

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0111 beef and veal, fresh or frozen 40%

PCG 0113 pork, fresh or frozen 34%

PCG 0150 meat preparation cooked not canned 11%

Animal (except poultry) slaughtering

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Rendering and meat processing from carcasses

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rendering animal fat, bones and meat scraps; or preparing meat and meat by-products from carcasses. Establishments known as boxed meat plants, primarily engaged in assembly-line cutting and packing of purchased carcasses, are included. (NAICS: 311614)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,541

Value added at basic prices 766

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.54%

Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen 949

Prepared meat products 703

Cured meat 462

Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen 374

Feeds from animal byproducts 255

Total 2,743

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 10,284

Imports 1,213

Total 11,497

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 4,376

Exports 2,316

Food services and drinking places 2,199

Rendering and meat processing from carcasses 1,490

Cafeteria supplies 420

Total 10,801

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Rendering and meat processing from carcasses

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0111	beef and veal, fresh or frozen	28%
PCG 0150	meat preparation cooked not canned	21%
PCG 0130	meat, cured	14%
PCG 0113	pork, fresh or frozen	11%
PCG 2804	feeds of animal origin n.e.s.	7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Poultry processing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering poultry and small game or preparing processed poultry and small game meat and meat by-products. (NAICS: 311615)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,205

Value added at basic prices 789

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.55%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Poultry, fresh, chilled, frozen 2,724

Prepared meat products 385

Total 3,109

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,984

Imports 442

Total 5,426

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 3,161

Food services and drinking places 772

Poultry processing 605

Total 4,538

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of chicken, turkey, stewing hens, ducks and geese, slaughtered in registered stations.

Data Weekly slaughtering at registered plants, eviscerated weight, measured in kilograms:
Chicken (by size: under 1 kg, 1 kg and under 2, 2 kg and over)
Turkeys
Stewing hens, canners (by size: under 2 kg, 2 kg and over)
Ducks and geese

Monthly volume of slaughtering is obtained by adding up figures reported for the weeks falling in each calendar month. If the first and/or last week of the month contain days of two consecutive months, that week's figure is split proportionally between the two months. This is done according to the distribution of the working days in the given week, assuming that the daily rate of slaughtering does not change.

Source

Poultry Division, Agriculture Industries Services Directorate,
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of chicken, turkey and stewing hens using their prices in the base year, by size, and ducks and geese, per kilogram.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada.

Seafood product preparation and packaging

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in canning seafood, including soup; smoking, salting and drying seafood; preparing fresh fish by removing heads, fins, scales, bones and entrails; shucking and packing fresh shellfish; processing marine fats and oils; and freezing seafood. Establishments known as "floating factory ships", that are engaged in shipboard processing of seafood, are included. (NAICS: 3117)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	3,009
	Value added at basic prices	721
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.51%
	Share of total economy	0.09%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Fish and seafood products, fresh, chilled, frozen	1,982
	Other fish and seafood products	808
	Total	2,790
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,924
	Imports	1,375
	Total	4,299
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	2,560
	Personal expenditure	735
	Seafood product preparation and packaging	514
	Total	3,809
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source	
	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	
	The following PCGs account for the largest weights: (the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)	
	PCG 0463	molluscs and crustaceans
	PCG 0320	fish fillets, steaks
	PCG 0330	fish, canned
	PCG 0340	fish, smoked, salted, dried
	PCG 0462	molluscs and crustaceans, canned
		37%
		33%
		18%
		6%
		4%

Seafood product preparation and packaging

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing baked goods. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bakery products, for retail sale, but not for immediate consumption, are included. (NAICS: 3118)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,266

Value added at basic prices 1,954

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.37%

Share of total economy 0.24%

Significant products of this industry

Bread and rolls 1,543

Other bakery products 1,053

Total 2,596

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,999

Imports 302

Total 3,301

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,477

Food services and drinking places 526

Exports 111

Total 3,114

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 311810 Bread and bakery product manufacturing 65%

NAICS: 311821 Cookie and cracker manufacturing 21%

NAICS: 311822 Flour mixes and dough manufacturing from purchased flour 7%

NAICS: 311823 Dry pasta manufacturing 7%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 311810	Bread and bakery product manufacturing	
PCG 0640	bread and rolls	61%
PCG 0642	other bakery products	35%
NAICS: 311821	Cookie and cracker manufacturing	
PCG 0641	biscuits	93%
PCG 0642	other bakery products	3%
PCG 0649	food snacks	3%
PCG 0645	breakfast cereal foods	1%
NAICS: 311822	Flour mixes and dough manufacturing from purchased flour	
PCG 0642	other bakery products	47%
PCG 0646	prepared cake and similar mixes	37%
PCG 0991	pickles, relishes, other sauces	4%
PCG 0649	food snacks	4%
PCG 1450	food preparations, n.e.s.	3%
NAICS: 311823	Dry pasta manufacturing	
PCG 0643	macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli	92%
PCG 0644	macaroni products, cooked, canned	3%
PCG 1220	shortening	2%
PCG 1210	margarine	1%
PCG 3945	rapeseed oil, deodorized	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Snack food manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in salting, roasting, drying, cooking or canning nuts; processing grains or seeds into snacks; manufacturing peanut butter; or manufacturing potato chips, corn chips, popped popcorn, hard pretzels, pork rinds and similar snacks. (NAICS: 31191)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,221
	Value added at basic prices	618
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.43%
	Share of total economy	0.08%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Potato chips and flakes	619
	Food snacks	285
	Nuts	81
	Total	985
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,212
	Imports	381
	Total	1,593
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	1,321
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source	
	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	
	The following PCGs account for the largest weights: (the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)	
	PCG 1447	54%
	PCG 0649	25%
	<p>Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.</p> <p>Source Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada</p>	

Coffee and tea manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roasting coffee; manufacturing coffee and tea extracts and concentrates, including instant and freeze dried; blending tea; or manufacturing herbal tea. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coffee and tea substitutes are included. (NAICS: 31192)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,036

Value added at basic prices 217

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.15%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Roasted coffee 851

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 887

Imports 245

Total 1,132

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 687

Food services and drinking places 244

Exports 124

Total 1,055

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 1122 coffee, roasted or ground 57%

PCG 1123 instant coffee 26%

PCG 1131 tea, green, black, including tea bags 7%

PCG 1113 cocoa, in blocks or cakes 4%

PCG 1448 food drink powders (milk based) 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Coffee and tea manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other miscellaneous food manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drink concentrates and syrup, and related products for soda fountain use or for making soft drinks, manufacturing dressings and seasonings. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing food. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and packaging for individual resale, perishable prepared foods such as salads, fresh pizza, fresh pasta, and peeled or cut vegetables, are included. (NAICS: 31193, 31194, 31199)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	1,884
Value added at basic prices	661
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.46%
Share of total economy	0.08%
Significant products of this industry	
Other food products	307
Foods and drink powders	258
Total	565
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	883
Imports	721
Total	1,604
Major users of these products	
Personal expenditure	779
Exports	250
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	96
Other miscellaneous food manufacturing	86
Food services and drinking places	78
Total	1,289

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 311930	Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	1%
NAICS: 311940	Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	30%
NAICS: 311990	All other food manufacturing	69%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Other miscellaneous food manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 311930	Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	
PCG 1049	sugar preparations, n.e.s.	31%
PCG 1551	legume and grass meal	23%
PCG 1444	yeast, inc. brewer's yeast	10%
PCG 0530	other dairy products	8%
PCG 4813	polyethylene film, sheet	7%
NAICS: 311940	Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	
PCG 1140	spices, spice herbs and seeds	24%
PCG 0991	pickles, relishes, other sauces	23%
PCG 0992	mustard and mayonnaise	21%
PCG 1445	food flavourings, colouring	7%
PCG 0642	other bakery products	5%
NAICS: 311990	All other food manufacturing	
PCG 1449	food powders	19%
PCG 1450	food preparations, n.e.s.	10%
PCG 1414	pre cooked and frozen food product	7%
PCG 0637	rice milled	7%
PCG 0645	breakfast cereal foods	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Soft drink and ice manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drinks, ice or bottled water, including that which is naturally carbonated. Water-bottling establishments in this industry purify the water before bottling it. (NAICS: 31211)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,832

Value added at basic prices 726

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.51%

Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Carbonated soft drinks 1,559

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,560

Imports 89

Total 1,649

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,232

Exports 209

Food services and drinking places 150

Total 1,591

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 1711 carbonated beverages, soft drinks 58%

PCG 1045 soft drink concentrates and syrups 22%

PCG 1719 non-alcoholic beverages 19%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Soft drink and ice manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Breweries

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in brewing beer, ale, malt liquors and non-alcoholic beer. (NAICS: 31212)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	3,669
	Value added at basic prices	2,118
	Share of Manufacturing sector	1.49%
	Share of total economy	0.26%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Beer, including coolers, bought in stores	3,427
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	3,427
	Imports	240
	Total	3,667
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	2,564
	Food services and drinking places	545
	Total	3,109
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of beer.	
Data	Beer packaged, measured in hectolitre, by region.	
	Source	
	Excise Duties and Taxes Directorate, Canada Revenue Agency	
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of beer using its price in the base year, per hectolitre.	
	Source	
	Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada	

Wineries

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wine or brandy, from grapes or other fruit. Establishments primarily engaged in growing grapes and manufacturing wine; manufacturing wine from purchased grapes and other fruit; blending wines; or distilling brandy are included. (NAICS: 31213)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	448
	Value added at basic prices	173
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.12%
	Share of total economy	0.02%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Wine, including coolers, bought in stores	x
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	449
	Imports	677
	Total	1,126
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	758
	Food services and drinking places	175
	Wineries	67
	Accommodation services	39
	Total	1,039
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Deflator for shipments is the price index of the following Principal Commodity Group (PCG)	
	PCG 1729	wines
	Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.	
	Source	Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

Distilleries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in distilling liquor, except brandy; blending liquor; or blending and mixing liquor and other ingredients. (NAICS: 31214)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 850

Value added at basic prices 382

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.27%

Share of total economy 0.05%

Significant products of this industry

Distilled alcoholic beverages, bought in stores 770

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 772

Imports 538

Total 1,310

Major users of these products

Exports 602

Personal expenditure 388

Food services and drinking places 115

Total 1,105

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price production of spirits.

Data Production of bottled spirits, measured in litres: in bond and duty paid; coolers, measured in litres: warehoused in bond, warehoused duty paid; and spirits in bulk.

Source

Excise Duties and Taxes Directorate,
Canada Revenue Agency

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of spirits and coolers using their prices in the base year, per litre.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Tobacco manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tobacco products. (NAICS: 3122)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,064

Value added at basic prices 1,521

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.07%

Share of total economy 0.19%

Significant products of this industry

Cigarettes 2,236

Un-manufactured tobacco 465

Other tobacco products 189

Total 2,890

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,891

Imports 312

Total 3,203

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,522

Tobacco manufacturing 399

Exports 290

Total 3,211

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of tobacco products.

Data Number of cigarettes and cigars produced. Production of fine cut and pipe tobacco, measured in kilograms.

Source

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 32-022,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of cigarettes, cigars, fine cut and pipe tobacco using their prices in the base year, per unit.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Fibre, yarn and thread mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in spinning yarn from fibres; texturing, throwing or twisting man-made fibre filaments or purchased yarns; or manufacturing thread for sewing, crocheting, embroidery, tatting and similar uses. (NAICS: 3131)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 701

Value added at basic prices 201

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.14%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Yarn of staple fibres 308

Cotton yarn 112

Total 420

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 472

Imports 324

Total 796

Major users of these products

Fabric mills 275

Clothing knitting mills 174

Exports 141

Total 590

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3628	spun yarns, n.e.s.	27%
PCG 3627	spun yarns, acrylic fibres	20%
PCG 3625	yarn, cotton	17%
PCG 3631	filament yarn, nylon, stretch	13%
PCG 3652	thread, of man-made fibres	12%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Fibre, yarn and thread mills

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Fabric mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing textile fabrics. Establishments classified in this industry may finish the fabrics that they manufacture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing both fabrics and textile products, except knitted clothing, are included. (NAICS: 3132)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,576

Value added at basic prices 998

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.70%

Share of total economy 0.12%

Significant products of this industry

Knitted fabric 594

Man-made fabric for clothing 484

Felt 319

Man-made fabric for industrial use 278

Total 1,675

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,878

Imports 1,783

Total 3,661

Major users of these products

Cut and sew clothing manufacturing 1,097

Exports 812

Personal expenditure 283

Textile furnishings mills 200

Total 2,392

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 313210 Broad-woven fabric mills 57%

NAICS: 313220 Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery 6%

NAICS: 313230 Non-woven fabric mills 12%

NAICS: 313240 Knit fabric mills 25%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Fabric mills

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 313210	Broad-woven fabric mills	
PCG 3693	paper maker's felts	16%
PCG 3678	pile fabrics, broad woven	14%
PCG 3667	fabrics, broad woven of cotton	11%
PCG 3674	broad woven fabrics	9%
PCG 3673	broad woven fabrics, cotton	7%
NAICS: 313220	Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery	
PCG 3695	narrow fabrics	93%
PCG 3726	textile products n.e.s.	3%
PCG 3964	industrial fabrics, n.e.s.	2%
PCG 3723	unfinished apparel and tailor's supplies	1%
NAICS: 313230	Non-woven fabric mills	
PCG 3964	industrial fabrics, n.e.s.	58%
PCG 3612	punched and needled felt	31%
PCG 3600	batts, batting and wadding	7%
PCG 8416	textile bedding, n.e.s.	1%
PCG 4856	rubber and plastic washers	1%
NAICS: 313240	Knit fabric mills	
PCG 3685	broad knitted fabrics n.e.s.	40%
PCG 3681	tricot fabrics	24%
PCG 3684	double knit fabrics	19%
PCG 3683	pile fabrics, broad knitted	15%
PCG 3695	narrow fabrics	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finishing yarn and thread, textile fabrics, textile products (except carpets and rugs), and clothing; and manufacturing coated or laminated fabrics. (NAICS: 3133)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 566

Value added at basic prices 215

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.15%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Impregnated and coated fabric 244

Textile dyeing and finishing service 218

Total 462

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 517

Imports 348

Total 865

Major users of these products

Cut and sew clothing manufacturing 224

Exports 205

Total 429

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 313310 Textile and fabric finishing 63%

NAICS: 313320 Fabric coating 37%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 313310	Textile and fabric finishing	
PCG 3726	textile products n.e.s.	30%
PCG 9423	advertising displays and stands	18%
PCG 2450	natural fibres	16%
PCG 9425	buttons, needles, pins, notions	11%
PCG 3674	broad woven fabrics, other	6%
NAICS: 313320	Fabric coating	
PCG 3698	fabrics, impregnated excluding rubber-coated	88%
PCG 4899	rubber and plastic products	4%
PCG 7423	furniture components	4%
PCG 4860	motor vehicle fabric accessories	3%
PCG 3694	other special cons. fabrics	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Textile furnishings mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing carpets and rugs, and curtains and linens. (NAICS: 3141)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,505

Value added at basic prices 479

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.34%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Textile floor covering 851

Bedding 361

Other household textile products 192

Total 1,404

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,521

Imports 1,102

Total 2,623

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 801

Residential building construction 474

Exports 361

Total 1,636

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 314110 Carpet and rug mills 58%

NAICS: 314120 Curtain and linen mills 42%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted sums of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Textile furnishings mills

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 314110	Carpet and rug mills	
PCG 8411	carpets in rolls	58%
PCG 5880	carpets and carpeting for auto	42%
NAICS: 314120	Curtain and linen mills	
PCG 8416	textile bedding, n.e.s.	32%
PCG 8415	bed sheets and pillow cases	28%
PCG 8418	towels, wash clothes, textile	14%
PCG 8413	curtains and draperies, textile	13%
PCG 8417	tablecloths, napkins	4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other textile product mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing textile products. (NAICS: 3149)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 738

Value added at basic prices 311

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.22%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Other textile products 187

Awnings, tarpaulins, etc. 181

Rope and twine 90

Total 458

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 603

Imports 460

Total 1,063

Major users of these products

Exports 249

Operating supplies 161

Personal expenditure 141

Total 551

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 314910 Textile bag and canvas mills 45%

NAICS: 314990 All other textile product mills 55%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Other textile product mills

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 314910	Textile bag and canvas mills	
PCG 3717	tarpaulins and other covers	49%
PCG 3724	textile containers	27%
PCG 3715	tents	7%
PCG 3671	broad woven fabrics, polyester	3%
PCG 4814	plastic film, sheet and lay flat	2%
NAICS: 314990	All other textile product mills	
PCG 3657	twine n.e.s.	23%
PCG 3726	textile products n.e.s.	19%
PCG 3690	tire fabrics, nylon	11%
PCG 3695	narrow fabrics	6%
PCG 3717	tarpaulins and other covers	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Clothing knitting mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in knitting clothing from yarn; or manufacturing clothing from knit fabrics made in the same establishment. Establishments classified in this industry may finish the clothing that they knit. (NAICS: 3151)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,009

Value added at basic prices 488

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.34%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Hosiery 411

Men's and boys' knitted clothing 244

Sweaters 194

Total 849

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,327

Imports 1,289

Total 2,616

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,064

Exports 434

Total 2,498

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 315110 Hosiery and sock mills 43%

NAICS: 315190 Other clothing knitting mills 57%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Clothing knitting mills

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 315110	Hosiery and sock mills	
PCG 7840	hosiery, for women	61%
PCG 7816	hosiery, men, youths and boys	37%
NAICS: 315190	Other clothing knitting mills	
PCG 7817	underwear, men, youths and boys	24%
PCG 7836	sweaters, women	19%
PCG 7815	other knit clothing, men, boys	19%
PCG 7841	sweaters, men	15%
PCG 7823	outerwear, knitted for children's	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing from fabric made in other establishments. (NAICS: 3152)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 5,927

Value added at basic prices 2,650

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.86%

Share of total economy 0.32%

Significant products of this industry

Other women's clothing 1,704

Men's and boys' clothing 1,664

Custom tailoring 514

Women's underwear and sleep wear 413

Men's and boys' knitted clothing 334

Women's knitted clothing 292

Total 4,921

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 5,408

Imports 4,112

Total 9,520

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 6,362

Exports 2,091

Total 8,453

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 315210 Cut and sew clothing contracting 9%

NAICS: 315221 Men's and boys' cut and sew underwear and nightwear manufacturing 1%

NAICS: 315222 Men's and boys' cut and sew suit, coat and overcoat manufacturing 14%

NAICS: 315226 Men's and boys' cut and sew shirt manufacturing 8%

NAICS: 315227 Men's and boys' cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing 10%

NAICS: 315229 Other men's and boys' cut and sew clothing manufacturing 6%

NAICS: 315231 Women's and girls' cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing 7%

NAICS: 315232 Women's and girls' cut and sew blouse and shirt manufacturing 3%

NAICS: 315233 Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing 8%

NAICS: 315234 Women's and Girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing 10%

NAICS: 315239 Other women's and girls' cut and sew clothing manufacturing 20%

NAICS: 315290 Other cut and sew clothing manufacturing 6%

Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 315210	Cut and sew clothing contracting	
PCG 7813	pants, for men, youths, and boy	23%
PCG 3723	unfinished apparel and tailor's supplies	17%
PCG 7842	other knitted clothing, women	13%
NAICS: 315221	Men's and boys' cut and sew underwear and nightwear manufacturing	
PCG 7817	underwear, men, youths and boys	50%
NAICS: 315222	Men's and boys' cut and sew suit, coat and overcoat manufacturing	
PCG 7812	men's suits, sport coats	80%
NAICS: 315226	Men's and boys' cut and sew shirt manufacturing	
PCG 7815	other knit clothing, men, boys	41%
PCG 7814	shirts, unknitted, men, boys	28%
PCG 7842	other knitted clothing, women	10%
NAICS: 315227	Men's and boys' cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing	
PCG 7813	pants, for men, youths, and boy	80%
PCG 7834	slacks, women	12%
NAICS: 315229	Other men's and boys' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	
PCG 7811	coats and overcoats for men	31%
PCG 7862	uniforms, occupational clothing	21%
PCG 7815	other knit clothing, men, boys	10%
NAICS: 315231	Women's and girls' cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing	
PCG 7855	foundation garments	52%
PCG 7838	underwear, women	24%
PCG 7839	sleep wear, women, misses, girl's	17%
NAICS: 315232	Women's and girls' cut and sew blouse and shirt manufacturing and nightwear manufacturing	
PCG 7833	dresses and blouses, not knitted	32%
PCG 7842	other knitted clothing, women	22%
PCG 7837	dresses, suits, shirts, slack	15%
NAICS: 315233	Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing	
PCG 7833	dresses and blouses, not knitted	76%
PCG 7837	dresses, suits, shirts, slack	9%

Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

NAICS: 315234	Women's and Girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing	
PCG 7832	suits and slack suits, women	33%
PCG 7834	slacks, women	18%
PCG 7835	skirts, not knitted	17%
PCG 7833	dresses and blouses, not knitted	12%
PCG 7831	coats, textile, for women	11%
NAICS: 315239	Other women's and girls' cut and sew clothing manufacturing	
PCG 7834	slacks, women	40%
PCG 7842	other knitted clothing, women	8%
PCG 7832	suits and slack suits, women	8%
PCG 7813	pants, for men, youths, and boy	7%
PCG 7863	beachwear	6%
NAICS: 315290	Other cut and sew clothing manufacturing	
PCG 7851	fur apparel	28%
PCG 7811	coats and overcoats for men	25%
PCG 7861	leather coats, jackets, shirt (women)	18%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing or clothing accessories. (NAICS: 3159)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 251

Value added at basic prices 129

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.09%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Other clothing and accessories 213

Leather gloves 13

Total 226

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 595

Imports 791

Total 1,386

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 745

Exports 266

Total 1,011

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 7865 other apparel, knitted 28%

PCG 7857 neckwear 27%

PCG 3723 unfinished apparel and tailor's supplies 19%

PCG 7853 gloves and mittens 11%

PCG 7854 leather gloves and mittens 5%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Footwear manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear, of any material. (NAICS: 3162)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 698

Value added at basic prices 296

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.21%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Footwear, excl. waterproof 508

Waterproof footwear 92

Total 600

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 602

Imports 1,605

Total 2,207

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,657

Exports 280

Total 1,937

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 7912 boots, shoes, women's and girls' 28%

PCG 7914 slippers and house footwear 19%

PCG 7911 boots and shoes, men's and boys' 17%

PCG 7917 sports and athletic footwear 16%

PCG 7916 footwear, rubber and plastic 15%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Footwear manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Leather and allied products (excluding footwear) manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in tanning, currying, colouring and finishing hides and skins into leather. Leather converters, who buy hides and skins and have them processed into leather by others, on a contract basis, and establishments primarily engaged in dressing and dyeing fur, are included. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing leather and allied products. Some important products of this industry are luggage, handbags, purses, and small articles normally carried on the person or in a handbag, such as billfolds, key cases and coin purses of leather or other materials, except precious metal. (NAICS: 3161, 3169)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	365
Value added at basic prices	125
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.09%
Share of total economy	0.02%
Significant products of this industry	
Leather and other leather goods	215
Handbags, wallets, etc.	43
Luggage, briefcases, etc.	36
Total	294
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	310
Imports	828
Total	1,138
Major users of these products	
Personal expenditure	413
Exports	172
Footwear manufacturing	147
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet	87
Total	819

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	59%
NAICS: 3169	Other leather and allied product manufacturing	41%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Leather and allied products (excluding footwear) manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	
PCG 3011	upper leather	88%
PCG 3032	furs, dressed or dyed	4%
PCG 3019	leather other than upper	3%
PCG 7861	leather coats, jack., shirt(women)	2%
PCG 2010	hides and skins, raw, n.e.s.	1%
NAICS: 3169	Other leather and allied product manufacturing	
PCG 7858	handbags, purses, billfolds	26%
PCG 9415	luggage	26%
PCG 3019	leather other than upper	14%
PCG 3011	upper leather	10%
PCG 9433	novelties, arts and coins	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Sawmills and wood preservation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing boards, dimension lumber, timber, poles and ties from logs and bolts. These establishments produce lumber that may be rough, or dressed by a planing machine to achieve smoothness and uniformity of size, but is generally not further worked or shaped. Establishments that preserve wood are also included. (NAICS: 3211)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 18,046

Value added at basic prices 6,240

Share of Manufacturing sector 4.39%

Share of total economy 0.76%

Significant products of this industry

Lumber 14,598

Wood chips 1,985

Treated wood 337

Shingles and shakes 305

Custom wood work and millwork 184

Total 17,409

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 18,898

Imports 815

Total 19,713

Major users of these products

Exports 12,552

Pulp mills 1,228

Residential building construction 1,135

Newsprint mills 840

Sawmills and wood preservation 798

Millwork 691

Wood container and other wood product manufacturing 354

Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet 269

Total 17,867

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of lumber, ties and wood chips.

Data Lumber and ties sawn, by region and species, measured in cubic metres:

Nova Scotia: spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood

New Brunswick: spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood

Quebec: spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood

Ontario: spruce, pine and fir, hardwood

Manitoba: spruce, pine and fir

Saskatchewan: spruce, pine and fir

Alberta: spruce, pine and fir, hardwood

East of the Rockies: wood chips

British Columbia: douglas fir, red cedar, yellow cedar, hemlock fir, sitka spruce, spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, wood chips

Source

Sawmills and Planing Mills,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 35-003,
Statistics Canada

Sawmills and wood preservation

Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of lumber and ties sawn using their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by region and species.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Structural wood product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing structural wood members, other than solid dimension lumber and timber. (NAICS: 321215)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 496

Value added at basic prices 161

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.11%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Wood structural products 431

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 779

Imports 76

Total 855

Major users of these products

Exports 420

Residential building construction 309

Total 729

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3365 roof trusses, wooden 68%

PCG 3370 laminated wood rafters, trusses 20%

PCG 3367 wood fabricated building components 5%

PCG 3312 lumber and ties, softwood, rough 2%

PCG 4611 doors and windows, including hermetic 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Structural wood product manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Veneer and plywood mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hardwood and softwood veneer and plywood. (NAICS: 321211, 321212)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,801

Value added at basic prices 568

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.40%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Plywood and veneer 1,619

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,654

Imports 339

Total 1,993

Major users of these products

Exports 856

Residential building construction 320

Veneer and plywood mills 228

Repair construction 89

Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet 79

Personal expenditure 73

Millwork 67

Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing 51

Total 1,763

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of construction type plywood and pulp chips.

Data Production of construction type plywood, measured in cubic metres. Production of oven dry pulp chips, measured in cubic metres.

Source

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Construction Type Plywood and Pulp Chips, Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0056, Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output of construction type plywood and pulp chips is calculated by valuing quantities using their prices in the base year.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada

Particleboard, fibreboard and waferboard mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing particle board and fibreboard. Particle board is made from wood particles, which are often the residue from other wood processing operations, combined under heat and pressure with a water resistant binder. Fibreboard is made from wood fibres, bonded together completely or partially by the lignin in the wood. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing waferboard and oriented strandboard (OSB). These products are made from wafers or strands of wood such as aspen, poplar or southern yellow pine, combined with a waterproof binder, and bonded together by heat and pressure. (NAICS: 321216, 321217)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	1,943
Value added at basic prices	676
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.48%
Share of total economy	0.08%
Significant products of this industry	
Particle and waferboard	1,577
Building board and paper	305
Total	1,882
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	1,991
Imports	199
Total	2,190
Major users of these products	
Exports	1,335
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet	310
Residential building construction	193
Asphalt paving, roofing and saturated materials	63
Total	1,901

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of particle board, wafer board and fibreboard.

Data Production of particle board and waferboard, in thousands of cubic metres. Production of fibreboard, measured in cubic metres.

Source
Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard,
Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0058,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output of particleboard, waferboard and fibre wood is calculated by valuing quantities using their prices in the base year, per cubic metre.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Millwork

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in millwork. These establishments generally use woodworking machinery, such as jointers, planers, lathes and routers, to shape wood. Establishments primarily engaged in seasoning and planing purchased lumber are included. Wood millwork products may be covered with another material, such as plastic. (NAICS: 32191)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,702

Value added at basic prices 975

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.69%

Share of total economy 0.12%

Significant products of this industry

Wooden doors and windows 962

Other millwork 660

Total 1,622

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,001

Imports 331

Total 2,332

Major users of these products

Residential building construction 1,233

Exports 629

Repair construction 99

Millwork 89

Total 2,050

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 321911 Wood window and door manufacturing 44%

NAICS: 321919 Other millwork 56%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Millwork

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 321911	Wood window and door manufacturing	
PCG 3361	doors, wooden	43%
PCG 3362	windows and sash, door, window frame	39%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	7%
PCG 4611	doors and windows, including hermetic	7%
PCG 3363	moulding, wooden construction	2%
NAICS: 321919	Other millwork	
PCG 3364	flooring, wooden, construction	20%
PCG 3312	lumber and ties, softwood, rough	17%
PCG 3363	moulding, wooden construction	15%
PCG 3367	wood fabricated building components	12%
PCG 3311	lumber and ties, hardwood, rough	10%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Wood container and other wood product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood containers, container parts (shook) ready for assembly, cooper's products and parts, and pallets. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing wood products. (NAICS: 32192, 32199)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,499

Value added at basic prices 579

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.41%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Wood prefabricated building 378

Wood containers and pallets 368

Other wood end products 229

Total 975

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,170

Imports 154

Total 1,324

Major users of these products

Residential building construction 348

Exports 277

Non-residential building construction 160

Wholesale trade 75

Re-exports 31

Retail trade 25

Engineering and other construction activities 23

Total 939

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 321920 Wood container and pallet manufacturing 28%

NAICS: 321990 All other wood product manufacturing 72%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Wood container and other wood product manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 321920	Wood container and pallet manufacturing	
PCG 3377	pallets, wooden	71%
PCG 3381	shipping and distributing containers	22%
PCG 9433	novelties, arts and coins	2%
PCG 3312	lumber and ties, softwood, rough	1%
PCG 3398	wood fabricated materials	1%
NAICS: 321990	All other wood product manufacturing	
PCG 3371	prefabricated buildings wood	37%
PCG 3398	wood fabricated materials	20%
PCG 5830	commercial trailers and semi-trailer	20%
PCG 5833	mobiles homes	8%
PCG 3361	doors, wooden	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Pulp mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pulp from any material, by any process. These establishments sell or transfer the pulp to separate paper-making establishments; they do not make it into paper themselves. Establishments that process waste paper into pulp ("de-inking plants") are included. (NAICS: 32211)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 6,546

Value added at basic prices 1,883

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.32%

Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry

Wood pulp 6,192

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 7,521

Imports 211

Total 7,732

Major users of these products

Exports 6,367

Paper (except newsprint) mills 805

Newsprint mills 381

Total 7,553

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of wood pulp of all types.

Data Production of wood pulp, by grade, measured in metric tons:

Chemical paper grade: bleached sulphate softwood, bleached sulphate hardwood, semi-bleached sulphate, unbleached sulphate, bleached sulfite, unbleached sulfite, semi-chemical, mechanical, screenings.

Source

Statistical Bulletin,
Monthly,
Pulp and Paper Products Council

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of wood pulp using its price in the base year, by grade, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Paper (except newsprint) mills

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper, other than newsprint and paperboard. Establishments that manufacture paper (except newsprint) in combination with pulp manufacture or paper converting, are included. (NAICS: 322121)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	5,448
	Value added at basic prices	1,876
	Share of Manufacturing sector	1.32%
	Share of total economy	0.23%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other paper, woodfree	2,257
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,606
	Imports	729
	Total	3,335
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	1,520
	Printing	1,270
	Total	2,603
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of fine, specialty and sanitary papers.	
Data	Production of fine, specialty and sanitary papers: printing and writing paper, kraft paper, tissue and special papers, measured in metric tons.	
	Source	Statistical Bulletin, Monthly, Pulp and Paper Products Council
Deflation	Constant prices output is calculated by valuing quantities of fine, specialty and sanitary papers using their prices in the base year, by type, per metric ton.	
	Source	Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada

Newsprint mills

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing newsprint, including ground wood printing paper. Establishments that manufacture newsprint in combination with pulp manufacture, are included. (NAICS: 322122)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 9,991

Value added at basic prices 3,839

Share of Manufacturing sector 2.70%

Share of total economy 0.47%

Significant products of this industry

Newsprint paper 6,393

Other paper, containing wood 2,050

Total 8,443

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 8,645

Imports 257

Total 8,902

Major users of these products

Exports 7,607

Printing 779

Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers 381

Total 8,767

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of newsprint.

Data Production of newsprint produced, measured in metric tons.

Source

Statistical Bulletin,
Monthly,
Pulp and Paper Products Council

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of newsprint using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Paperboard mills

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard. Establishments that manufacture paperboard in combination with pulp manufacture or paperboard converting, are included. (NAICS: 32213)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,005
	Value added at basic prices	696
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.49%
	Share of total economy	0.09%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Paperboard, including box board	1,571
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,930
	Imports	391
	Total	2,321
	Major users of these products	
	Paperboard container manufacturing	935
	Exports	782
	Printing	194
	Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	132
	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	130
	Total	2,173
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of container board and box board.	
Data	Production, of container board (liner board and corrugating medium) and box board, measured in thousands of metric tons.	
	Source	Statistical Bulletin, Monthly, Pulp and Paper Products Council
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of fibreboard and rigid insulating board using their prices in the base year, per thousand square metres.	
	Source	Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada

Paperboard container manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard containers, such as setup paperboard boxes, corrugated boxes, fibre boxes, cans and drums, and sanitary food containers, from purchased paperboard. These establishments use corrugating and cutting machinery to form paperboard into containers. (NAICS: 32221)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	3,745
Value added at basic prices	1,303
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.92%
Share of total economy	0.16%
Significant products of this industry	
Paper boxes, cartons and drums	2,917
Corrugated paper and board	286
Paper containers for commercial use	184
Total	3,387
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	3,570
Imports	532
Total	4,102
Major users of these products	
Exports	468
Wholesale trade	265
Paperboard container manufacturing	212
Total	945

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 322211	Corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturing	60%
NAICS: 322212	Folding paperboard box manufacturing	28%
NAICS: 322219	Other paperboard container manufacturing	11%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Paperboard container manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 322211	Corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturing	
PCG 3115	corrugated carton and packaging	80%
PCG 3597	corrugated paper and board	13%
PCG 3111	paper bags, printed or plain	2%
PCG 3114	folding boxes	2%
PCG 3599	waste paper, beater stock	1%
NAICS: 322212	Folding paperboard box manufacturing	
PCG 3114	folding boxes	93%
PCG 3111	paper bags, printed or plain	5%
PCG 3122	tags and labels, printed or plain	1%
NAICS: 322219	Other paperboard container manufacturing	
PCG 3119	paper cones, cores, tubes	29%
PCG 3117	beverage, ice cream, other container	17%
PCG 3114	folding boxes	13%
PCG 3133	paper end prod n.e.s.	11%
PCG 3116	drums, cans, canisters, paper	10%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper bags, and coated and treated paper and paperboard products, from purchased paper and other flexible film materials. The products produced in this industry may be made from a single layer, or from several layers laminated together. The laminated products may consist entirely of materials other than paper, such as plastic film and aluminum foil. (NAICS: 32222)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,646
	Value added at basic prices	575
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.40%
	Share of total economy	0.07%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other coated paper and products	569
	Wallpaper	335
	Paper bags and sacks	265
	Aluminum foil	130
	Self-adhesive tape (in rolls of a width not exceeding 20cm)	123
	Total	1,422
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,399
	Imports	1,187
	Total	3,586
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	1,226
	Paperboard container manufacturing	335
	Personal expenditure	328
	Retail trade	249
	Operating supplies	147
	Office supplies	133
	Total	2,418
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source	
	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	

Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3596	converted paper, treated	29%
PCG 3593	wallpaper decorative	21%
PCG 3112	multi wall shipping sacks	12%
PCG 4525	aluminum foil	7%
PCG 4248	self-adhesive tapes, sheets	5%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Stationery and other converted paper product manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper stationery products, used for writing, filing and similar applications. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing paper products from purchased paper and paperboard. (NAICS: 32223, 32229)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,493
	Value added at basic prices	664
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.47%
	Share of total economy	0.08%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Paper stationery	428
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	728
	Imports	545
	Total	1,273
	Major users of these products	
	Office supplies	532
	Exports	385
	Personal expenditure	172
	Total	1,089
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
	Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)	
	NAICS: 322230 Stationery product manufacturing	44%
	NAICS: 322291 Sanitary paper product manufacturing	32%
	NAICS: 322299 All other converted paper product manufacturing	24%
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	

Stationery and other converted paper product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 322230	Stationery product manufacturing	
PCG 3129	envelopes, printed or plain	56%
PCG 3130	filing supplies	15%
PCG 3128	papeteries, cut paper, pads	13%
PCG 3131	paper tapes and rolls	8%
PCG 8992	business accounting records	2%
NAICS: 322291	Sanitary paper product manufacturing	
PCG 3126	sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons	56%
PCG 3118	textile hygiene products	17%
PCG 3123	paper towels	10%
PCG 3127	paper table napkins, table cloth	8%
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	2%
NAICS: 322299	All other converted paper product manufacturing	
PCG 3120	moulded pulp products	28%
PCG 3598	converted paper, printed plain	16%
PCG 3133	paper end products n.e.s.	11%
PCG 3119	paper cones, cores, tubes	9%
PCG 3596	converted paper, treated	9%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Printing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in printing. (NAICS: 32311)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,422

Value added at basic prices 3,806

Share of Manufacturing sector 2.67%

Share of total economy 0.47%

Significant products of this industry

Other printed matter 1,903

Advertising flyers catalogue directories 1,818

Printed business forms 1,515

Total 5,236

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 6,417

Imports 611

Total 7,028

Major users of these products

Office supplies 2,725

Advertising and promotion 2,041

Exports 609

Total 5,375

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 323113 Commercial screen printing 1%

NAICS: 323114 Quick printing 1%

NAICS: 323115 Digital printing 1%

NAICS: 323116 Manifold business forms printing 10%

NAICS: 323119 Other printing 87%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8950	advertising matter	29%
PCG 8999	printed matter n.e.s.	22%
PCG 8920	magazines and periodicals	9%
PCG 8930	books and pamphlets	8%
PCG 8992	business accounting records	7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Support activities for printing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support services to commercial printers, such as pre-press and bindery work. (NAICS: 32312)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 817

Value added at basic prices 519

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.36%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Specialized publishing service 452

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,045

Imports 0

Total 1,045

Major users of these products

Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers 757

Printing 249

Total 1,006

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8999	printed matter n.e.s.	73%
PCG 5265	printing plates, set type, etc.	14%
PCG 3128	papeteries, cut paper, pads	6%
PCG 9121	exposed photographic film	3%
PCG 8950	advertising matter	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Support activities for printing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces less than half of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Printing industry.

Asphalt paving, roofing and saturated materials manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing asphalt paving materials; manufacturing roofing rolls, sheets and shingles, by saturating mats and felts with purchased asphalt or bituminous materials; and manufacturing roofing cements and coatings. (NAICS: 32412)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,005

Value added at basic prices 338

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.24%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Asphalt building products x

Asphalt compound, hot bulk 252

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 837

Imports 56

Total 893

Major users of these products

Residential building construction 360

Engineering and other construction activities 212

Exports 132

Repair construction 75

Total 779

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3572 building paper, coated 53%

PCG 4392 asphalt compound hot, bulk 26%

Asphalt paving, roofing and saturated materials manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Refineries and other petroleum and coal products manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in refining crude petroleum. Petroleum refining involves the transformation of crude oil by such processes as cracking and distillation. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing petroleum and coal products. Establishments primarily engaged in re-refining used products are included. (NAICS: 32411, 32419)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 21,180

Value added at basic prices 1,319

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.93%

Share of total economy 0.16%

Significant products of this industry

Motor gasoline 8,134

Diesel oil 4,842

Light fuel oil 1,787

Total 14,763

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 15,248

Imports 1,153

Total 16,401

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 5,993

Exports 2,066

Truck transportation 1,577

Wholesale trade 667

Crop production (excluding Green house, nursery and floriculture) 523

Total 10,826

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of refined petroleum products.

Data Production (excluding inter-products transfers and own consumption), measured in thousands of cubic metres: propane and propane mixes, butane and butane mixes, petrochemical feed stocks, naphtha specialties, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel (turbo and naphtha types), kerosene, stove oil, diesel fuel oil, light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil, asphalt .

Inter-product transfers are movements of products into or out of another product within a given province. Own consumption is the amount of refined products produced or purchased and used in company operations (refining, marketing, etc).

Source

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Monthly, Catalogue no. 45-004, Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of various refined petroleum products using their prices in the base year, per thousands of cubic metres.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada

Petrochemical manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting feed stocks derived from petroleum, or from petroleum and natural gas liquids, into petrochemicals. Some important processes used in petrochemical manufacturing include steam cracking and steam reforming. For the purpose of defining this industry, petrochemicals consist of acyclic (aliphatic) hydrocarbons and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. (NAICS: 32511)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,838

Value added at basic prices 844

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.59%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Ethylene x

Styrene x

Other hydrocarbons and derivatives 451

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,356

Imports 917

Total 3,273

Major users of these products

Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres x

Exports 893

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4114 ethylene 44%

PCG 4117 styrene monomer 17%

PCG 4118 hydrocarbons, n.e.s. 14%

PCG 4361 liquified petroleum gases 10%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Petrochemical manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other basic chemical manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial organic and inorganic gases in compressed, liquid and solid forms; manufacturing synthetic organic and inorganic dyes, pigments, lakes and toners; manufacturing basic inorganic chemicals; manufacturing basic organic chemicals. Establishments primarily engaged in coal tar distillation, the distillation of wood products or the manufacture of ethanol (ethyl alcohol) for non-beverage use are included. The main products of this industry are vinyl chloride, methanol, alicyclic hydrocarbon, ethylene glycol, fatty acids and esters. (NAICS: 32512–32519)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 6,533

Value added at basic prices 2,633

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.85%

Share of total economy 0.32%

Significant products of this industry

Methyl alcohol x

Sodium chlorate 510

Ethylene polymers x

Other metallic salts and peroxy salts 324

Ether, alcohol peroxides, etc. 317

Organic acids and derivatives 304

Caustic soda 299

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 5,060

Imports 2,242

Total 7,302

Major users of these products

Exports 3,086

Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing 613

Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres 463

Pulp mills 377

Miscellaneous plastic product manufacturing 285

Total 4,824

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 325120 Industrial gas manufacturing 6%

NAICS: 325130 Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing 10%

NAICS: 325180 Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing 39%

NAICS: 325190 Other basic organic chemical manufacturing 46%

Other basic chemical manufacturing

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325120	Industrial gas manufacturing	
PCG 4002	oxygen	37%
PCG 4003	nitrogen	25%
PCG 4111	acetylene	13%
PCG 4006	hydrogen	7%
PCG 4024	inorganic acids and oxygen comp	6%
NAICS: 325130	Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing	
PCG 4034	titanium dioxide	53%
PCG 4262	pigments, lakes and toners, prop	46%
NAICS: 325180	Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	
PCG 4046	sodium chlorate	19%
PCG 4029	caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	11%
PCG 4093	radio-active chemical element	7%
PCG 4095	inorganic chemicals, n.e.s.	7%
NAICS: 325190	Other basic organic chemical manufacturing	
PCG 4132	methyl alcohol	20%
PCG 4234	polyethylene resins	14%
PCG 4152	ethers, alcohol peroxides, etc.	12%
PCG 4122	vinyl chloride monomer	9%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing polymers such as resins, synthetic rubber, and textile fibres and filaments. Polymerization of monomers into polymers, for example of styrene into polystyrene, is the basic process. (NAICS: 3252)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	7,084
	Value added at basic prices	2,503
	Share of Manufacturing sector	1.76%
	Share of total economy	0.31%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Ethylene polymers	x
	Other polymers	2,110
	Filament yarn	688
	Vinyl polymers	516
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	x
	Imports	4,463
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	4,228
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
	Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)	
	NAICS: 325210 Resin and synthetic rubber manufacturing	85%
	NAICS: 325220 Artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing	15%
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	

Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325210	Resin and synthetic rubber manufacturing	
PCG 4234	polyethylene resins	39%
PCG 4240	polypropylene resins	14%
PCG 4221	synthetic rubber	7%
PCG 4237	vinyl chloride resins	5%
PCG 4236	polystyrene resins	5%
NAICS: 325220	Artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing	
PCG 3631	filament yarn, nylon, stretch	49%
PCG 2476	non cellulosic fibre waste	22%
PCG 2474	synthetic fibres n.e.s.	9%
PCG 3633	filament yarn, nylon	9%
PCG 3635	filament yarn, excluding nylon poly	8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing agricultural chemicals, including nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizer materials; mixed fertilizers; and agricultural and household pest control chemicals. (NAICS: 3253)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,890

Value added at basic prices 1,347

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.95%

Share of total economy 0.16%

Significant products of this industry

Chemical fertilizers 1,745

Ammonia 492

Insecticides and herbicides 352

Total 2,589

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,776

Imports 1,210

Total 3,986

Major users of these products

Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture) 2,512

Exports 687

Total 3,199

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 325310 Fertilizer manufacturing 87%

NAICS: 325320 Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing 13%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325310	Fertilizer manufacturing	
PCG 4186	urea	26%
PCG 4255	other chemical fertilizers	22%
PCG 4028	ammonia, anhydrous and aqua	21%
PCG 4062	ammonium phosphates	11%
PCG 4058	ammonium nitrate	7%
NAICS: 325320	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	
PCG 4258	agricultural chemicals	95%
PCG 4228	polyurethane resins	3%
PCG 1582	macro-premixes	2%
PCG 4255	other chemical fertilizers	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing drugs, medicines and related products for human or animal use. Establishments in this industry may undertake one or more of several processes, including basic processes, such as chemical synthesis, fermentation, distillation and solvent extraction; grading, grinding and milling; and packaging in forms suitable for internal and external use, such as tablets, vials, ampoules and ointments. (NAICS: 3254)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 5,593

Value added at basic prices 2,075

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.46%

Share of total economy 0.25%

Significant products of this industry

Pharmaceuticals 4,818

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 5,102

Imports 3,298

Total 8,400

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,543

Provincial and territorial public administration 1,960

Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing x

Exports 1,129

Hospitals 728

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8711 pharmaceuticals 96%

PCG 8013 dentifrices, all kinds 2%

PCG 8012 beauty preparations 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paints, coatings and adhesives. (NAICS: 3255)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,418

Value added at basic prices 946

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.66%

Share of total economy 0.12%

Significant products of this industry

Paints and related products 1,793

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,995

Imports 850

Total 2,845

Major users of these products

Repair construction 459

Operating supplies 386

Exports 327

Motor vehicle manufacturing 300

Residential building construction 292

Total 1,764

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 325510 Paint and coating manufacturing 78%

NAICS: 325520 Adhesive manufacturing 22%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325510	Paint and coating manufacturing	
PCG 4263	paints and enamels	83%
PCG 4265	paint related products	6%
PCG 4264	varnish, shellac, lacquer	5%
PCG 4262	pigments, lakes and toners	1%
PCG 4247	adhesives	1%
NAICS: 325520	Adhesive manufacturing	
PCG 4247	adhesives	46%
PCG 4278	putties, caulking compounds	33%
PCG 4386	asphalt mixtures and emulsions	8%
PCG 4263	paints and enamels	5%
PCG 4289	chemical preparations n.e.s.	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap and other cleaning compounds. (NAICS: 32561)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,319

Value added at basic prices 892

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.63%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Detergents 627

Other cleaning products 498

Total 1,125

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,199

Imports 488

Total 1,687

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 842

Exports 323

Total 1,165

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8017 synthetic detergents 32%

PCG 8018 washing, cleaning preparation 19%

PCG 8016 soap, toilet, laundry and dish 10%

PCG 4280 surface active agents 7%

PCG 8020 bleaches, fabric softeners 7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Toilet preparation manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing, blending and compounding toilet preparations. (NAICS: 32562)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,197

Value added at basic prices 451

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.32%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Cosmetic products 464

Other personal care products 271

Hair care products 251

Total 986

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,153

Imports 1,298

Total 2,451

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,535

Exports 558

Other personal services and funeral homes 183

Total 2,276

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8012 beauty preparations 42%

PCG 8014 hair care products 23%

PCG 8015 toilet preparations 14%

PCG 8011 perfumes, toilet water, cologne 10%

PCG 8013 dentifrices, all kinds 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Toilet preparation manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other chemical product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing chemical products. (NAICS: 3259)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,826

Value added at basic prices 1,146

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.81%

Share of total economy 0.14%

Significant products of this industry

Other industrial chemical preparations 473

Photographic film and plate 450

Additives and automobile chemicals 447

Printing and other inks 356

Total 1,726

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,302

Imports x

Major users of these products

Exports 1,208

Refineries and other petroleum and coal products 339

Printing 309

Personal expenditure 270

Other chemical product manufacturing 256

Operating supplies 230

Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing 132

Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing 109

Motion picture and video production, distribution 107

Total 2,960

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 325910 Printing ink manufacturing 10%

NAICS: 325920 Explosives manufacturing 8%

NAICS: 325990 All other chemical product manufacturing 82%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Other chemical product manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325910	Printing ink manufacturing	
PCG 4271	printing and other inks	99%
NAICS: 325920	Explosives manufacturing	
PCG 4212	prepared explosives	57%
PCG 4214	detonators	23%
PCG 4211	propellants	11%
PCG 4095	inorganic chemicals, n.e.s.	6%
NAICS: 325990	All other chemical product manufacturing	
PCG 4289	chemical preparations n.e.s.	15%
PCG 4276	additives, mineral oils and grease	15%
PCG 9119	unexposed photographic film	12%
PCG 4237	vinyl chloride resins	9%
PCG 9118	sensitized photographic paper	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting plastic resins into unsupported plastic films, sheets and bags and those that form, coat or laminate unsupported plastic films and sheets into unsupported plastic bags. (NAICS: 32611)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,392

Value added at basic prices 858

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.60%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Plastic bags 1,106

Plastic film and sheet (not laminated) 1,084

Total 2,190

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,317

Imports 1,308

Total 3,625

Major users of these products

Exports 892

Operating supplies 333

Retail trade 230

Personal expenditure 226

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 153

Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing 133

Total 1,967

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4851 plastic bags and shipping sacks 48%

PCG 4813 polyethylene film, sheet 25%

PCG 4814 plastic film, sheet and lay flat 23%

Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Plastic pipe, pipe fitting and unsupported profile shape manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing unsupported plastic profile shapes or plastic pipes and pipe fittings. (NAICS: 32612)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,564

Value added at basic prices 604

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.42%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Plastic pipe and pipe fittings 914

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 973

Imports 265

Total 1,238

Major users of these products

Operating supplies 281

Exports 267

Residential building construction 220

Non-residential building construction 142

Repair construction 108

Personal expenditure 72

Household appliance manufacturing 53

Total 1,143

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4822 plastic pipe, tubing and hosing 50%

PCG 4897 plastic building supplies 31%

PCG 4834 pipe fittings, rubber or plastic 10%

PCG 4818 plastic blocks, angles, bars 3%

PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap 2%

Plastic pipe, pipe fitting and unsupported profile shape manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Laminated plastic, plastic bottle and foam product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in laminating plastic profile shapes, such as plates, sheets and rods. The lamination process generally involves bonding or impregnating profiles with plastics resins and compressing them under heat. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting polystyrene resins into foam products, in converting plastics resins, other than polystyrene, into foam products and in blow moulding or casting plastic bottles. (NAICS: 32613–32616)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,839

Value added at basic prices 672

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.47%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Plastic containers and closures 594

Foamed and expanded plastics 547

Laminated plastic plates, sheets and shapes 303

Total 1,444

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,532

Imports 878

Total 3,410

Major users of these products

Exports 942

Operating supplies 285

Soft drink and ice manufacturing 251

Residential building construction 120

Total 1,598

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 326130 Laminated plastic plate, sheet and shape manufacturing 31%

NAICS: 326140 Polystyrene foam product manufacturing 16%

NAICS: 326150 Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing 24%

NAICS: 326160 Plastic bottle manufacturing 29%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Laminated plastic, plastic bottle and foam product manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 326130	Laminated plastic plate, sheet and shape manufacturing	
PCG 4815	laminated and reinforced sheets	54%
PCG 4248	self-adhesive tapes, sheets	18%
PCG 4814	plastic film, sheet and lay flat	8%
PCG 4843	floor and wall coverings	7%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	5%
NAICS: 326140	Polystyrene foam product manufacturing	
PCG 4820	foamed and expanded plastics	61%
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	27%
PCG 4853	disposable plastic cups, lids	8%
PCG 4851	plastic bags and shipping sacks	2%
PCG 4814	plastic film, sheet and lay flat	1%
NAICS: 326150	Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene)manufacturing	
PCG 4820	foamed and expanded plastics	86%
PCG 4899	rubber and plastic products	7%
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	2%
PCG 8313	recreation equipment	1%
PCG 4811	rubber sheeting	1%
NAICS: 326160	Plastic bottle manufacturing	
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	95%
PCG 4899	rubber and plastic products	4%
PCG 4623	barrels, drums and kegs, metal	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Motor vehicle plastic parts manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic parts for motor vehicles. These parts are produced by basic plastics processes, such as moulding and extrusion, without further fabrication or assembly. (NAICS: 326193)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,300

Value added at basic prices 852

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.60%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Motor vehicle plastic parts and trim 1,585

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,118

Imports 2,062

Total 4,180

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle manufacturing 1,705

Exports 1,600

Total 3,305

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4859 rubber and plastic auto part 69%

PCG 4860 motor vehicle fabric accessories n.e.s. 14%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Miscellaneous plastic product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic plumbing fixtures. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic products. (NAICS: 326191, 326198)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,322

Value added at basic prices 1,919

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.35%

Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry

Other plastic products, including cups 992

Plastic building supplies 900

Plastic containers and closures 881

Plastic plumbing fixtures and fittings 327

Total 3,100

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,794

Imports 1,538

Total 6,332

Major users of these products

Exports 1,860

Operating supplies 753

Residential building construction 718

Total 3,331

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 326191 Plastic plumbing fixture manufacturing 7%

NAICS: 326198 All other plastic product manufacturing 93%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Miscellaneous plastic product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 326191	Plastic plumbing fixture manufacturing	
PCG 6714	plastic bathroom fittings	87%
PCG 4841	tiles, vinyl-asbestos	5%
PCG 7412	household type furniture, met	2%
PCG 4818	plastic blocks, angles, bars	2%
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	1%
NAICS: 326198	All other plastic product manufacturing	
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	23%
PCG 4852	plastic containers and bottle cap	23%
PCG 4899	rubber and plastic products	20%
PCG 4853	disposable plastic cups, lids	5%
PCG 4843	floor and wall coverings	4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Tire manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tires and inner tubes from natural and synthetic rubber; and retreading or rebuilding tires. (NAICS: 32621)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,742

Value added at basic prices 938

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.66%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Passenger car tires 1,476

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,476

Imports 783

Total 2,259

Major users of these products

Exports x

Motor vehicle manufacturing 555

Personal expenditure 395

Operating supplies 227

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 6211 passenger car tires, pneumatic 64%

PCG 6212 highway type truck and bus tire 22%

PCG 4221 synthetic rubber 6%

PCG 4846 tire retreading and tube repair 5%

PCG 6214 farm tractor and implement tire 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Rubber and plastic hose and belting manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber and plastic hose (reinforced) and belting from natural and synthetic rubber and/or plastics resins. (NAICS: 32622)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 534

Value added at basic prices 182

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.13%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Hose and tubing, mainly rubber 222

Conveyor and transmission belting 200

Total 422

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 461

Imports 546

Total 1,007

Major users of these products

Exports 290

Operating supplies 277

Total 567

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4821 rubber pipe, tubing and hosing 45%

PCG 4836 belts and belting, power transmission 41%

PCG 4221 synthetic rubber 10%

PCG 4822 plastic pipe, tubing and hosing 3%

PCG 4899 rubber and plastic products 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Rubber and plastic hose and belting manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Other rubber product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber products. (NAICS: 32629)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,078

Value added at basic prices 1,042

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.73%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Other rubber products for industrial use 726

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 797

Imports 625

Total 1,422

Major users of these products

Exports 407

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 275

Motor vehicle manufacturing 209

Total 891

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4856	rubber and plastic washers	37%
PCG 5879	motor vehicle parts n.e.s.	18%
PCG 4221	synthetic rubber	9%
PCG 4898	other rubber end products	9%
PCG 4248	self-adhesive tapes, sheets	7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Other rubber product manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Clay product and refractory manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pottery, ceramic and structural clay products. (NAICS: 3271)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 583

Value added at basic prices 282

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.20%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Refractory products 286

Bricks and other clay building products 132

Ceramic household products 106

Total 524

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 544

Imports 811

Total 1,355

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 319

Residential building construction 214

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 166

Exports 134

Non-residential building construction 124

Total 957

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4721 building bricks, blocks, and clay 24%

PCG 4732 refractory cements, mortars 24%

PCG 4731 refractory brick 22%

PCG 4725 porcelain wash basins, toilets 17%

PCG 4739 refractories, n.e.s. 6%

Clay product and refractory manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Glass and glass product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing glass and glass products. (NAICS: 3272)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,828

Value added at basic prices 838

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.59%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Glass containers, mirrors and other glass household products 600

Safety glass 507

Glass and other glass products 489

Total 1,596

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,648

Imports 1,254

Total 2,902

Major users of these products

Exports 623

Motor vehicle manufacturing x

Glass and glass product manufacturing 366

Residential building construction 103

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 327214 Glass manufacturing 44%

NAICS: 327215 Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass 56%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Glass and glass product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 327214	Glass manufacturing	
PCG 4748	glass containers	58%
PCG 4741	plate and sheet glass, colourless	12%
PCG 4745	glass fibres, batts and mats	9%
PCG 5883	glass and windows for autos	7%
PCG 4742	plate and sheet glass, coloured	6%
NAICS: 327215	Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass	
PCG 5883	glass and windows for autos	47%
PCG 4750	glass products n.e.s.	21%
PCG 4744	glass in basic shapes	9%
PCG 4747	mirrors (excluding automotive)	8%
PCG 4742	plate and sheet glass, coloured	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Cement manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the production of clinker and subsequent grinding of clinker using either dry or wet production processes. (NAICS: 32731)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,196

Value added at basic prices 680

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.48%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Cement 1,164

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,168

Imports 70

Total 1,238

Major users of these products

Ready-mix concrete manufacturing 574

Exports 340

Other concrete product manufacturing 140

Residential building construction 41

Engineering and other construction activities 40

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction 38

Total 1,173

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of cement.

Data Production of portland, masonry and other cement, measured in metric tons.

Source

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Cement,
Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0060,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of cement using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Ready-mix concrete manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mixing together water, cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone to make concrete, and delivering it to a purchaser in a plastic or unhardened state. (NAICS: 32732)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,953

Value added at basic prices 572

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.40%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Ready-mix concrete 1,748

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,786

Imports 0

Total 1,786

Major users of these products

Non-residential building construction 589

Engineering and other construction activities x

Residential building construction 516

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4765 ready-mix concrete 92%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Concrete product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete pipe, brick and block from a mixture of cement, water and aggregate. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete products. (NAICS: 32733, 32739)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,131

Value added at basic prices 522

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.37%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Concrete products 1,060

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,114

Imports 44

Total 1,158

Major users of these products

Non-residential building construction 281

Residential building construction 266

Engineering and other construction activities 225

Exports 187

Repair construction 114

Total 1,073

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 327330 Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing 41%

NAICS: 327390 Other concrete product manufacturing 59%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Concrete product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 327330	Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing	
PCG 4766	concrete brick and building block	67%
PCG 4770	concrete products, n.e.s.	27%
PCG 4769	precast concrete structural prod	2%
PCG 4822	plastic pipe, tubing and hosing	1%
PCG 4765	ready-mix concrete	1%
NAICS: 327390	Other concrete product manufacturing	
PCG 4769	precast concrete structural prod	62%
PCG 4766	concrete brick and building block	21%
PCG 4770	concrete products, n.e.s.	14%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Lime and gypsum product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lime and gypsum products. (NAICS: 3274)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 934

Value added at basic prices 407

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.29%

Share of total economy 0.05%

Significant products of this industry

Gypsum building products 555

Lime 219

Total 774

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 785

Imports 22

Total 807

Major users of these products

Residential building construction 362

Exports 153

Total 515

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4792 gypsum wall board 61%

PCG 4795 lime 24%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing non-metallic mineral products. (NAICS: 3279)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,155

Value added at basic prices 488

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.34%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Glass fibres including glass wool and articles thereof, excluding glass woven fabrics and tire cord fabrics x

Abrasive products 216

Natural stone products 206

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 984

Imports 531

Total 1,515

Major users of these products

Exports x

Operating supplies 215

Residential building construction 129

Non-residential building construction 90

Personal expenditure 76

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 327910 Abrasive product manufacturing 29%

NAICS: 327990 All other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing 71%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 327910	Abrasive product manufacturing	
PCG 4914	artificial abrasive grains	26%
PCG 4916	abrasive cloth and paper	18%
PCG 4912	silicon carbide, crude	17%
PCG 2732	natural abrasives ex diamonds	10%
PCG 4915	abrasive wheels	10%
NAICS: 327990	All other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	
PCG 4745	glass fibres, batts and mats	42%
PCG 4711	natural stone basic products, structures	28%
PCG 4799	non-metallic mineral products	8%
PCG 4793	mineral wool and thermal insulation material	7%
PCG 4765	ready-mix concrete	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in smelting iron ore and steel scrap to produce pig iron in molten or solid form; converting pig iron into steel by the removal, through combustion in furnaces, of the carbon in the iron. These establishments may cast ingots only, or also produce iron and steel basic shapes, such as plates, sheets, strips, rods and bars, and other fabricated products. Electric arc furnace mini-mills are included. Establishments primarily engaged in producing ferro-alloys are also included. (NAICS: 3311)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 10,427

Value added at basic prices 3,142

Share of Manufacturing sector 2.21%

Share of total economy 0.38%

Significant products of this industry

Flat iron and steel, not alloy, not coated 4,261

Flat iron and steel, alloy, coated 2,653

Steel bars and rods, non-alloy, excluding reinforced 886

Alloy steel bars and rods 815

Total 8,615

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 9,535

Imports 3,226

Total 12,761

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 2,297

Exports 2,059

Iron and steel pipes and tubes manufacturing 1,220

Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing 801

Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing 761

Total 7,138

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the volume of rolled steel products, steel primary forms and pig iron shipped, plus constant price production of steel castings.

Data Shipments of ingots and rolled steel products, non alloy, stainless and alloy by product, measured in metric tons: ingots and semi-finished forms, rails and heavy structural sections, intermediate structural sections, light structural sections, concrete reinforcing bars, other hot rolled bars, wire rods, cold finished bars, plates, hot rolled sheets and coils, cold reduced sheets, strips and other products, tin plate, and galvanized sheets including galvalume.

Shipments of steel, primary forms, including continuous cast steel, measured in metric tons.

Production of carbon and alloy steel castings, measured in metric tons.

Shipments of pig iron, in metric tons.

Source

Primary Iron and Steel,

Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-001,

Statistics Canada

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing

Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of rolled steel products (by kind), steel (primary forms), steel castings, and pig iron using their prices in the base year, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Iron and steel pipes and tubes manufacturing from purchased steel

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the production of welded or seamless iron and steel pipes and tubes, and heavy, rivetted steel pipes, from purchased steel. (NAICS: 33121)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,799

Value added at basic prices 863

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.61%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Other iron and steel pipes and tubes 1,250

Oil and gas line pipe 779

Oil and gas casing and drill pipe 645

Total 2,674

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,902

Imports 1,233

Total 4,135

Major users of these products

Engineering and other construction activities x

Exports 683

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of steel pipes and tubes.

Data Production, measured in metric tons: pipe welded and seamless (line pipe, hollow structural sections, standard pipe and other pipe), mechanical tubing welded, casing and oil well tubing, other tubular products.

Source

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-011,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of steel pipe and tubing using their prices in the base year, by kind, per metric ton.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Rolling and drawing of purchased steel

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire or rolling sheets, strips and bars from purchased iron or steel. (NAICS: 33122)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,188

Value added at basic prices 329

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.23%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Iron and steel wire and cable 474

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 757

Imports 347

Total 1,104

Major users of these products

Exports 287

Spring and wire product manufacturing 195

Forestry and logging 113

Total 595

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 331221 Cold-rolled steel shape manufacturing 36%

NAICS: 331222 Steel wire drawing 64%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Rolling and drawing of purchased steel

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 331221	Cold-rolled steel shape manufacturing	
PCG 4427	bars and rods, carbon steel	47%
PCG 4436	flat iron and steel, cold	11%
PCG 4429	bars and rods, alloy steel	11%
PCG 4434	carbon steel sheets not coated	6%
PCG 4416	sponge iron and primary iron	5%
NAICS: 331222	Steel wire drawing	
PCG 4462	wire excluding barbed uncoated carbon	63%
PCG 4642	nails, tacks and staples	17%
PCG 4632	wire mesh, welded or woven	6%
PCG 4652	chain, excluding auto tire and power transmission	4%
PCG 4466	wire rope, steel	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Primary production of alumina and aluminum

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in extracting alumina from bauxite ore; producing aluminum from alumina; and refining aluminum by any process. Establishments engaged in secondary activities, such as rolling or extruding basic shapes, from aluminum produced in the same establishment, are included. (NAICS: 331313)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	5,203
	Value added at basic prices	1,797
	Share of Manufacturing sector	1.26%
	Share of total economy	0.22%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Aluminum and alloy ingots, billets, blocks and slabs	3,875
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	4,009
	Imports	280
	Total	4,289
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	3,057
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of aluminum.	
Data	Production, of aluminum, measured in metric tons.	
	Source	
	Mineral and Metal Statistics, Mineral Policy Sector, Natural Resources Canada	
Deflation	Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of aluminum using its price in the base year, per metric ton.	
	Source	
	Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada	

Aluminum rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rolling purchased aluminum ingots; further hot- or cold-rolling to produce sheet, plate or foil; drawing aluminum alloys into products such as beverage cans and wire; extruding basic shapes; and alloying or re-alloying aluminum or aluminum alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing aluminum wire, whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it, are included. Establishments primarily engaged in recovering aluminum from scrap are also included. (NAICS: 331317)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,523

Value added at basic prices 291

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.20%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Aluminum and aluminum alloy fabricated materials 1,637

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,039

Imports 1,588

Total 3,627

Major users of these products

Exports x

Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing 323

Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing 286

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 181

Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing 118

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4522 aluminum plate, sheet and strip 31%

PCG 4529 aluminum bars, profiles, extrusions 28%

PCG 4524 aluminum wire, cable, uninsulated 8%

PCG 4520 aluminum wire rod 6%

PCG 2551 aluminum, other primary 5%

Aluminum rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in smelting non-ferrous metals, except aluminum, from ores; and refining these metals by electrolytic or other processes. Establishments engaged in secondary activities, such as rolling or extruding basic shapes, from metal produced in the same establishment, are included. (NAICS: 33141)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,635

Value added at basic prices 1,556

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.09%

Share of total economy 0.19%

Significant products of this industry

Copper in primary forms x

Nickel in primary forms x

Total supply of these products

Domestic production x

Imports 512

Major users of these products

Exports 3,383

Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing x

Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining 218

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of uranium, refined copper, nickel, lead, silver, zinc, titanium, pig iron, and copper and nickel in matte.

Data Production of copper, lead, nickel, zinc, pig iron, silver, uranium, copper in matte, nickel in matte and titanium, measured in metric tons.

Source

Mineral and Metal Statistics, Mineral Policy Sector,
Natural Resources Canada

Primary Iron and Steel,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-001,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of copper, lead, nickel and zinc, pig iron, silver, uranium, titanium, copper matte and nickel matte using their prices in the base year.

Source

Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada

Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rolling, drawing, extruding and re-alloying copper, brass, bronze and other copper-based alloys, to produce products such as plates, sheets, strips, bars, wire and tubing, and specialty alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing copper wire (whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it); and in recovering copper from scrap, are included. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in rolling, drawing, extruding and re-alloying non-ferrous metals, to produce products such as plates, sheets, strips, bars, wire and tubing, and specialty alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire of these metals are included (whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it); and in recovering these metals from scrap, are included. (NAICS: 33142, 33149)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,802
	Value added at basic prices	309
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.22%
	Share of total economy	0.04%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Gold and alloys in primary forms	x
	Copper fabricated materials (except castings)	507
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	4,330
	Imports	2,047
	Total	6,377
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	4,556
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
	Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)	
	NAICS: 331420 Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	63%
	NAICS: 331490 Non-ferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	37%
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	

Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 331420	Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	
PCG 4531	copper wire rods	35%
PCG 4533	copper pipe and tubing	24%
PCG 4534	copper plate, sheet and strip	10%
PCG 4541	copper alloy bars, rods	8%
PCG 4511	copper-base alloys primary form	5%
NAICS: 331490	Non-ferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	
PCG 4550	precious metal fabricated basic products	45%
PCG 2563	refined gold bullion	21%
PCG 4569	other non-ferrous prod excluding castings	8%
PCG 2569	cobalt	8%
PCG 4513	antimonial lead	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Gold and silver ore mining industry, the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining industry and the Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing industry.

Ferrous metal foundries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring molten iron or steel into moulds to produce castings. These establishments generally operate on a job order basis, manufacturing castings for sale or transfer to other establishments. (NAICS: 33151)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,435

Value added at basic prices 766

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.54%

Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Other cast iron products 824

Steel castings 292

Cast iron pipe and fittings 137

Total 1,253

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,326

Imports 194

Total 1,520

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 534

Industrial, commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing 143

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 119

Total 796

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 331511 Iron foundries 71%

NAICS: 331514 Steel foundries 29%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Ferrous metal foundries

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 331511	Iron foundries	
PCG 4499	iron castings, n.e.s.	76%
PCG 4498	cast iron pipe	14%
PCG 4495	municipal iron castings	7%
PCG 4821	rubber pipe, tubing and hosing	1%
PCG 4675	solder type pipe fittings	1%
NAICS: 331514	Steel foundries	
PCG 4493	steel castings	68%
PCG 4494	grinding balls, cast iron	20%
PCG 4454	pipe and tubing, carbon steel	3%
PCG 4499	iron castings, n.e.s.	2%
PCG 4435	sheet and strip, alloy steel	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Non-ferrous metal foundries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring non-ferrous molten metal into moulds, or under pressure into dies, to form castings. (NAICS: 33152)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,259

Value added at basic prices 533

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.37%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Non-ferrous metal castings 1,117

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,135

Imports 63

Total 1,198

Major users of these products

Exports 704

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 297

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 44

Total 1,045

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4528 aluminum castings 71%

PCG 4530 other non-ferrous metal castings 19%

PCG 4541 copper alloy bars, rods and shapes 2%

PCG 5233 metalworking machine tools 1%

PCG 4520 aluminum wire rod 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Non-ferrous metal foundries

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Forging and stamping

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in shaping hot metal by forging to produce a part near its final size and shape; or pressing and cutting sheet metal stock to form stampings. These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing metal stampings or forgings for sale to others or for inter-plant transfer. These establishments may surface-finish the forgings and stampings produced, by such activities as deburring and grinding, but they do not further process them. (NAICS: 3321)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	1,976
Value added at basic prices	873
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.61%
Share of total economy	0.11%
Significant products of this industry	
Iron and steel stampings	616
Other metal end products	287
Iron and steel forgings	156
Total	1,059
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	1,774
Imports	1,201
Total	2,975
Major users of these products	
Operating supplies	849
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	668
Exports	654
Total	2,171

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4691	metal basic products and range boiler	33%
PCG 4698	metal fabricated basic products	15%
PCG 4491	forgings of carbon and alloy steel	8%
PCG 5735	rail road rolling stock parts	3%
PCG 7513	hand and edge tools	3%

Forging and stamping

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cutlery and hand tools. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing files and other hand and edge tools for metalworking, woodworking and general maintenance are included. (NAICS: 3322)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 392

Value added at basic prices 208

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.15%

Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry

Tool accessories 106

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,929

Imports 1,064

Total 2,993

Major users of these products

Exports 1,220

Operating supplies 1,167

Capital formation 525

Total 2,912

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5244	dies, moulds and cutting and form	31%
PCG 7513	hand and edge tools	20%
PCG 5250	parts for chain saws	10%
PCG 5249	chain saws	9%
PCG 8520	flatware and kitchen cutlery	8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Metalworking machinery manufacturing industry.

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in fabricating plate work and structural products by cutting, punching, bending, shaping and welding purchased steel plate. (NAICS: 33231)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,021

Value added at basic prices 1,139

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.80%

Share of total economy 0.14%

Significant products of this industry

Prefabricated metal structures 1,050

Prefabricated metal buildings 457

Other metal building products 364

Total 1,871

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,730

Imports 292

Total 3,022

Major users of these products

Exports 815

Non-residential building construction 776

Engineering and other construction activities 671

Residential building construction 319

Total 2,581

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 332311 Prefabricated metal building and component manufacturing 17%

NAICS: 332314 Concrete reinforcing bar manufacturing 8%

NAICS: 332319 Other plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing 75%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 332311	Prefabricated metal building and component manufacturing	
PCG 4687	prefabricated metal buildings	83%
PCG 4619	structural and architectural metal products	5%
PCG 4612	roofing and siding, metal	4%
PCG 4613	ceilings, partitions, and panel	2%
PCG 3371	prefabricated buildings wood	2%
NAICS: 332314	Concrete reinforcing bar manufacturing	
PCG 4425	concrete reinforced bars not fabricated	93%
PCG 4698	metal fabricated basic products	4%
PCG 4632	wire mesh, welded or woven	1%
PCG 4688	prefabricated metal structures	1%
PCG 4475	structural shapes, fabricated	1%
NAICS: 332319	Other plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	
PCG 4688	prefabricated metal structures	49%
PCG 4619	structural and architectural metal products	16%
PCG 4473	plates, steel, fabricated	12%
PCG 4475	structural shapes, fabricated	7%
PCG 4686	culvert pipe, corrugated metal	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing doors, windows, and other ornamental and architectural metal products. (NAICS: 33232)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,338

Value added at basic prices 1,231

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.87%

Share of total economy 0.15%

Significant products of this industry

Metal doors and windows 1,105

Metal roofing, siding, ducts, etc. 996

Other metal building products 407

Total 2,508

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,322

Imports 205

Total 3,527

Major users of these products

Residential building construction x

Exports 701

Non-residential building construction 322

Repair construction x

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 332321 Metal window and door manufacturing 40%

NAICS: 332329 Other ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing 60%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 332321	Metal window and door manufacturing	
PCG 4611	doors and windows	83%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	3%
PCG 4529	aluminum bars, profiles, extrusions	3%
PCG 4616	sheet metal pipes and corner	2%
PCG 4619	structural and architectural metal products	2%
NAICS: 332329	Other ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	
PCG 4612	roofing and siding, metal	20%
PCG 4619	structural and architectural metal products	20%
PCG 4616	sheet metal pipes and corner	20%
PCG 4688	prefab. Metal structures	8%
PCG 4452	mechanical steel tubing	8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in cutting, forming and joining metal to manufacture products, such as power boilers, heat exchangers and tanks of heavy gauge metal, and cans, boxes and other light gauge metal containers. (NAICS: 3324)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,002

Value added at basic prices 1,083

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.76%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Food, beverage and other cans 1,071

Metal tanks 454

Power boilers 321

Other metal containers and closures 311

Total 2,157

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,392

Imports 732

Total 3,124

Major users of these products

Exports 513

Soft drink and ice manufacturing 455

Operating supplies 441

Capital formation 266

Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing 259

Engineering and other construction activities 223

Breweries 166

Total 2,323

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 332410 Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing 23%

NAICS: 332420 Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing 21%

NAICS: 332430 Metal can, box and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing 56%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 332410	Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing	
PCG 5011	power boilers	45%
PCG 6544	parts, air conditioners and refrigerators	30%
PCG 5012	parts for power boilers	17%
PCG 6519	water tank heaters	2%
PCG 5298	misc special industrial machinery and equipment	2%

NAICS: 332420	Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing	
PCG 4621	tanks	73%
PCG 4688	prefabricated metal structures	7%
PCG 4622	gas cylinders	5%
PCG 4473	plates, steel, fabricated	3%
PCG 5914	other comm. marine vessels	2%

NAICS: 332430	Metal can, box and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing	
PCG 4624	cans, metal, food and non-food	65%
PCG 4623	barrels, drums and kegs, metal	10%
PCG 5194	parts miscellaneous mat. machinery	7%
PCG 4625	bottle caps, metal	6%
PCG 2566	tin and tin alloys primary forms	5%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Hardware manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal hardware. (NAICS: 3325)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,406

Value added at basic prices 661

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.46%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts and other motor vehicle parts and accessories 850

Builder's hardware 233

Other hardware 211

Total 1,294

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 12,778

Imports 11,884

Total 24,662

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 10,473

Exports 8,559

Total 19,032

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5879 motor vehicle parts n.e.s. 61%

PCG 4643 builders hardware 17%

PCG 4645 fittings, furniture cabinets and casket 15%

PCG 7423 furniture components 4%

PCG 5871 drive train components 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Hardware manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Motor vehicle parts manufacturing industry.

Spring and wire product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wire products made from purchased wire. (NAICS: 3326)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,205

Value added at basic prices 567

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.40%

Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Motor vehicle steering and suspension 435

Iron and steel wire and cable 255

Wire products, including springs 153

Total 843

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,274

Imports 3,083

Total 6,357

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle manufacturing 2,960

Exports 1,054

Total 4,014

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5872 steering suspension and front axle 37%

PCG 4466 wire rope, steel 13%

PCG 4635 springs, wire, excluding chassis springs 13%

PCG 4631 wire fencing, welded or woven 7%

PCG 4463 wire ex barbed uncoated alloy 6%

Spring and wire product manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Motor vehicle parts manufacturing industry.

Machine shops, turned products, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating machine shops, which use machine tools, such as lathes and automatic screw machines, for turning, boring, threading or otherwise shaping metal, to manufacture parts, other than complete machines, for the trade. Shops that set up to do production runs of industrial fasteners, such as bolts, nuts and screws, are included. (NAICS: 3327)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,691

Value added at basic prices 1,489

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.05%

Share of total economy 0.18%

Significant products of this industry

Fastener hardware 767

Custom metal working (except coating, engraving) 609

Total 1,376

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,250

Imports 1,187

Total 4,437

Major users of these products

Exports 472

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 441

Operating supplies 298

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing x

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 236

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4641 bolts, nuts, screws, washers 42%

PCG 5298 miscellaneous special industrial machinery equipment 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Machine shops, turned products, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in coating, engraving, heat treating and similarly processing metal. These activities often involve heating the metal, and the purpose is often to harden it. In general, the hardening of metal is included. Other activities of this industry include tempering, brazing, plating (including electroplating and re-chroming), polishing, sand-blasting and colouring metal and metal products. Establishments primarily engaged in plating with precious metal for the trade are included. (NAICS: 3328)		
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars		
	Output		1,677
	Value added at basic prices		775
	Share of Manufacturing sector		0.54%
	Share of total economy		0.09%
	Significant products of this industry		
	Coated, engraved, heat treated or similarly treated metal products		785
	Total supply of these products		
	Domestic production		837
	Imports		0
		Total	837
	Major users of these products		
	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing		95
	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing		70
	Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining		62
	Metal working machinery manufacturing		59
	Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing		57
		Total	343
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).		
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.		
	Source	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.		
	The following PCGs account for the largest weights: (the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)		
	PCG 4859	rubber and plastic auto part	36%
	PCG 4438	tin plate	26%
	PCG 4439	sheet and strip, coated	12%

Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other fabricated metal product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in fabricating metal products. (NAICS: 3329)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,767

Value added at basic prices 1,301

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.91%

Share of total economy 0.16%

Significant products of this industry

Valves 516

Bearings 377

Other metal end products 294

Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings 293

Total 1,480

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,171

Imports 4,013

Total 6,184

Major users of these products

Operating supplies 2,135

Exports 1,592

Total 3,727

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4671	valves, iron and steel body	16%
PCG 5042	ball bearings, roller bearing	15%
PCG 4698	metal fabricated basic products	12%
PCG 4675	solder type pipe fittings	8%
PCG 4674	iron and steel pipe fittings	7%

Other fabricated metal product manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Agricultural implement manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for use in performing farm operations, such as the preparation and maintenance of soil; planting, harvesting or threshing; field spraying; and preparing crops for market; or for use in horticultural and residential lawn care. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing snow blowers are included. (NAICS: 33311)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,774

Value added at basic prices 1,039

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.73%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Other agricultural machinery 1,114

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,307

Imports 1,473

Total 2,780

Major users of these products

Capital formation 1,407

Exports 747

Total 2,154

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5513 wheel tractors, excl. lawn 33%

PCG 5414 machinery 10%

PCG 5413 grain drills 10%

PCG 5428 agricultural equipment n.e.s. 9%

PCG 5415 haying machinery 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Agricultural implement manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Construction, mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing heavy machinery and equipment of a type used primarily in the construction industry, such as crawler or rubber-tired tractors with bulldozer blade or ripper tooth attachments, front-end loaders, cranes, concrete mixers, power shovels and pavers. Machinery that can be used in both the construction and mining industries is treated as construction machinery. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing forestry machinery, such as tree harvesting and handling equipment, are also included. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mining and oil and gas field industry equipment. (NAICS: 33312, 33313)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,548
	Value added at basic prices	1,000
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.70%
	Share of total economy	0.12%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Mining and oil and gas field machinery	882
	Construction machinery	456
	Total	1,338
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,437
	Imports	4,799
	Total	7,236
	Major users of these products	
	Capital formation	2,490
	Exports	1,333
	Operating supplies	972
	Total	4,795
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
	Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)	
	NAICS: 333120 Construction machinery manufacturing	53%
	NAICS: 333130 Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	47%
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	

Construction, mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 333120	Construction machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5191	woodland log handling	35%
PCG 5220	earth moving and allied equipment	30%
PCG 5841	off-highway trucks	13%
PCG 5514	crawler tractors	6%
PCG 5214	mining, quarrying and ore dressing	3%
NAICS: 333130	Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5211	rock drilling and earth boring machinery	65%
PCG 5214	mining, quarrying and ore dressing	11%
PCG 5298	misc. special industrial machinery and equipment	8%
PCG 5220	earth moving and allied equipment	4%
PCG 5095	air purification and dust collection	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Industrial, commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery designed for use in specific manufacturing industries. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for use in commercial and service industries. (NAICS: 3332, 3333)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,178

Value added at basic prices 1,879

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.32%

Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry

Other industry specific machinery 1,772

Logging, pulp and paper industry machinery 760

Laboratory and scientific instruments, flight simulators, and measuring 496

and controlling instruments

Total 3,028

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 7,148

Imports 11,304

Total 18,452

Major users of these products

Capital formation 6,233

Exports 6,195

Total 12,428

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

NAICS: 333210 Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing

NAICS: 333220 Rubber and plastics industry machinery manufacturing

NAICS: 333290 Other industrial machinery manufacturing

NAICS: 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Industrial, commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 333210	Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5251	sawmill and wood working machinery	70%
PCG 5253	pulp and paper industrial machinery and parts	17%
PCG 5111	conveyors and conveying systems	3%
NAICS: 333220	Rubber and plastics industry machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5294	dies and moulds for plastic machinery	98%
PCG 5251	sawmill and wood working machinery	1%
NAICS: 333290	Other industrial machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5253	pulp and paper industrial machinery and parts	43%
PCG 5261	printing machinery	17%
PCG 5298	misc. special industrial machinery and equipment	15%
PCG 5281	food preparation machinery	5%
PCG 5111	conveyors and conveying systems	3%
NAICS: 3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	
PCG 7215	water and sewage treatment equipment	25%
PCG 7079	scientific instruments, n.e.s.	25%
PCG 9115	photocopy and similar machinery	15%
PCG 7068	geophysical instruments	7%
PCG 6316	radio and television broadcast	4%

Deflators for closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators for opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment. (NAICS: 3334)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,708

Value added at basic prices 738

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.52%

Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Non-electric furnaces and heating equipment 537

Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, commercial and transport 518

Fans and air circulation units, not industrial 143

Total 1,198

Total supply of these products

Domestic production x

Imports 3,049

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle manufacturing 1,010

Exports 867

Operating supplies 805

Total 2,682

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 6536 display cases, refrigerators 12%

PCG 6513 warm air furnaces, gas, oil 11%

PCG 6511 heating boilers, steam generators 11%

PCG 6544 parts, air conditioners and refrigerators 9%

PCG 6920 fans, electric, portable and domestic 9%

Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Metalworking machinery manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal cutting and forming machine tools (except hand tools), and related products. The machine tools included in this industry are those not supported in the hands of an operator when in use. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial moulds; tools, dies, jigs and fixtures; machine tool accessories and attachments; and rolls are also included. (NAICS: 3335)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,204

Value added at basic prices 1,725

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.21%

Share of total economy 0.21%

Significant products of this industry

Tool accessories 1,662

Metal working machinery 548

Machine tools 498

Total 2,708

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,412

Imports 3,268

Total 6,680

Major users of these products

Capital formation 2,661

Exports 2,107

Operating supplies 1,257

Total 6,025

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5244 dies, moulds and cutting and form 54%

PCG 5235 metal cutting machine tools 16%

PCG 5233 metalworking machine tools 16%

PCG 5298 misc. special industrial machinery and equipment 2%

PCG 5240 parts for metalworking machinery 2%

Metalworking machinery manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing turbines and turbine generator sets; internal combustion engines (except automotive gasoline and aircraft); and speed changers, industrial high-speed drives and gears. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wind- and solar-powered turbine generators and windmills for generating electric power are included. (NAICS: 3336)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,778
	Value added at basic prices	963
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.68%
	Share of total economy	0.12%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Aircraft and aircraft engines	605
	Mechanical power transmission equipment	396
	Power generation and marine propellers, non-electric	260
	Total	1,261
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	x
	Imports	7,956
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	5,810
	Capital formation	3,848
	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	1,268
	Total	10,926
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source	
	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	
	The following PCGs account for the largest weights: (the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)	
	PCG 6031	parts for aircraft engines 38%
	PCG 5044	hydraulic power transmission equipment 16%
	PCG 5045	mechanical power transmission equipment 9%
	PCG 5866	motor vehicle engine parts 7%
	PCG 5023	hydraulic turbines 7%

Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery that is not designed for use in any specific industry. (NAICS: 3339)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 5,898

Value added at basic prices 2,487

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.75%

Share of total economy 0.30%

Significant products of this industry

Conveyors, elevators and hoisting machinery 1,251

Pumps, compressors, fans and blowers 1,133

Total 2,384

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,823

Imports 2,572

Total 5,395

Major users of these products

Capital formation 1,949

Exports 1,169

Operating supplies 1,080

Total 4,198

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 333910 Pump and compressor manufacturing 26%

NAICS: 333920 Material handling equipment manufacturing 38%

NAICS: 333990 All other general-purpose machinery manufacturing 36%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 333910	Pump and compressor manufacturing	
PCG 5080	pumps, other than power pumps	45%
PCG 5071	air compressors	36%
PCG 7313	automobile and aircraft maintenance equipment	2%
PCG 5225	bituminous mixing and paving equipment	2%
PCG 5216	oil and gas field equipment	1%
NAICS: 333920	Material handling equipment manufacturing	
PCG 5111	conveyors and conveying systems	45%
PCG 5141	industrial trucks, tractors	24%
PCG 5131	hoisting machinery	13%
PCG 7313	automobile and aircraft maintenance equipment	2%
PCG 5211	rock drilling and earth boring machinery	2%
NAICS: 333990	All other general-purpose machinery manufacturing	
PCG 5241	welding machinery and equipment	17%
PCG 5298	misc. special industrial machinery and equipment	17%
PCG 5091	packaging machinery and parts	13%
PCG 5294	dies and moulds for plastic machinery	6%
PCG 7066	scales and balances	6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing computers and computer peripheral equipment. Computers can be digital, analogue or hybrid. The most common type, digital, are devices that can do all of the following: (1) store the processing program or programs and the data immediately necessary for the execution of the program; (2) be freely programmed in accordance with the requirements of the user; (3) perform arithmetical computations specified by the user; and (4) execute, without human intervention, a processing program that requires the computer to modify its execution, by logical decision, during the processing run. Analogue computers are capable of simulating mathematical models and comprise, at least, analogue, control and programming elements. Peripherals are assemblies of components that are self-contained, but designed for use with computers. For purposes of classification, a peripheral must consist of more than a loaded circuit board. Peripheral equipment may be installed inside or outside the computer's housing. Important types of peripheral equipment are input-output devices, such as monitors, keyboards, mice and joysticks; storage devices, such as disk drives and CD-ROM readers; and printers. "Dumb" computer terminals, automated teller machines (ATM's), point-of-sale (POS) terminals and bar code scanners are treated as peripheral equipment. Computers and peripheral equipment may be sold complete or in kits to be assembled by the purchaser. (NAICS: 3341)</p>	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	5,140
	Value added at basic prices	933
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.66%
	Share of total economy	0.11%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Computer, video units, printers, etc.	x
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	5,302
	Imports	13,438
	Total	18,740
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	5,241
	Capital formation	5,209
	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3,066
	Re-exports	1,657
	Personal expenditure	1,069
	Total	16,242
Monthly projector	<p>Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).</p>	
Data	<p>Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.</p>	
	Source	
	<p>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada</p>	

Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. An exception is PCG 6366 - electronic computing equipment, for which a special price index is calculated using U.S. import computer prices. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

PCG 6366	electronic computing equipment
PCG 6367	parts for electronic component equipment

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

U.S. import computer price,
International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada

Telephone apparatus, radio and television broadcasting, and wireless communication equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wired telephone and data communications equipment. These products may be stand-alone or board-level components of a larger system. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television broadcast and wireless communication equipment. (NAICS: 33421, 33422)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,080

Value added at basic prices 3,115

Share of Manufacturing sector 2.19%

Share of total economy 0.38%

Significant products of this industry

Telephone and related equipment, including facsimile 6,147

Broadcasting and radio communications equipment 1,300

Total 7,447

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 7,958

Imports 5,358

Total 13,316

Major users of these products

Exports 3,923

Capital formation 3,776

Total 7,699

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

PCG 6321 telephone and telegraph line apparatus, equipment

PCG 6316 radio and television broadcasting equipment

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Telephone apparatus, radio and television broadcasting, and wireless communication equipment
manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other communications equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing communications equipment. (NAICS: 33429)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 442

Value added at basic prices 176

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.12%

Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry

Electronic alarm and signal systems 255

Fire fighting and traffic control equipment 74

Total 329

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 475

Imports 301

Total 776

Major users of these products

Exports 253

Residential building construction 135

Engineering and other construction activities 107

Non-residential building construction 97

Capital formation 90

Total 682

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 7214 interior signal, alarm and clock system 67%

PCG 7213 traffic signal, control equipment 19%

PCG 6313 sound components including audio equipment 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Other communications equipment manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing semiconductors and other electronic components. The following activities involving printed circuit boards are undertaken in this industry: the production of the laminate material; the manufacture of the bare (rigid or flexible) printed circuit boards without mounted electronic components; and the loading of electronic components onto the boards. (NAICS: 3344)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 5,682

Value added at basic prices 1,460

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.03%

Share of total economy 0.18%

Significant products of this industry

Integrated circuits 3,433

Printed circuits 963

Semi-conductors 630

Total 5,028

Total supply of these products

Domestic production x

Imports 10,002

Major users of these products

Exports 4,088

Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing 3,235

Operating supplies 2,633

Total 9,956

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3638 integrated circuits 61%

PCG 6345 printed circuits 17%

PCG 6341 semi-conductors 11%

PCG 6876 wiring devices 5%

PCG 6321 telephone and telegraph line apparatus, equipment 2%

Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

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Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing magnetic and optical media, and the mass reproduction of recordings on such media. The media include audio and video tapes, diskettes, hard disk media and CD-ROMs. The products of the industry are blank media; and software (shrink-wrapped), audio, video, and multimedia products recorded on these media. (NAICS: 3346)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 661

Value added at basic prices 328

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.23%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Recorded media (including music and movies) 557

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,632

Imports 1,114

Total 2,746

Major users of these products

Capital formation 1,676

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 6314 phonograph records 88%

PCG 6315 magnetic tape, visual 12%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media

Notes

This industry produces approximately one third of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Sound recording industry.

Audio, video and other instruments manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic audio and video equipment. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing navigational, measuring, medical and controlling devices. (NAICS: 3343, 3345)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,673

Value added at basic prices 1,619

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.14%

Share of total economy 0.20%

Significant products of this industry

Laboratory and scientific instruments, flight simulators, and measuring and controlling instruments 1,257

Radar and radio navigation equipment 685

Total 1,942

Total supply of these products

Imports 4,698

Domestic production 2,987

Total 7,685

Major users of these products

Exports 2,194

Capital formation 1,867

Total 4,061

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 3343 Audio and video equipment manufacturing 6%

NAICS: 3345 Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing 94%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Audio, video and other instruments manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 3343	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	
PCG 6313	sound components including audio equipment	52%
PCG 5815	audio tapes	27%
PCG 6351	cabinets for radios, TV	16%
PCG 6366	electronic computing equipment	3%
PCG 6345	printed circuits	1%
NAICS: 3345	Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing	
PCG 6318	radar equipment	23%
PCG 7027	measuring and measures controlling instruments	12%
PCG 7029	process control instruments	10%
PCG 6317	radio communication equipment	8%
PCG 7052	laboratory equipment, n.e.s.	7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Electric lighting equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric lamp bulbs and tubes and lighting fixtures. (NAICS: 3351)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,060

Value added at basic prices 445

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.31%

Share of total economy 0.05%

Significant products of this industry

Electric lighting fixtures, excluding portable 553

Electric light bulbs and tubes 255

Portable lighting fixtures 67

Total 875

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 909

Imports 847

Total 1,756

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 522

Exports 321

Residential building construction 222

Operating supplies 217

Non-residential building construction 208

Total 1,490

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 335110 Electric lamp bulb and parts manufacturing 26%

NAICS: 335120 Lighting fixture manufacturing 74%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Electric lighting equipment manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 335110	Electric lamp bulb and parts manufacturing	
PCG 6849	incandescent lamps, all size	64%
PCG 6850	fluorescent tubes and bulbs	30%
PCG 6885	electrical equipment for engines	4%
PCG 6875	industrial control equipment	2%
PCG 4698	metal fabricated basic products	1%
NAICS: 335120	Lighting fixture manufacturing	
PCG 6846	flood, search and spotlight fixtures	29%
PCG 6842	fluorescent lighting fixture for building	22%
PCG 6843	incandescent lighting fixture	15%
PCG 6841	incandescent lighting fixtures, portable	10%
PCG 6845	street lighting fixtures	8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Household appliance manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing kitchen, bathroom and other household appliances. (NAICS: 3352)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,807
	Value added at basic prices	722
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.51%
	Share of total economy	0.09%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Household cooking equipment, excluding microwave ovens	424
	Household refrigerators and freezers	287
	Total	711
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	796
	Imports	599
	Total	1,395
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	832
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).	
	Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)	
	NAICS: 335210 Small electrical appliance manufacturing	21%
	NAICS: 335220 Major appliance manufacturing	79%
Data	Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.	
	Source Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.	
	The following PCGs account for the largest weights: (the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)	
	NAICS: 335210 Small electrical appliance manufacturing	
	PCG 6914 vacuum cleaners, floor polisher, domestic	58%
	PCG 6920 fans, electric portable and domestic	14%
	PCG 6613 small appliances for cooking	6%

Household appliance manufacturing

NAICS: 335220	Major appliance manufacturing	
PCG 6611	domestic cooking stoves and ranges	26%
PCG 6534	refrigerators and freezers	23%
PCG 6911	clothes washers, dryers, gas, electric	11%
PCG 6519	water tank heaters	9%
PCG 6614	cooking and food warming equipment	8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Electrical equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing equipment that generates and distributes electrical power. (NAICS: 3353)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,487

Value added at basic prices 1,029

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.72%

Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Industrial electric equipment, including safety 865

Transformers and converters x

Electrical generators and motors 465

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,776

Imports 4,363

Total 7,139

Major users of these products

Exports x

Operating supplies 1,923

Capital formation 822

Electrical equipment manufacturing 371

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 335311 Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing 30%

NAICS: 335312 Motor and generator manufacturing 24%

NAICS: 335315 Switchgear and switchboard, and relay and industrial control apparatus manufacturing 47%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Electrical equipment manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 335311	Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing	
PCG 6861	power and distribution transformers	87%
PCG 6854	lighting fixture ballasts	7%
PCG 6873	switchgear cutouts and protect.	3%
PCG 6875	industrial control equipment	1%
PCG 6865	power circuit breakers	1%
NAICS: 335312	Motor and generator manufacturing	
PCG 5032	electric motors and generators	61%
PCG 5033	electric motor generator parts	22%
PCG 5034	generators, internal combustion engines	6%
PCG 6861	power and distribution transformers	5%
PCG 5045	mechanical power transformer equipment	2%
NAICS: 335315	Switchgear and switchboard, and relay and industrial control apparatus manufacturing	
PCG 6875	industrial control equipment	63%
PCG 6865	power circuit breakers	12%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in insulating communications and energy wire and cable, made from purchased non-ferrous wire and optical fibres. (NAICS: 33592)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,842

Value added at basic prices 497

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.35%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Wire and cable, insulated, excluding aluminum 1,418

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,538

Imports 768

Total 2,306

Major users of these products

Exports 620

Telecommunications 355

Operating supplies 337

Engineering and other construction activities 320

Residential building construction 196

Repair construction 80

Total 1,908

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 6814 wires and cables, insulated 58%

PCG 6812 magnet wire, insulated 20%

PCG 4758 optical fibre cables 14%

PCG 6876 wiring devices 3%

PCG 2582 aluminum and aluminum alloy scrap 2%

Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Battery, wiring devices and miscellaneous electrical equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing primary batteries and secondary storage or accumulator batteries and parts thereof, current and non-current carrying wiring devices. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical equipment and components. (NAICS: 33591, 33593, 33599)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	1,468
Value added at basic prices	637
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.45%
Share of total economy	0.08%
Significant products of this industry	
Carbon and graphite products	290
Wiring materials and electrical meters	290
Batteries	258
	Total 838
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	1,667
Imports	2,047
	Total 3,714
Major users of these products	
Exports	x
Operating supplies	659
Personal expenditure	339
Primary production of alumina and aluminum	x
Residential building construction	186

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 335910	Battery manufacturing	19%
NAICS: 335930	Wiring device manufacturing	25%
NAICS: 335990	All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	56%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Battery, wiring devices and miscellaneous electrical equipment manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 335910	Battery manufacturing	
PCG 6831	wet cell storage batteries	50%
PCG 6832	electric batteries and cells	48%
NAICS: 335930	Wiring device manufacturing	
PCG 6829	other non-current carrying wiring material	54%
PCG 6876	wiring devices	26%
PCG 6365	other electronic equipment components	10%
PCG 6821	pole line hardware	3%
PCG 7021	electric quantity measuring instruments	2%
NAICS: 335990	All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	
PCG 4772	electrical carbons	38%
PCG 6877	converter equipment	27%
PCG 6814	wires and cables, insulated	6%
PCG 7079	scientific instruments, n.e.s.	6%
PCG 6861	power and distribution transformers	4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Motor vehicle manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicles. Establishments that manufacture chassis and then assemble complete motor vehicles (including truck cab and chassis assemblies) and those that only manufacture motor vehicle chassis are both classified in this industry. (NAICS: 3361)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 54,662

Value added at basic prices 6,129

Share of Manufacturing sector 4.31%

Share of total economy 0.75%

Significant products of this industry

Automobiles, excluding passenger vans 26,931

Trucks, road tractors and chassis 13,981

Passenger vans 11,404

Total 52,316

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 52,322

Imports 25,545

Total 77,867

Major users of these products

Exports 47,361

Personal expenditure 19,693

Total 67,054

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of cars, vans, trucks and buses.

Data Production, by manufacturer: number of cars, vans, by model.

Production, by manufacturer: number of trucks, by gross vehicle weight class, number of buses.

Source

Monthly Production Report,
Canadian Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association

Ward's Automotive Reports,
Ward's Communications

Deflation Constant price output is derived by valuing quantities of vehicles using their prices in the base year, by model.

Source

Canadian Red Book,
Canadian Red Book Inc.

Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle bodies and cabs, truck trailers and non-commercial trailers. The bodies and cabs may be sold as such, or assembled on purchased chassis. (NAICS: 3362)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,301

Value added at basic prices 874

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.61%

Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry

Commercial trailers and semi-trailers 786

Truck and bus bodies and cargo containers 556

Non-commercial trailers 219

Motor homes, motorcycles 202

Total 1,763

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,396

Imports 1,975

Total 4,371

Major users of these products

Capital formation 1,761

Personal expenditure 1,332

Exports 799

Total 3,892

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 336211 Motor vehicle body manufacturing 42%

NAICS: 336212 Truck trailer manufacturing 37%

NAICS: 336215 Motor home, travel trailer and camper manufacturing 22%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 336211	Motor vehicle body manufacturing	
PCG 5851	bus bodies	33%
PCG 5852	bodies for trucks	25%
PCG 5824	buses (complete)	10%
PCG 5229	sweepers and snow removal equipment	9%
PCG 7212	firefighting equipment	5%
NAICS: 336212	Truck trailer manufacturing	
PCG 5830	commercial trailers and semi-trailer	93%
PCG 5852	bodies for trucks	4%
NAICS: 336215	Motor home, travel trailer and camper manufacturing	
PCG 5834	non-commercial trailers	44%
PCG 5845	motor vehicles n.e.s.	41%
PCG 5879	motor vehicle parts n.e.s.	8%
PCG 5852	bodies for trucks	4%
PCG 5830	commercial trailers and semi-trailer	2%

Deflators for closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators for opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle parts, including engines. Establishments that rebuild motor vehicle parts are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 3363)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 22,876

Value added at basic prices 8,523

Share of Manufacturing sector 5.99%

Share of total economy 1.04%

Significant products of this industry

Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts and other motor vehicle parts and accessories 10,473

Motor vehicle engines and parts 5,138

Motor vehicle steering and suspension 1,812

Total 17,423

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 20,002

Imports 22,407

Total 42,409

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle manufacturing 22,003

Exports 12,662

Total 34,665

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCG accounts for the largest weights:

PCG 5863 motor vehicle engines, new gasoline

PCG 5871 drive train component

PCG 5872 steering suspension and front axle

PCG 5873 body stamping

PCG 5874 motor vehicle brakes

PCG 5879 motor vehicle parts n.e.s.

PCG 6885 electrical equipment for engines

PCG 7426 seats for cars, buses

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aircraft, missiles, space vehicles and their engines, propulsion units, auxiliary equipment, and parts thereof. The development and production of prototypes is classified in this industry, as is the factory overhaul and conversion of aircraft and propulsion systems. (NAICS: 3364)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 9,665

Value added at basic prices 4,768

Share of Manufacturing sector 3.35%

Share of total economy 0.58%

Significant products of this industry

Aircraft and aircraft engines x

Aircraft parts and equipment 2,777

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 8,856

Imports 7,115

Total 15,971

Major users of these products

Exports 6,572

Capital formation 2,837

Total 9,409

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Railroad rolling stock manufacturing

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and rebuilding locomotives and railroad cars, of any type or gauge, including frames and parts. The manufacture of rapid transit cars and special-purpose self-propelled railroad equipment, such as rail layers, ballast distributors, rail-tamping equipment and other railway track maintenance equipment is included in this industry. (NAICS: 3365)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,558
	Value added at basic prices	688
	Share of Manufacturing sector	0.48%
	Share of total economy	0.08%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Locomotive, railway and urban transit rolling stock	x
	Military motor vehicles	x
	Parts for locomotive, railway and urban transit rolling stock	260
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	x
	Imports	1,580
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	1,672
	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	x
	Capital formation	683
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Ship and boat building

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating a shipyard or manufacturing boats. Shipyards are fixed facilities with drydocks and fabrication equipment capable of building a ship, defined as water-craft suitable or intended for other than personal or recreational use. Boats are defined as water-craft suitable or intended for personal or recreational use. The activities of shipyards include the construction of ships, their repair, conversion and alteration, the production of prefabricated ship sections and barge sections, and specialized services, such as ship scaling, when performed at the shipyard. (NAICS: 3366)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	977
Value added at basic prices	528
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.37%
Share of total economy	0.06%
Significant products of this industry	
Pleasure boats and sporting craft	380
Ships, boats and parts, excluding pleasure	279
Ship repairs	224
	Total 883
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	x
Imports	397
Major users of these products	
Exports	806
Personal expenditure	542
	Total 1,348

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 336611 Ship building and repairing	52%
NAICS: 336612 Boat building	48%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Ship and boat building

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 336611	Ship building and repairing	
PCG 5914	other commercial marine vessels	70%
PCG 5911	military vessels	18%
PCG 5916	pleasure and sporting craft	4%
PCG 6318	radar equipment and related services	3%
PCG 5281	food preparation machinery	3%
NAICS: 336612	Boat building	
PCG 5916	pleasure and sporting craft	95%
PCG 4745	glass fibres, batts and mats	2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry produces approximately half of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Other transportation equipment manufacturing industry.

Other transportation equipment manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing transportation equipment and parts. (NAICS: 3369)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,555

Value added at basic prices 658

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.46%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Pleasure boats and sporting craft 598

Snowmobiles 576

Total 1,174

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,568

Imports 581

Total 2,149

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,065

Exports 1,003

Total 2,069

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5916	pleasure and sporting craft	41%
PCG 5844	snowmobiles	39%
PCG 6111	bicycles	10%
PCG 5879	motor vehicle parts n.e.s.	8%
PCG 5845	motor vehicles n.e.s.	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Other transportation equipment manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for use in households; institutions such as schools, churches, restaurants and other public buildings; and wood kitchen cabinets, bathroom vanities, and counters. (NAICS: 3371)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 4,203

Value added at basic prices 1,788

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.26%

Share of total economy 0.22%

Significant products of this industry

Household furniture 2,008

Kitchen cabinets 889

Commercial and institutional furniture 736

Total 3,633

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,495

Imports 1,220

Total 5,715

Major users of these products

Exports 1,887

Capital formation 1,679

Personal expenditure 1,603

Residential building construction 507

Total 5,676

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 337110 Wood kitchen cabinet and counter top manufacturing 31%

NAICS: 337121 Upholstered household furniture manufacturing 17%

NAICS: 337123 Other wood household furniture manufacturing 34%

NAICS: 337126 Household furniture (except wood and upholstered) manufacturing 4%

NAICS: 337127 Institutional furniture manufacturing 15%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,

Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,

Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 337110	Wood kitchen cabinet and counter top manufacturing	
PCG 3366	kitchen units or cabinets	70%
PCG 7423	furniture components	11%
PCG 3361	doors, wooden	10%
PCG 7411	household type furniture, wooden	6%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	1%
NAICS: 337121	Upholstered household furniture manufacturing	
PCG 7413	household type furniture, upholstered	85%
PCG 7411	household type furniture, wooden	5%
PCG 7412	household type furniture, metallic	5%
PCG 8313	recreation equipment	3%
NAICS: 337123	Other wood household furniture manufacturing	
PCG 7411	household type furniture, wooden	76%
PCG 7418	special purpose furniture	12%
PCG 7412	household type furniture, metallic	3%
PCG 6351	cabinets for radios, TV	3%
NAICS: 337126	Household furniture (except wood and upholstered) manufacturing	
PCG 7412	household type furniture, metallic	72%
PCG 7413	household type furniture, upholstered	9%
PCG 4611	doors and windows, including herm.	4%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	4%
PCG 7212	firefighting equipment	3%
NAICS: 337127	Institutional furniture manufacturing	
PCG 7418	special purpose furniture	80%
PCG 7419	lockers and shelving	10%
PCG 7412	household type furniture, metallic	3%
PCG 7411	household type furniture, wooden	2%
PCG 7423	furniture components	1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for office use, such as office chairs and desks; and office and store fixtures, such as showcases. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture parts and frames, for all types of furniture, are also included. (NAICS: 3372)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,078

Value added at basic prices 1,375

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.97%

Share of total economy 0.17%

Significant products of this industry

Office furniture 1,932

Commercial and institutional furniture 486

Furniture parts 325

Total 2,743

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,368

Imports 1,235

Total 5,603

Major users of these products

Capital formation 2,616

Exports 1,728

Total 4,344

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 7415 office furniture record equipment metallic 35%

PCG 7414 office furniture record equipment wooden 30%

PCG 7419 lockers and shelving 14%

PCG 7423 furniture components 11%

PCG 7418 special purpose furniture 3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Other furniture-related product manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture-related products. (NAICS: 3379)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 773

Value added at basic prices 303

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.21%

Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry

Mattresses and other furniture 473

Shades and blinds 173

Total 646

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 737

Imports 128

Total 865

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 714

Exports 64

Total 778

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 337910 Mattress manufacturing 71%

NAICS: 337920 Blind and shade manufacturing 29%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 337910 Mattress manufacturing
PCG 7421 bed springs and mattresses 89%

Other furniture-related product manufacturing

NAICS: 337920	Blind and shade manufacturing	
PCG 7425	shades and blinds	79%
PCG 8413	curtains and draperies, textile	13%
PCG 3398	wood fabricated materials	3%
PCG 4897	plastic building supplies	3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing medical equipment and supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in grinding eyeglasses and hard contact lenses to prescription, on a factory basis, are included. (NAICS: 3391)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,305

Value added at basic prices 663

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.47%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Medical and dental equipment supplies 457

Personal medical goods 279

Ophthalmic goods 125

Total 861

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,143

Imports 2,194

Total 3,337

Major users of these products

Hospitals 819

Personal expenditure 664

Ambulatory health care services 540

Exports 493

Provincial and territorial public administration 292

Capital formation 218

Total 3,026

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8812 dental supplies and goods 30%

PCG 8818 orthopaedic appliances 15%

PCG 8816 ophthalmic goods 10%

PCG 7061 medical and related instruments 8%

PCG 6141 wheelchairs 7%

Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Sporting and athletic goods, toy and game manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sporting and athletic goods, except clothing and footwear. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dolls, toys and games. (NAICS: 33992, 33993)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,513

Value added at basic prices 751

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.53%

Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Recreational equipment 935

Toys and games, including electronic 259

Total 1,194

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,431

Imports 2,577

Total 4,008

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,462

Exports 847

Total 3,309

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 339920 Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing 74%

NAICS: 339930 Doll, toy and game manufacturing 26%

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

Sporting and athletic goods, toy and game manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 339920	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	
PCG 8311	sporting and athletic equipment	55%
PCG 8313	recreation equipment	39%
NAICS: 339930	Doll, toy and game manufacturing	
PCG 8315	toys	59%
PCG 8314	games, playing cards, puzzles	14%
PCG 9416	baby carriages and strollers	13%
PCG 8313	recreation equipment	5%
PCG 7411	household type furniture, wooden	5%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, engraving, chasing or etching jewellery, novelties or precious metal flatware, and other plated ware; stamping coins; cutting, slabbing, tumbling, carving, engraving, polishing or faceting precious or semiprecious stones and gems; recutting, re-polishing and setting gem stones; or drilling, sawing, and peeling cultured and costume pearls. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pewter jewellery or flatware; office supplies, except paper; signs and related displays, of all materials except paper and paperboard, and establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing activities are also included. (NAICS: 33991, 33994, 33995, 33999)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	1,146
Share of Manufacturing sector	0.80%
Share of total economy	0.14%

Significant products of this industry

Art and decorative goods, miscellaneous end products	535
Gold and alloy in primary form	507
Jewellery, silverware, flatware, etc.	433
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	142
Sewing needs	100
Total	1,717

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	4,383
Imports	4,358
Total	8,741

Major users of these products

Exports	5,890
Personal expenditure	1,852
Total	7,742

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

NAICS: 339910 Jewellery and silverware manufacturing
 NAICS: 339940 Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing
 NAICS: 339950 Sign manufacturing
 NAICS: 339990 All other miscellaneous manufacturing

Data Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
 Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
 Statistics Canada

Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input-output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 339910	Jewellery and silverware manufacturing	
PCG 4550	precious metal fabricated basic products	36%
PCG 9433	novelties, arts and coins	31%
PCG 8111	jewellery of precious metals	25%
NAICS: 339940	Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	
PCG 9011	pens and pencils	49%
PCG 9017	ink stamps, daters, and ink pads	27%
PCG 9018	office supplies n.e.s.	5%
PCG 8116	trophies, holloware	3%
PCG 9016	artist supplies	2%
NAICS: 339950	Sign manufacturing	
PCG 9421	electric signs	37%
PCG 9423	advertising displays and stands	35%
PCG 9422	non-electric signs	13%
PCG 8116	trophies, holloware	7%
PCG 7079	scientific instruments, n.e.s.	1%
NAICS: 339990	All other miscellaneous manufacturing	
PCG 9411	brushes, personal care and others	17%
PCG 9425	buttons, needles, pins, notions	12%
PCG 9419	caskets, coffins, mortician goods	9%
PCG 7422	frames for pictures and mirrors	8%
PCG 9211	musical instruments	7%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

\$1,136 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$10 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,136 million is \$3,147 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Wholesale trade

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise and providing related logistics, marketing and support services. The wholesaling process is generally an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise; many wholesalers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, and business and institutional clients. However, some wholesalers, in particular those that supply non-consumer capital goods, sell merchandise in single units to final users. (NAICS: 41)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices 43,694
Share of total economy 5.35%

Significant products of this industry

Wholesale margins 60,351

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 69,341
Imports 565
Total 69,906

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 17,744
Exports 11,852
Capital formation 7,051
Operating supplies 5,225
Residential building construction 2,644
Office supplies 1,209
Total 45,725

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales by wholesalers classified into the following trade groups:

TG011 Farm product (excluding oilseed and grains)
TG012 Oilseed and grains
TG020 Petroleum product
TG030 Food
TG040 Alcohol and tobacco
TG050 Apparel
TG060 Home and personal products
TG070 Pharmaceuticals
TG080 Motor vehicles
TG090 Motor vehicle parts and accessories
TG100 Building supplies
TG110 Metal products
TG120 Lumber and millwork
TG130 Machinery and equipment
TG140 Computers and other electronic equipment
TG150 Office and professional equipment
TG160 Other products

Wholesale trade

Data

TG011 and TG30–TG160

Current price sales, measured in thousands of dollars, collected by the wholesale trade survey.

TG012

Current price sales are extrapolated from base year values using a weighted average of the growth rates in the sales of oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed and peas, and the growth rates in the production by the Canadian Wheat Board. Sales of oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed and peas are derived from quantities, measured in thousands of metric tons. Production by the Canadian Wheat Board is estimated based on the number of its employees.

TG020

Current price sales are derived from quantities of naphta, aviation and motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel, kerosene stove oil, diesel, light and heavy fuels sold, measured in cubic metres.

Source

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 45-004,
Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008,
Statistics Canada

Public Sector Statistics,
Annual, Catalogue no. 68-213,
Statistics Canada

Grain Statistics Weekly,
Canadian Grain Commission

Deflation

TG011 and TG030–TG160

Constant price sales are calculated by deflating current sales using weighted aggregates of Industrial Product Price Indexes (IPPI) of commodities traded. Weights are shares of gross sales. If a substantial portion of a commodity's sale is due to imports, that commodity's deflator is calculated using a combination of IPPIs and import price indexes.

Special treatment is given to the deflation of sales by wholesalers of computers and electronics. For merchants belonging to this trade group, sales of goods are deflated by a weighted aggregate of IPPIs, whereas revenue from providing computer services is deflated separately using a specific price index. The movement in this specific price index is assumed to be represented by the growth rates in weekly wages salaries earned by employees of the Computer systems design and related services industry (NAICS: 5415).

The following commodities account for the largest weights in the IPPI aggregations: (the percentage represents each commodity's approximate share of gross sale)

TG011 Farm product (excluding oilseed and grains)	
Livestock	48%
Other farm products	29%
TG030 Food	
Milk and dairy products	16%
Other foods	15%
Fruit and vegetables	14%
Red meat and meat products	12%

Wholesale trade

TG040 Alcohol and tobacco	
Alcoholic beverages and concentrates	50%
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	40%
TG050 Apparel	
Men's and boys outerwear clothing	25%
Women's and girls outerwear clothing	20%
Piece goods and fabrics	19%
TG060 Home and personal products	
Personal care products	18%
Sound and video equipment	14%
Recreational and sporting equipment	9%
TG070 Pharmaceuticals	
Pharmaceuticals	96%
TG080 Motor vehicles	
Automobiles, light trucks and vans	91%
TG090 Motor vehicle parts and accessories	
Other motor vehicles parts and accessories	65%
Tires and tubes	30%
TG100 Building supplies	
Electrical wiring and lighting supplies	23%
Plumbing equipment and supplies	18%
Broad range of building supplies	15%
TG110 Metal products	
Flat iron and steel	48%
Other iron and steel products	27%
TG120 Lumber and millwork	
Softwood lumber	58%
Hand and power hand tools	15%
TG130 Machinery and equipment	
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	26%
Other industrial machinery and supplies	19%
Mining and oil well machinery, equipment and supplies	13%
TG140 Computers and other electronic equipment	
Computer and related hardware	75%
TG150 Office and professional equipment	
Medical, dental and ophthalmic equipment and supplies	25%
Office furniture, machinery and equipment	22%
Laboratory, scientific and other professional equipment	13%
TG160 Other products	
Industrial chemicals	22%
Agricultural chemicals	16%
Other products not elsewhere specified	13%

TG012 Oilseed and grains

Constant price sales are calculated by valuing quantities of oats, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed using base year prices, per metric ton.

TG020 Petroleum product

Constant price sales are calculated by valuing quantities of naphtha, aviation and motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel, kerosene stove oil, diesel, light and heavy fuels using base year prices, per cubic metre.

Source

Wholesale Trade Commodity survey by Origin and Destination, 2001,
Statistics Canada

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The output of wholesale trade industry is defined in terms of margins on commodities traded (sales minus the cost of goods sold) and the commodities themselves are not considered as wholesaling output.

In the input–output tables, commodities are shown to flow from producers directly to consumers, leaving out such distributive channels as wholesale and retail trade, while users who purchase commodities are shown to buy trade margins separately. In this context the above list is made up of end users of commodities with the largest expenditure on wholesaling margins. They should not be viewed as the wholesale trade industry's principal customers, who buy goods directly from wholesalers. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

\$43,690 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$4 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown in the above table because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$43,690 million in the business sector is \$69,932 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian*

Wholesale trade

Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Retail trade

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This industry comprises two main types of retailers, that is, store and non-store retailers. (NAICS: 44, 45)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices 42,252
Share of total economy 5.17%

Significant products of this industry

Retailing margins 53,818
Retailing service 5,554
Total 59,372

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 62,739
Imports 0
Total 62,739

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 54,235
Capital formation 1,986
Operating supplies 1,673
Provincial and territorial public administration 777
Gambling industries 687
Residential building construction 463
Travel and entertainment 329
Food services and drinking places 306
Total 60,456

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales by retailers classified into the following trade groups:

TG010 New car dealers
TG020 Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers
TG030 Furniture stores
TG040 Home furnishings stores
TG050 Computer and software stores
TG060 Home electronics and appliance stores
TG070 Home centres and hardware stores
TG080 Specialized building materials and garden stores
TG090 Supermarkets
TG100 Convenience and specialty food stores
TG110 Beer, wine and liquor stores
TG120 Pharmacies and personal care stores
TG130 Gasoline stations
TG140 Clothing stores
TG150 Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores
TG160 Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores

Retail trade

TG170 Department stores
TG180 Other general merchandise stores
TG190 Miscellaneous store retailers

Data

Current price sales by retailers, measured in millions of dollars.

Source

Retail Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-005,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Current price sales by retailers are deflated using weighted aggregates of Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) of the various commodities traded. Weights are shares of gross sales by retailers, taken from the Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey by Statistics Canada. An adjustment is made for changes in retail sales tax rates whenever necessary.

The following commodities account for the largest weights of the various trade groups: (the percentage represents each commodity's relative importance)

TG010	New car dealers	
	New trucks and vans	33%
	New automobiles	29%
	Used motor vehicles	23%
TG020	Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	
	Used motor vehicles	28%
	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	25%
	Road and off-road recreational vehicles	20%
TG030	Furniture stores	
	Furniture	65%
TG040	Home furnishings stores	
	Floor coverings	38%
	Household textiles and furnishings	25%
	China, glassware and crockery	10%
TG050	Computer and software stores	
	Office machines and computer equipment	85%
TG060	Home electronics and appliance stores	
	Radios, sound systems and accessories	21%
	Office machines and computer equipment	20%
	TV sets, video equipment and accessories	18%
TG070	Home centres and hardware stores	
	Hardware	69%
	Floor coverings	11%
TG080	Specialized building materials and garden stores	
	Hardware	69%
TG090	Supermarkets	
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	77%

Retail trade

TG100 Convenience and specialty food stores	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	63%
Tobacco products	18%
TG110 Beer, wine and liquor stores	
Alcoholic beverages	99%
TG120 Pharmacies and personal care stores	
Pharmaceutical products and medical goods	71%
Cosmetics and toiletries	11%
TG130 Gasoline stations	
Motor fuels and lubricants	82%
TG140 Clothing stores	
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing	63%
Men's and boys' clothing	28%
TG150 Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	
Footwear	44%
Watches and jewellery	35%
TG160 Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	
Sporting and camping equipment	22%
Newspapers, books, magazines and stationery	17%
TG170 Department stores	
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing	15%
Cosmetics and toiletries	8%
Men's and boys' clothing	8%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7%
TG180 Other general merchandise stores	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	23%
Hardware	9%
Tobacco products	9%
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	8%
TG190 Miscellaneous store retailers	
Newspapers, books, magazines and stationery	24%
Household textiles and furnishings	12%
Pet food	9%
Used / second hand merchandise	7%

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey,
Quarterly, CANSIM table 080-0018,
Statistics Canada

Family Expenditure in Canada,
Occasional, Catalogue no. 62F0021XDB,
Statistics Canada

Budget Documents by Federal and Provincial Governments

Various Tax Documents Prepared by Provincial Governments

Canadian Tax Journal,
Canadian Tax Foundation

Tax Memo,
Canadian Tax Foundation

Canada Revenue Agency

Notes

In the input–output framework, output of retail trade is defined as gross sales less the cost of goods purchased for resale. In other words, it is the retailers' margin and unlike for many other industries, output is not equal to gross sales. Consistent with this definition of output, commodities purchased for resale are not counted as intermediate inputs. The product 'retailing service' refers primarily to margins on used vehicles sold and purchased within the household sector.

\$42,221 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$31 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$42,221 million in the business sector is \$66,962 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. Operating supplies is also one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Air transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in for-hire, common-carrier transportation of people and/or goods using aircraft, such as aeroplanes and helicopters. (NAICS: 481)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	4,117
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	10.21%
Share of total economy	0.50%

Significant products of this industry

Air transport, passenger	9,387
Air transport, freight	1,066
Total	10,453

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	10,465
Imports	3,277
Total	13,742

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	5,509
Travel and entertainment	4,960
Exports	2,400
Transportation margins	550
Total	13,419

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from scheduled and charter transportation of passengers and goods including all types of non-passenger traffic, such as freight, express, mail, excess baggage, etc., by Canadian airlines classified as level 1 air carrier. This includes air carriers which, in each of the two calendar years immediately preceding the reference year, transported at least 1 million passengers or at least 200,000 tons of goods.

Data Revenue from providing air transportation is calculated from the number of passenger and quantities of goods transported, by distance, by type of service (scheduled, charter), by airline.

Source

Monthly Operational Statistics on Major Canadian Airlines,
Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue from air transportation is calculated using base year unit values, per passenger-kilometre and goods ton-kilometre, by type of service (scheduled, charter), by airline.

Source

Canadian Civil Aviation,
Annual, Catalogue 51-206,
Statistics Canada

Air transportation

Notes

\$4,105 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$12 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$4,105 million in the business sector is \$11,500 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Most of the expenditures on air transportation are direct purchases by consumers, but some of air transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Rail transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating railways. Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of long-haul or mainline railways, short-haul railways and passenger railways are included. (NAICS: 482)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 7,603

Value added at basic prices 4,282

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 10.62%

Share of total economy 0.52%

Significant products of this industry

Rail transport, freight 7,110

Rail transport, passenger 269

Total 7,379

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 7,380

Imports 246

Total 7,626

Major users of these products

Transportation margins 6,164

Exports 408

Personal expenditure 174

Travel and entertainment 154

Support activities for transportation 143

Wholesale trade 114

Truck transportation 88

Motor vehicle manufacturing 84

Rail transportation 62

Total 7,386

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from transportation of passengers and goods.

Data Quantities of freight car loadings, measured in metric tons, multiplied by average haul, measured in kilometres, by commodity.

Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, measured in millions of dollars.

Source

Monthly Railway Carloadings,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 52-001,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue from freight transportation is calculated using base year revenues of one ton of freight through a distance of one kilometre, by commodity.

Constant price revenue from passenger transportation is calculated by deflating current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index for passenger rail transport.

Source

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Notes

Some of the expenditures on rail transportation are direct purchases by consumers, but most of rail transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input-output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins.

The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Water transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the water transportation of passengers and goods, using equipment designed for those purposes. (NAICS: 483)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	1,057
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	2.62%
Share of total economy	0.13%

Significant products of this industry

Water transport, freight	1,208
Water transport, other	743
Water transport, passenger	167
Total	2,118

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	2,175
Imports	482
Total	2,657

Major users of these products

Exports	1,034
Personal expenditure	419
Water transportation	396
Transportation margins	367
Total	2,216

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from ferry operations and marine transportation.

Data Revenue from ferry operations is calculated based on the number of passengers and vehicles carried by Atlantic and Pacific ferries, by routes.

Revenue from marine transportation is calculated from cargo tons, carried by Canadian vessels in international and coastal shipping.

Cargo tonnage data become available only with a 4 to 6 month lag, therefore in the most recent period marine transportation is derived from related data. Monthly freight is projected from the last available data point using the growth path of total exports plus imports (excluding the United States).

Source

Official Traffic Statistics,
Monthly, Marine Atlantic Inc.

Northumberland Ferries Limited.

Monthly Traffic Summary,
British Columbia Ferry Corporation.

Service Bulletin - Surface and Marine Transport,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 50-002,
Statistics Canada

Water transportation

Canadian International Merchandise Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 65-001,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenue from ferry operations is calculated using passenger and vehicle ticket prices in the base year, charged by the British Columbia Ferry Corporation, CN Marine and Northumberland Ferries Ltd, by routes.

Constant price revenue from marine transportation is calculated using gross water transport revenues in the base year, generated by freight shipping, per ton.

Source

Ferry System Timetable,
Atlantic Canada and Maine,
CN Marine

Prince Edward Island Ferry Services

Nova Scotia Ferry Services

Northumberland Ferries Limited

Passenger and Vehicle Rates,
British Columbia Ferry Corporation

Shipping in Canada,
Annual, Catalogue no. 54-205,
Statistics Canada

Notes

Part of the expenditures on water transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of water transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input-output tables, these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins. For more detail see *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

\$1,038 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$19 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,038 million in the business sector is \$2,332 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Truck transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the truck transportation of goods. These establishments may carry general freight or specialized freight. Specialized freight comprises goods that, because of size, weight, shape or other inherent characteristics, require specialized equipment for transportation. Establishments may operate locally, that is within a metropolitan area and its hinterland, or over long distances, that is between metropolitan areas. (NAICS: 484)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 21,974

Value added at basic prices 10,260

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 25.44%

Share of total economy 1.26%

Significant products of this industry

Truck transportation 21,548

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 21,873

Imports 1,775

Total 23,648

Major users of these products

Transportation margins 13,121

Truck transportation 4,474

Exports 2,895

Forestry and logging 673

Personal expenditure 441

Support activities for transportation 405

Total 22,009

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from direct purchases of freight services by industries for intermediate use. Such expenditure by businesses is projected from each industry's output.

Data Constant price expenditures on truck transportation are extrapolated from base year values using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of the various industries which purchase truck transportation as intermediate input. It is assumed that spending on truck transportation is proportional to each industry's output.

Source

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes Part of the expenditures on truck transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of truck transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Urban transit systems

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating local and suburban mass passenger transit systems. Such transportation may involve the use of one or more modes of transport including light rail, subways and streetcars, as well as buses. These establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, and allow passengers to pay on a per-trip basis (whether or not they also use payment methods such as monthly passes). (NAICS: 4851)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	2,670
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	6.62%
Share of total economy	0.33%

Significant products of this industry

Urban transit	1,627
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	1,709
Imports	159
Total	1,868

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	1,691
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Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenues by urban transit systems.

Data Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, by urban transit commissions.

Source

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index, local and commuter transportation.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Notes \$2,664 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$6 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$2,664 million in the business sector is \$1,730 million.

Note that urban transit systems received an additional \$1,909 million revenue from governments to enable them to charge very low prices for the services to their customers. Had there been no subsidies, the urban transit systems would have charged the same additional amount from their

Urban transit systems

customers to survive in the market and the value of output would have been \$3,639 million, the so-called output at basic prices in the SNA 1993. This is one industry in Canada where subsidies contributed more than 70% to value added.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Interurban and rural bus transportation

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing passenger transportation, principally outside a single municipality and its suburban areas, primarily by bus. These establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, and charge a per-trip fee. (NAICS: 4852)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	327
	Value added at basic prices	164
	Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	0.41%
	Share of total economy	0.02%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Bus transport, interurban and rural, passenger	210
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	270
	Imports	200
	Total	470
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	225
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenues by interurban and rural transit systems.	
Data	Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, by intercity passenger bus establishments.	
	Source	Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index, highway bus transportation.	
	Source	The Consumer Price Index Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada

Taxi and limousine service

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing passenger transportation by taxi and limousine. (NAICS: 4853)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,140
	Value added at basic prices	695
	Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	1.72%
	Share of total economy	0.09%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Taxicab transportation	1,101
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,142
	Imports	299
	Total	1,441
	Major users of these products	
	Travel and entertainment	803
	Personal expenditure	499
	Total	1,302
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see <i>The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981</i> , Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.	

All other transit and ground passenger transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating buses and other motor vehicles to transport pupils to and from school or employees to and from work (these establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, but do not charge a per-trip fee), providing charter bus services (these establishments do not operate over fixed routes and schedules, and rent the entire vehicle, rather than individual seats), and providing shuttle services to airports and similar facilities, special needs transportation services and other transit and ground passenger transport. Shuttle services included in this industry are those that use vans and/or buses as a means of transport. They usually travel on fixed routes and service particular hotels or carriers. Special needs transportation establishments use conventional or specially converted vehicles to provide passenger transportation to the infirm, elderly or handicapped. (NAICS: 4854, 4855, 4859)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,453

Value added at basic prices 942

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 2.34%

Share of total economy 0.12%

Significant products of this industry

School bus and other transportation 1,334

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,512

Imports 0

Total 1,512

Major users of these products

Elementary and secondary schools 1,156

Personal expenditure 224

Total 1,380

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Pipeline transportation of natural gas

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of natural gas, from gas fields or processing plants to local distribution systems. (NAICS: 4862)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,628

Value added at basic prices 3,013

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 7.47%

Share of total economy 0.37%

Significant products of this industry

Pipeline transportation of natural gas 3,544

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,544

Imports 232

Total 3,776

Major users of these products

Exports 2,013

Personal expenditure 758

Other lessors of real estate 74

Other basic chemical manufacturing 66

Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing 59

Retail trade 59

Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 57

Wholesale trade 30

Refineries and other petroleum and coal products 29

Pulp mills 28

Newsprint mills 26

Elementary and secondary schools 20

Total 3,219

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from the pipeline transportation of natural gas.

Data Cubic metre kilometres of natural gas transported by pipeline.

Source

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of natural gas using revenue arising from pipeline transport in the base year, per cubic metre - kilometre.

Source

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution,
Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205,
Statistics Canada

Crude oil and other pipeline transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of crude oil as well as establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in pipeline transportation. (NAICS: 4861, 4869)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,248

Value added at basic prices 824

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 2.04%

Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Crude oil and other pipeline transportation 1,241

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,241

Imports 262

Total 1,503

Major users of these products

Exports 611

Refineries and other petroleum and coal products 524

Total 1,135

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from the pipeline transportation of crude oil and crude oil equivalents.

Data Cubic metre kilometres of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

Source

Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products, Annual, Catalogue no. 55-201, Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases using revenue arising from pipeline transport in the base year, per cubic metre kilometre.

Source

Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products, Annual, Catalogue no. 55-201, Statistics Canada

Scenic and sightseeing transportation

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing recreational transportation, such as sightseeing or dinner cruises, steam train excursions, horse-drawn sightseeing rides, air-boat rides or hot-air balloon rides. These establishments often use vintage or specialized transportation equipment. The services provided are local in nature, usually involving same-day return. Establishments that provide charter fishing services are included. (NAICS: 487)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	178
	Value added at basic prices	98
	Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	0.24%
	Share of total economy	0.01%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Water transport, passenger	47
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	215
	Imports	231
	Total	446
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	419
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of the industry's significant product, while most of the rest is produced by the Water transportation industry.	

Support activities for transportation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing services to other transportation establishments. These services may be specific to a mode of transportation, or they may be multi-modal. (NAICS: 488)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	6,359
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	15.76%
Share of total economy	0.78%

Significant products of this industry

Other services incidental to transport	2,097
Other professional, scientific and technical services	1,372
Services incidental to water transport	1,341
Services incidental to air transport	717
Total	5,527

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	12,451
Imports	173
Total	12,624

Major users of these products

Transportation margins	1,843
Exports	1,067
Provincial and territorial public administration	989
Air transportation	909
Wholesale trade	690
Retail trade	421
Truck transportation	347
Total	6,266

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from providing support services for air transport, rail transport, water transport, road transport, freight transportation arrangement and other support services to transportation.

Data Expenditures on support activities for air and rail transportation are extrapolated from base year revenues using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of the Air transportation industry and the Rail transportation industry. It is assumed that spending on support activities for transportation by these industries is proportional to their output.

Expenditure on support activities for water transportation is calculated from quantities of cargo, loaded and unloaded from Canadian or foreign vessels at Canadian ports, measured in metric tons.

Expenditure on support activities for road transportation and other support services to transportation is estimated based on the number of employees.

Revenue from freight transportation arrangement is calculated from base year values using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of food, chemicals, computers and transportation equipment manufacturers.

Support activities for transportation

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Preliminary Marine Data,
Internal report,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price expenditure on support activities for water transportation is calculated using the base year price of a metric ton of cargo, loaded and unloaded from Canadian or foreign vessels at Canadian ports.

Source

Shipping in Canada,
Annual, Catalogue no. 54-205,
Statistics Canada

Notes

Part of the expenditures on support activities for transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of these support services is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables, these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

\$4,184 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$2,175 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$4,184 million in the business sector is \$7,045 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Postal services and couriers and messengers

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating the postal service. Establishments of the Post Office, other than those primarily engaged in providing courier services, are classified in this industry, as well as establishments that carry on one or more functions of the postal service on a contract basis, except the delivery of mail in bulk. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing courier delivery services; or messenger and delivery services of small parcels within a single urban area. (NAICS: 491, 492)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	7,438
	Value added at basic prices	4,698
	Share of Transportation and warehousing sector	11.65%
	Share of total economy	0.58%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Postal and courier services	7,303
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	7,317
	Imports	648
	Total	7,965
	Major users of these products	
	Retail trade	1,290
	Wholesale trade	723
	Exports	698
	Personal expenditure	610
	Other lessors of real estate	411
	Total	3,732
Monthly projector	Changes in constant price output of postal services and changes in labour input to providing courier and messenger services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output of postal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from providing postal service. The movement in labour input to providing courier and messenger services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Current price gross revenue from postal operations such as stamps, money order fees, post office box rental, philatelic and retail sales, payments on behalf of postal users and other revenues, plus other income by Canada Post Corporation, measured in thousands of current dollars.	
	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Canada Post Corporation	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Constant price revenue from postal services is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index for postal and other communication services.	

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Farm product warehousing and storage

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating farm product warehousing and storage facilities, except refrigerated. Grain elevators primarily engaged in storage are included. (NAICS: 49313)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 863

Value added at basic prices 495

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 1.23%

Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry

Grain storage 781

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 788

Imports 0

Total 788

Major users of these products

Exports 522

Flour milling and malt manufacturing 67

Total 589

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from warehousing and handling grain.

Data Revenue from warehousing and handling grain is calculated from weekly receipts, shipments and storage of wheat, durum, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn and soybeans in primary elevators, terminal elevators and eastern transfer elevators, measured in metric tons. For Eastern elevators distinction is made between receipts of Canadian and U.S. grains, domestic and export shipments of Canadian and U.S. grains, and storage of Canadian and foreign corn and soybeans.

Monthly volumes of receipts and shipments are calculated from weekly data by adding the weeks falling in each calendar month. If some days of the first (or last) week of the month belong to the previous (or following) month, the weekly figure is split proportionally under the assumption that the daily rate of activity is constant. Monthly storage quantities are calculated as the average of the weekly closing inventories. Revenue from cleaning at terminal elevators is derived based on receipts.

Source

Grain Statistics Weekly,
Economics and Statistics Division,
Canadian Grain Commission

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of grains using monthly charges for storage, receipts, shipments and cleaning in the base year, by type of grain, in primary elevators, terminal elevators and eastern transfer elevators, per metric ton.

Source

Licensed Primary Elevator Tariffs,
Canadian Grain Commission

All other warehousing and storage

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating public and contract general merchandise warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments handle goods in containers, such as boxes, barrels and drums, using equipment such as fork lifts, pallets and racks. They are not specialized in the handling of a particular type of good. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating refrigerated warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments provide public and contract warehouse and storage services, using equipment designed to keep goods frozen or refrigerated. The services provided include blast freezing, tempering and modified atmosphere storage, in addition to the warehousing services typically provided by establishments in this industry. Establishments engaged in the storage of furs for the trade are included. Also included are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in operating warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments operate facilities and equipment that are designed to handle a particular type of good, for example, dead automobile storage, petroleum storage caverns and whisky warehousing. (NAICS: 49311, 49312, 49319)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 906

Value added at basic prices 663

Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 1.64%

Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Other storage and warehousing 730

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,258

Imports 0

Total 1,258

Major users of these products

Wholesale trade 607

Retail trade 278

Truck transportation 101

Personal expenditure 95

Farm product warehousing and storage 37

Total 1,118

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in publishing (or publishing and printing) newspapers, periodicals, books, databases and other works, such as calendars, greeting cards and maps. (NAICS: 5111)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	4,783
Share of Information and cultural industries sector	17.09%
Share of total economy	0.59%

Significant products of this industry

Advertising in print media	3,573
Newspapers	1,088
Advertising flyers catalogues directories	765
Total	5,426

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	7,522
Imports	248
Total	7,770

Major users of these products

Advertising and promotion	5,314
Personal expenditure	770
Telecommunications	489
Office supplies	457
Exports	428
Total	7,458

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$4,766 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$17 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$4,766 million in the business sector is \$7,188 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Software publishers

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in computer software publishing. Establishments in this industry carry out operations necessary for producing and distributing computer software, such as designing, providing documentation, assisting in installation and providing support services to software purchasers. These establishments may design and publish, or publish only. (NAICS: 5112)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,773
	Value added at basic prices	1,428
	Share of Information and cultural industries sector	5.10%
	Share of total economy	0.17%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Software products development	1,900
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	8,460
	Imports	2
	Total	8,462
	Major users of these products	
	Capital formation	6,589
	Exports	1,206
	Personal expenditure	314
	Computer systems design and related services	247
	Total	8,356
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Motion picture and video exhibition

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in exhibiting motion pictures. Establishments primarily engaged in providing occasional motion picture exhibition services, such as those provided during film festivals, are also included. (NAICS: 51213)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	269
	Share of Information and cultural industries sector	0.96%
	Share of total economy	0.03%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Motion picture exhibition	507
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	507
	Imports	0
		Total 507
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	507
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	<p>\$261 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$8 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.</p> <p>The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$261 million in the business sector is \$690 million.</p> <p>The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.</p>	

Motion picture and video production, distribution and post-production

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing, or producing and distributing, motion pictures, videos, television programs or commercials; distributing film and video productions to motion picture theatres, television networks and stations, and other exhibitors; providing post-production services and services to the motion picture and video industries, including specialized motion picture or video post-production services, such as editing, film/tape transferring, dubbing, subtitling, creating credits, closed captioning, and producing computer graphics, animation and special effects, as well as developing and processing motion picture films. (NAICS: 51211, 51212, 51219)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output	.
Value added at basic prices	1,167
Share of Information and cultural industries sector	4.17%
Share of total economy	0.14%
Significant products of this industry	
Motion picture, audio and video production and distribution	2,804
Total supply of these products	
Domestic production	2,854
Imports	760
	Total 3,614
Major users of these products	
Exports	1,006
Motion picture and video production, distribution	823
	Total 1,829

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$1,111 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$56 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,111 million in the business sector is \$3,221 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Sound recording industries

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing and distributing music recordings, publishing music, or providing sound recording and related services. (NAICS: 5122)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,107
	Value added at basic prices	282
	Share of Information and cultural industries sector	1.01%
	Share of total economy	0.03%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Recorded media (including music and movies)	995
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,632
	Imports	1,114
	Total	2,746
	Major users of these products	
	Capital formation	1,676
	Exports	887
	Personal expenditure	126
	Total	2,689
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The commodity recorded media, the most significant product of this industry, is a mixture of music, film and computer software. When the commodity 'recorded media' is produced by the Sound recording industry, it consists mostly of music and film. But imports, exports and the output of recorded media when produced by establishments classified to other industries include a very significant part of computer software. Accordingly, the bulk of this commodity is purchased by businesses and governments as part of their investment in software products (capital formation). This treatment of business and government spending on software as capital expenditure was adopted with the 2001 revision of the CSNA.	

Radio and television broadcasting

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating broadcasting studios and facilities for the transmission of a variety of radio and television broadcasts, including entertainment, news, talk shows and other programs. These establishments produce, purchase and schedule programs and generate revenues from the sale of air time to advertisers, from donations and subsidies, or from the sale of programs. (NAICS: 5131)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	2,161
Share of Information and cultural industries sector	7.72%
Share of total economy	0.26%

Significant products of this industry

Radio and television broadcasting, except cable	2,526
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	3,027
Imports	x

Major users of these products

Advertising and promotion	3,053
Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution	225
Total	3,278

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross advertising revenues by radio and television broadcasting establishments.

Data Current dollar advertising revenue by radio and TV stations, measured in millions of dollars

Source

Consolidated Market Report,
Radio Bureau of Canada

Pay TV/VCR Trending Report,
BBM Bureau of Measurement

Report on Pay and Specialty Services,
Mediastats Inc.

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price radio broadcasting advertising revenue using a currently weighted aggregate of advertising rates charged by the various radio stations. Weights are shares of gross radio advertising sales in the base year.

Source

Card-Canadian Advertising Rates and Data,
Macleam Hunter Canadian Publishing

Radio and Television Broadcasting,
Annual, CANSIM table 357-0001,
Statistics Canada

Radio and television broadcasting

Notes

\$1,200 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$961 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,200 million in the business sector is \$2,666 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting television programs, in a defined and limited format, via operators of cable and satellite distribution systems, and establishments primarily engaged in the delivery of programs, to subscribers, by cable or satellite. (NAICS: 5132)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,136

Value added at basic prices 1,613

Share of Information and cultural industries sector 5.77%

Share of total economy 0.20%

Significant products of this industry

Cable and other subscription programming 2,899

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,899

Imports 11

Total 2,910

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,527

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from subscriptions to cable TV, pay TV and specialty TV channels and revenues from subscriptions to the internet.

Data Revenue is derived from the number of pay TV and specialty channel subscriptions for Canadian services distributed via cable or satellite distribution systems and from the number of cable Internet subscriptions (highspeed).

Source

Report on Pay and Specialty Services,
Mediastats Inc.

Company Financial Statements,
Quarterly Reports

Deflation Constant price revenue is derived by using base year cable television revenues from pay TV and specialty channel subscriptions for various Canadian services, by package, per subscriber and base year revenues from cable Internet subscriptions, per subscriber.

Source

Radio and Television Broadcasting,
Annual, CANSIM table 357-0001,
Statistics Canada

Company Financial Statements,
Quarterly Reports

Telecommunications

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining network facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound and full motion picture videos between network termination points. Telecommunications resellers are also included. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. (NAICS: 5133)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 21,259

Value added at basic prices 14,739

Share of Information and cultural industries sector 52.68%

Share of total economy 1.80%

Significant products of this industry

Telephone and other telecommunications 20,363

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 20,383

Imports x

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 7,639

Wholesale trade 1,623

Exports 1,404

Retail trade 745

Central bank and depository credit intermediation 730

Total 12,141

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from providing local and toll services by telephone systems.

Data Revenue from local telephone service is calculated using the number of network access lines in operation for residential and business use, the number of subscribers for cellular service, pagers, and Internet services, highspeed and dial-up.

Revenue from toll service is calculated based on the number of long distance calls.

Source

Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 56-002,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Financial Reports from Telecommunications Companies

Deflation Constant price revenue is derived by using base year fees for access lines, residential and business, by type of service, and base year revenue per long distance toll message.

Source

Annual survey of telecommunications,
Statistics Canada

Information services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing, storing, and/or providing access to, information. The main components are news syndicates, libraries, archives and on-line information service providers. (NAICS: 5141)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	1,133
Share of Information and cultural industries sector	4.05%
Share of total economy	0.14%

Significant products of this industry

Other information services	238
On-line information services	234
Total	472

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	547
Imports	340
Total	887

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	299
Exports	223
Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution	94
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers	62
Telecommunications	55
Total	733

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$280 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$853 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$280 million in the business sector is \$482 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Data processing services

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing electronic data processing services. These establishments may provide complete processing and preparation of reports from data supplied by the customer; specialized services, such as automated data entry; or they may make data processing resources available to clients on an hourly or time-sharing basis. (NAICS: 5142)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	710
	Value added at basic prices	404
	Share of Information and cultural industries sector	1.44%
	Share of total economy	0.05%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Data processing services	606
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,688
	Imports	619
	Total	2,307
	Major users of these products	
	Central bank and depository credit intermediation	320
	Insurance carriers	174
	Wholesale trade	143
	Provincial and territorial public administration	142
	Retail trade	133
	Total	912
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	This industry produces one third of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Computer systems design and related services industry.	

Local credit unions

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments of local credit unions and caisses populaires primarily engaged in accepting deposits from, and issuing loans to, members. Local credit unions raise funds from members through the sale of shares and the acceptance of deposits. (NAICS: 52213)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	1,913
Share of Finance and insurance sector	3.86%
Share of total economy	0.23%

Significant products of this industry

Implicit charges, deposits, local credit unions	1,301
Implicit charges, loans, local credit unions	1,093
Paid charges, credit unions and caisses populaires	750
Total	3,144

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	3,144
Imports	0
Total	3,144

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	2,176
Owner-occupied dwellings	243
Other lessors of real estate	176
Retail trade	105
Wholesale trade	84
Total	2,784

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets and liabilities. Monthly assets and liabilities of local credit unions and caisses populaires are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and liability values.

Data Quarterly assets, measured in millions of dollars: personal loans, other loans, residential and non-residential, mortgages and other assets.

Quarterly liabilities, measured in millions of dollars: loans payable, chequable deposits, non-chequable deposits and term deposits.

Source

Local Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires,
Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets and Liabilities,
Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics

Local credit unions

Deflation

Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Notes

This industry, like other financial intermediaries, provides some of its services for a fee and some others without specific charges. Thus, some of the revenue is received directly from customers in the form of service charges, but for a significant portion of the revenue no specific transaction fee is charged. Financial intermediaries finance a variety of their services by retaining part of the interest revenue they earn from investing the funds of their depositors. Therefore, in order to derive revenues of financial intermediaries, an imputation is required for those services which are indirectly charged. This imputation is called financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). In the SNA 1993, the amount of the imputation is taken as being equal to the difference between the interest income received and the interest paid out to depositors.

\$1,910 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$3 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,910 million in the business sector is \$3,288 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Central bank and depository credit intermediation (excluding credit unions)

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing central banking functions, such as issuing currency (paper money); managing the nation's money supply and international reserves; overseeing payment, clearing and settlement systems; holding deposits that represent the reserves of other banks and institutions; and acting as fiscal agent for the federal government. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits and issuing loans. Examples of establishments are establishments of chartered banks, trust companies and deposit-accepting mortgage companies that are primarily engaged in accepting deposits and issuing loans. Also included are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in accepting deposits and making loans. Provincial government savings establishments that channel deposits to the government rather than lending them to customers are also included. (NAICS: 521, 52211, 52219)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 33,597

Value added at basic prices 25,036

Share of Finance and insurance sector 50.58%

Share of total economy 3.07%

Significant products of this industry

Implicit charges, deposits, banking 9,625

Implicit charges, loans, banking 9,217

Paid charges, banking 5,980

Total 24,822

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 24,822

Imports 925

Total 25,747

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 12,252

Owner-occupied dwellings 1,477

Exports 1,470

Other lessors of real estate 1,136

Total 16,335

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues from accepting deposits and issuing loans are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets and liabilities. Monthly revenues from managing mutual funds are derived by applying specific rates of return to the value of mutual funds.

Monthly assets and liabilities are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and liability values.

Data Current price assets and liabilities, measured in millions of dollars.

Chartered banks

Assets: call and short loans, non-mortgage loans (personal loans including credit cards, federal government, provinces and municipalities, and business loans).
Mortgages (residential and non-residential).

Central bank and depository credit intermediation (excluding credit unions)

Liabilities: personal savings deposits (chequable, non-chequable and fixed term), non-personal term and notice deposits and demand (less private sector float).

Trust and mortgage loan companies

Assets: Canadian corporate bonds, residential mortgages, personal loans and other loans.

Liabilities: term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates and debentures.

Current price value of stocks traded at the Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges.

Current price value of mutual funds managed by chartered banks and trust companies.

Source

Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics

Relative Position of Members - Investment Funds Reports,
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-214,
Statistics Canada

Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges

Deflation

Constant price revenues from accepting deposits, issuing loans and managing mutual funds are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price revenue from trading securities is obtained by deflating the current price value of shares traded by an implicit price index. This implicit monthly price index is calculated from daily values of shares traded and average daily price indexes.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges

Notes

This industry, like other financial intermediaries, provides some of its services for a fee and some others without specific charges. Thus, some of the revenue is received directly from customers in the form of service charges, but for a significant portion of the revenue no specific transaction fee is charged. Financial intermediaries finance a variety of their services by retaining part of the interest revenue they earn from investing the funds of their depositors. Therefore, in order to derive revenues of financial intermediaries, an imputation is required for those services which are indirectly charged. This imputation is called financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). In the SNA 1993, the amount of the imputation is taken as being equal to the difference between the interest income received and the interest paid out to depositors.

Non-depository credit intermediation and activities related to credit intermediation

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments, both public (government-sponsored enterprises) and private, primarily engaged in extending credit or lending funds raised by credit market borrowing, such as by issuing commercial paper and other debt instruments, and by borrowing from other financial intermediaries. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services closely related to credit intermediation, but not acting as intermediaries. (NAICS: 5222, 5223)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 1,398

Share of Finance and insurance sector 2.82%

Share of total economy 0.17%

Significant products of this industry

Implicit charges, non-depository credit intermediation 2,450

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,450

Imports 0

Total 2,450

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,550

Retail trade 546

Total 2,096

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets. Monthly assets and liabilities are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly values.

Data Current price assets, measured in millions of dollars.
Mortgage loans: residential
Non-mortgage loans: personal and leasing contracts

Source

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

Non-Depository Credit Intermediation: Quarterly Statement of Assets and Liabilities,
Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Cat 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Non-depository credit intermediation and activities related to credit intermediation

Notes

\$1,268 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$130 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,268 million in the business sector is \$4,783 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Insurance carriers

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in underwriting annuities and insurance policies, and reinsurance. The establishments of this group invest premiums to build up a portfolio of financial assets to be used against future claims. Contributions and premiums are set on the basis of actuarial calculations of reserves. Direct insurance carriers that are primarily engaged in underwriting annuities and insurance policies directly to policy holders, and reinsurance carriers that are primarily engaged in assuming all or part of the risk associated with existing insurance policies originally underwritten by other insurance carriers, are included. Industries are defined in terms of the type of risk against which the policy holders are being insured, such as death, loss of employment due to age or disability, and property damage. (NAICS: 5241)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	13,055
Share of Finance and insurance sector	26.38%
Share of total economy	1.60%

Significant products of this industry

Non-life insurance	13,423
Life insurance	6,306
Total	19,729

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	19,938
Imports	3,910
Total	23,848

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	14,020
Exports	2,581
Owner-occupied dwellings	997
Wholesale trade	958
Total	18,556

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived partly from premiums written by life, health, medical, property and casualty insurance carriers and partly by applying specific rates of return to the various types of assets.

Monthly assets and premiums are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and premium values.

Data Current price assets and insurers' premiums, measured in millions of dollars.

Source

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

Insurance carriers

Deflation

Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the weighted aggregate of the following interest rates and price indexes (weights reflect each type of investment revenue's relative importance in the base year):

Government of Canada marketable bonds, average yield 1-3 years
Standard and Poor's Toronto Stock Exchange Composite index, close
Chartered bank - conventional mortgage rate 1 year
Chartered bank - 5 year personal fixed term deposit rate
Commercial certificates of deposit: 30 days
Bank rate
CPI - rented accommodation
CPI - automotive vehicle insurance premiums
CPI - homeowners' insurance premiums

Source

Bank of Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Notes

\$11,991 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$1,064 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$11,991 million in the business sector is \$21,943 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in selling insurance or providing services related to insurance. (NAICS: 5242)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 7,128

Value added at basic prices 3,928

Share of Finance and insurance sector 7.94%

Share of total economy 0.48%

Significant products of this industry

Insurance commissions 5,725

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 6,287

Imports 117

Total 6,404

Major users of these products

Insurance carriers 6,007

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived from quarterly insurers' premiums written using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly premium values.

Data Quarterly current price insurers' premiums written, measured in millions of dollars.

Source

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the Consumers Price Index.

Source

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in putting capital at risk in the process of underwriting securities issues or in making markets for securities and commodities; acting as intermediaries between buyers and sellers of securities; providing securities and commodity exchange services (furnishing space, marketplaces, and often facilities for the purpose of facilitating the buying and selling of stocks, stock options, bonds or commodity contracts); facilitating the marketing of financial contracts; asset management (managing portfolios of securities); and providing investment advice, trust, fiduciary, custody and other investment services. This industry also comprises funds, trusts and other financial vehicles organized to hold portfolio assets for the benefit of others, such as unit holders, beneficiaries of pension funds, and investors. These entities earn interest, dividends and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. (NAICS: 523, 526)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	4,167
Share of Finance and insurance sector	8.42%
Share of total economy	0.51%

Significant products of this industry

Other securities, funds and related services	5,326
Mutual funds	4,277
Commissions, investment banking and securities dealing	2,738
Total	12,341

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	19,046
Imports	1,758
Total	20,804

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	7,848
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles	6,178
Exports	1,164
Total	15,190

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Data Current price value of stocks traded at the Toronto Stock Exchange, measured in millions of dollars.

Gross new bond issues, measured in millions of dollars, par value, delivered in Canada and abroad, by type: government of Canada, provinces, municipalities and corporations.

Gross new issues of corporate shares, measured in millions of dollars, par value, by type: preferred stocks and common stocks.

Domestic money market and bond market trading, as reported by government securities distributors, measured in millions of dollars.

Domestic strip bond market trading, as reported by government securities distributors, measured in millions of dollars.

Transactions in outstanding foreign stocks and bonds with non-residents, measured in millions of dollars.

Current price value of mutual funds, measured in millions of dollars.

Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds: real estate and lease-backs, measured in millions of dollars. Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds: administration costs, measured in millions of dollars. Monthly trustee pension funds are derived from quarterly estimates using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly trustee pension funds values.

Monthly revenue from new issues of bonds, trading on the money market, trading on the bond market, managing mutual funds and managing trustee pension funds are derived by applying specific rates of return to the current price values.

Source

Relative Position of Members - Investment Funds Reports,
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 67-002,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Survey of Trustee Pension Funds,
Statistics Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Deflation

Constant price revenue from new issues of bonds, trading on the money market and bond market, managing mutual funds and trustee pension funds are calculated by current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price revenue from trading securities is obtained by deflating the current price value of shares traded by an implicit price index. This implicit monthly price index is calculated from daily values of securities traded and average daily price indexes.

Constant price revenue from trustee pension funds are calculated by current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index for deflating revenue from real estate and lease-backs and using an implicit price index to deflate revenue from administration costs. This implicit price index is built from average weekly earnings by employees of the Finance and insurance industry.

Source

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles

Notes

\$4,111 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$56 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$4,111 million in the business sector is \$15,040 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Lessors of real estate

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting and leasing real estate properties. These establishments may operate (rent, lease, administer and maintain) their properties on own account, or they may subcontract the operation to a third party. This industry also includes establishments that lease real estate from others, and sublease it to others. (NAICS: 5311)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	29,858
Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector	28.18%
Share of total economy	3.66%

Significant products of this industry

Gross paid residential rent	24,800
Non-residential rent	18,212
Total	43,012

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	50,026
Imports	87
Total	50,113

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	25,438
Retail trade	4,120
Wholesale trade	2,670
Food services and drinking places	1,512
Provincial and territorial public administration	1,361
Total	35,101

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price residential and non-residential rents.

Monthly residential and non-residential rents are derived from annual estimates using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces monthly series which have smooth transitions from one year to the next while the yearly sums of residential and non-residential rents match the annual estimates obtained from the input-output tables.

Data Residential rents are derived from the annual stock of tenant occupied dwellings obtained from the Census, by type: single dwellings, multiple unit dwellings, mobile homes, cottages and farms. Census stock figures are extended forward on the basis of the number of new dwellings completed less the number destroyed.

Non-residential rents are derived from annual square footage of occupied office space adjusted for vacancy rates.

Source

Housing Starts and Completions,
Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001,
Statistics Canada

Census of Canada,
Statistics Canada

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price quarterly residential rents are calculated based on the growth rates in the constant price stock value of tenant-occupied dwellings.

Constant price annual non-residential rent is calculated in the input–output tables using a deflator constructed from data on occupancy of office space for most Canadian cities. Base-year rental costs per square foot are estimated for each city, using a weighted average of the previous five years of rentals, with weights becoming progressively larger for later years. These are multiplied by the occupied space, that is, square footage adjusted for vacancy rate, for each year to yield estimates at constant prices. City estimates are summed and an index of values at constant prices constructed.

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Notes

\$29,386 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$517 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$29,386 million in the business sector is \$43,879 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Owner-occupied dwellings

Industry definition In order to make value added arising from the use of residential real estate invariant to changes in ownership, homeowners are considered landlords renting houses to themselves. The fictitious industry captures the imputed amount of such rents.

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 74,080

Value added at basic prices 67,404

Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector 63.61%

Share of total economy 8.25%

Significant products of this industry

Gross imputed rent 74,080

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 74,080

Imports 0

Total 74,080

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 74,080

Monthly projector Changes in constant price gross imputed rents are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. Monthly gross imputed rents are derived from quarterly stock values of owner-occupied dwellings using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly rent values.

Data Gross imputed rents are calculated on the basis of the growth rate in the net stock value of owner occupied dwellings, obtained from the Census. Census stock figures are extended forward by interpolation on the basis of the number of new dwellings completed less the number of dwellings destroyed. These interim estimates are subsequently reconciled with the benchmark housing data that are provided by Censuses.

Source

Housing Starts and Completions,
Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001,
Statistics Canada

Census of Canada,
Statistics Canada

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001,
Statistics Canada

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price quarterly imputed rents are calculated based on the growth rates in the volume of owner-occupied dwellings.

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada

Owner-occupied dwellings

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, buying and selling real estate for others, on a fee or commission basis. These establishments assist vendors by advertising and listing properties and conducting open houses for prospective buyers, assist prospective buyers by selecting, visiting and making purchase offers. They may also rent or lease properties on behalf of clients. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities related to real estate, such as real estate property management, real estate appraising and real estate listing. (NAICS: 5312, 5313)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices

	3,495
Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector	3.30%
Share of total economy	0.43%

Significant products of this industry

Real estate commissions and management fees	6,715
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	9,006
Imports	x

Major users of these products

Capital formation	5,926
Other lessors of real estate	1,342
Owner-occupied dwellings	495
Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities	275
Total	8,038

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price commissions.

Data Number of residential and non-residential units sold, by province.

Source

Monthly Multiple Listing Service (MLS),
Statistical Survey,
Canadian Real Estate Association

Deflation Constant price commissions are calculated by multiplying the number of units sold in each province by the average commission earned by real estate agencies in the base year in that province.

Source

Monthly Multiple Listing Service (MLS),
Statistical Survey,
Canadian Real Estate Association

Notes Real estate commissions are capitalized in the Canadian System of National Accounts, hence they are allocated to the construction part of capital formation.

\$3,443 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$52 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$3,443 million in the business sector is \$6,867 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Automotive equipment rental and leasing

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing vehicles, such as passenger cars, passenger vans, trucks, truck tractors, buses, semi-trailers, utility trailers and RV's (recreational vehicles), without drivers. These establishments generally operate from a retail-like facility, some offer only short-term rental, others only longer-term leases, and some provide both type of services. (NAICS: 5321)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,373

Value added at basic prices 2,267

Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector 2.14%

Share of total economy 0.28%

Significant products of this industry

Rental of automobiles and trucks 2,526

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,811

Imports x

Major users of these products

Travel and entertainment 736

Exports x

Truck transportation 409

Personal expenditure 339

Engineering and other construction activities 257

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from motor vehicle renting.

Monthly revenues from motor vehicle renting are derived from quarterly estimates using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of monthly expenditures falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly values. In the computation it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in labour input.

Data Quarterly estimates of revenues from motor vehicle renting are derived on the basis of monthly taxation data (GST).

Number of employees.

Source

Canada Revenue Agency

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price quarterly revenues are derived by deflating the current price estimates using the Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Rental and leasing (excluding automotive equipment) and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing personal and household goods. These establishments generally provide short-term rental, although, in some instances, the goods may be leased for longer periods of time, and often operate from a retail-like or store-front facility. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting a range of consumer, commercial and industrial equipment (typically operating from conveniently located facilities in which they maintain inventories of goods and equipment that are rented for short periods of time). The type of equipment often includes, but is not limited to, contractors' and builders' tools and equipment, home repair tools, lawn and garden equipment, moving equipment and supplies, and party and banquet equipment and supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing commercial and industrial machinery and equipment, without operator (these establishments provide mainly capital/investment-type equipment that clients use in their business operations, and do not generally operate a retail-like or store-front facility); holding non-financial intangible assets such as patents, trademarks, brand names, and/or franchise agreements, and allowing others to use or reproduce those assets for a fee are also classified to this industry. (NAICS: 5322–5324, 533)</p>	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	4,428
	Value added at basic prices	2,936
	Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector	2.77%
	Share of total economy	0.36%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Rental, other machinery and equipment	1,685
	Rental, video and recreation equipment	1,298
	Total	2,983
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	7,689
	Imports	754
	Total	8,443
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	1,706
	Air transportation	992
	Engineering and other construction Activities	772
	Rail transportation	357
	Exports	321
	Total	4,148
Monthly projector	<p>Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly constant price value added is derived by mechanically distributing annual input–output based estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transition from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.</p>	
Data	Not applicable.	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	<p>This industry produces one third of the domestic output of this industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Wholesale trade industry.</p>	

Architectural, engineering and related services

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing architectural, engineering and related services, such as structure design, drafting, building inspection, landscape design, surveying and mapping, laboratory and on-site testing, and interior, industrial, graphic and other specialized design services. (NAICS: 5413)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	13,155
	Value added at basic prices	8,755
	Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector	28.90%
	Share of total economy	1.07%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Architect, engineering and scientific services	13,092
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	15,571
	Imports	4,675
	Total	20,246
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	4,912
	Engineering and other construction activity	4,751
	Non-residential building construction	2,515
	Motor vehicle manufacturing	2,489
	Architectural, engineering and related services	1,171
	Total	15,838
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Computer systems design and related services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing expertise in the field of information technologies through one or more activities, such as writing, modifying, testing and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer, including the creation of Internet home pages; planning and designing computer systems that integrate hardware, software and communication technologies; on-site management and operation of clients' computer and data processing facilities; providing advice in the field of information technologies; and other professional and technical computer-related services. (NAICS: 5415)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,607

Value added at basic prices 4,635

Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 15.30%

Share of total economy 0.57%

Significant products of this industry

Computer systems design and related services 3,947

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,798

Imports 16

Total 4,814

Major users of these products

Exports 741

Central bank and depository credit intermediation 558

Wholesale trade 304

Insurance carriers 288

Architectural, engineering and related services 253

Total 2,144

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Advertising and related services

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in creating mass-media advertising or public relation campaigns; placing advertising in media for advertisers or advertising agencies; selling media time or space to advertisers or advertising agencies for media owners; creating and implementing indoor or outdoor display advertising campaigns; creating and implementing direct mail advertising campaigns; delivering (except by mail) advertising materials or samples; creating and implementing specialty advertising campaigns; providing related services, such as sign painting and lettering, welcoming services and window trimming services. (NAICS: 5418)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	3,316
	Value added at basic prices	1,840
	Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector	6.07%
	Share of total economy	0.23%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Advertising services	3,024
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	4,433
	Imports	597
	Total	5,030
	Major users of these products	
	Advertising and promotion	4,729
	Exports	297
	Total	5,026
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see <i>The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981</i> , Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.	

Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing legal and paralegal services. Examples of establishments in this industry are offices of lawyers, offices of notaries and offices of paralegals. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in auditing accounting records; designing accounting systems; preparing financial statements; developing budgets; preparing tax returns; processing payrolls; bookkeeping; and billing. (NAICS: 5411, 5412)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 8,992
 Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 29.69%
 Share of total economy 1.10%

Significant products of this industry

Accounting and legal services 13,818

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 14,089
 Imports 572
 Total 14,661

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,315
 Wholesale trade 1,048
 Retail trade 983
 Other lessors of real estate 725
 Insurance carriers 707
 Provincial and territorial public administration 678
 Capital formation 631
 Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles 563
 Ambulatory health care services 384
 Exports 382
 Management of companies and enterprises 374
 Engineering and other construction activities 352
 Total 8,142

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output of legal services and changes in labour input to the production of accounting services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

The movement in constant price output of legal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by lawyers, notaries and paralegals. The movement in labour input to the production of accounting services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Legal services: revenues by lawyers, notaries and paralegals are calculated from the number of cases, by type:

Criminal law	number of offences by type, such as violent crimes, property crimes, other crimes, drugs offences, other federal statutes
Estate law	number of deaths
Family law	number of divorces
Real estate law	number of residential and non-residential units sold, number of dwelling completions: newly completed and unoccupied
Traffic enforcement	number of offences
Collection of debts	monthly index of loans by chartered banks
Commercial	number of shares traded

Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services

Corporation law number of transactions processed: certificates of incorporation, letters patent, corporation name changes, registered office changes, head office changes, certificates of continuance, certificates of amalgamation, applications for surrender of charter accepted, patents issued, trademarks registered, copyrights applications, copyrights registrations, industrial design applications, industrial design registrations

Bankruptcies consumer and business

Accounting services: number of employees

Source

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics,
Statistics Canada

Health Division,
Statistics Canada

Monthly Multiple Listing Service,
Canadian Real Estate Association

Housing Information Monthly,
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Bank of Canada

Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada,
An agency of Industry Canada

Stock Exchanges

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenues are calculated from the number of services provided using approximate fees charged for those services in the base year.

Accounting services are projected using the movement in the number of employees, hence deflation is not applicable.

Source

The Canadian Lawyer's Annual Survey of Legal Fees,
Canadian Lawyer

Notes

\$8,867 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$125 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$8,867 million in the business sector is \$13,868 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Other professional, scientific and technical services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized design services, except architectural, engineering and computer systems design; providing expert advice and assistance to other organizations on management, environmental, scientific and technical issues; conducting original investigation, undertaken on a systematic basis to gain new knowledge (research), and in the application of research findings or other scientific knowledge for the creation of new or significantly improved products or processes (experimental development). This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing professional, scientific and technical services. Examples of establishments included in this industry are marketing research and public opinion polling houses; photographic studios; translators and interpreters; and veterinary practices. (NAICS: 5414, 5416, 5417, 5419)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	6,067
Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector	20.03%
Share of total economy	0.74%

Significant products of this industry

Other professional, scientific and technical services	5,251
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	7,725
Imports	45
Total	7,770

Major users of these products

Provincial and territorial public administration	918
Wholesale trade	622
Retail trade	421
Total	1,961

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$6,014 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$53 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$6,014 million in the business sector is \$9,360 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Management of companies and enterprises

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in managing companies and enterprises and/or holding the securities or financial assets of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning a controlling interest in them and/or influencing their management decisions. They may undertake the function of management, or they may entrust the function of financial management to portfolio managers. (NAICS: 55)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 9,929

Value added at basic prices 5,595

Share of total economy 0.69%

Significant products of this industry

Management fees of companies and enterprises 9,694

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 9,694

Imports 0

Total 9,694

Major users of these products

Wholesale trade 947

Oil and gas extraction 845

Other lessors of real estate 703

Retail trade 634

Food services and drinking places 302

Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers 248

Motor vehicle manufacturing 223

Telecommunications 189

Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles 182

Accommodation services 176

Engineering and other construction activities 170

Total 4,619

Monthly projector Changes in inputs are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in inputs is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in operating expenses (excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization).

Monthly operating expenses are derived from quarterly values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly operating expense values.

Data Quarterly operating expenses (excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization), measured in millions of dollars. Operating expenses include purchased goods, materials and service, wages, salaries and employee benefits, indirect taxes, interest expense (operating), and other operating expenses.

Source

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

Management of companies and enterprises

Deflation

Constant price operating expenses are calculated by deflating the current price values using a price index built from average weekly earnings of all employees of the Finance and insurance industry (NAICS: 52).

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Travel arrangement and reservation services

Industry definition	The industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in travel arrangement and reservation services. Examples of establishments in this industry are tourist and travel agencies; travel tour operators and wholesale operators; convention and visitors' bureaus; airline, bus, railroad and steamship ticket offices; sports and theatrical ticket offices; and airline, hotel and restaurant reservation offices. (NAICS: 5615)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,729
	Value added at basic prices	1,389
	Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector	9.03%
	Share of total economy	0.17%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Travel and entertainment	2,543
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,543
	Imports	134
	Total	2,677
	Major users of these products	
	Travel and entertainment	894
	Air transportation	728
	Personal expenditure	611
	Exports	308
	Accommodation services	52
	Total	2,593
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The input-output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input-output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see <i>The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981</i> , Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.	

Investigation and security services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing investigation and detective services, guard and patrol services, armoured car services and security system services. (NAICS: 5616)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,535

Value added at basic prices 1,824

Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector 11.85%

Share of total economy 0.22%

Significant products of this industry

Investigation and security services 2,006

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,071

Imports 10

Total 2,081

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 361

Retail trade 196

Central bank and depository credit intermediation 104

Hospitals 97

Exports 75

Other non-profit institutions serving households 68

Total 901

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Services to buildings and dwellings

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in exterminating and controlling insects, rodents and other pests, in and around buildings and other structures; cleaning building interiors and windows; landscaping installation, care and maintenance; cleaning and dyeing rugs, carpets and upholstery; and providing other services to buildings and dwellings. (NAICS: 5617)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 2,782

Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector 18.08%

Share of total economy 0.34%

Significant products of this industry

Services to buildings and dwellings 3,547

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,548

Imports 4

Total 3,552

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 739

Other lessors of real estate 699

Operating supplies 418

Repair construction 352

Provincial and territorial public administration 212

Local, municipal and regional public administration 190

Elementary and secondary schools 189

Food services and drinking places 142

Universities 95

Total 3,036

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$2,779 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$3 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$2,779 million in the business sector is \$3,553 million.

Services to buildings and dwellings

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Other administrative and support services

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing services to clients to administer, direct or coordinate a range of day-to-day business operations, such as financing, billing and record keeping; personnel; physical distribution; and other administrative and managerial activities. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing a combination of services, such as janitorial; maintenance; trash disposal; guard and security; mail routing and other logistical support; reception; laundry; and related services, to support operations within facilities. They provide operating staff to carry out these support activities, but are not involved with, or responsible for, the core business or activities of the client. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in listing employment vacancies and selecting, referring and placing applicants in employment, either on a permanent or temporary basis; establishments primarily engaged in supplying workers for limited periods of time to supplement the workforce of the client; establishments primarily engaged in providing business support services, such as preparing documents, operating telephone call centres, operating business service centres, collecting unpaid claims, and providing credit information; and establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing day-to-day support services. (NAICS: 5611–5614, 5619)</p>	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	8,006
	Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector	52.03%
	Share of total economy	0.98%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other administrative and support services	11,951
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	16,959
	Imports	4,094
	Total	21,053
	Major users of these products	
	Exports	3,534
	Wholesale trade	1,794
	Retail trade	1,238
	Total	6,566
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	\$7,947 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$59 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.	

Other administrative and support services

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$7,947 million in the business sector is \$11,973 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Waste management and remediation services

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing waste management services, such as waste collection, treatment and disposal services; environmental remediation services; and septic tank pumping services. Material recovery facilities are also included. (NAICS: 562)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	2,384
	Value added at basic prices	1,385
	Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector	9.00%
	Share of total economy	0.17%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other utilities	2,218
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	4,414
	Imports	7
	Total	4,421
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	1,068
	Local, municipal and regional public administration	768
	Retail trade	279
	Wholesale trade	247
	Total	2,363
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Elementary and secondary schools

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic courses that comprise a basic preparatory education, that is, kindergarten through 12th grade. (NAICS: 6111)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 32,427

Value added at basic prices 28,332

Share of Educational services sector 66.96%

Share of total economy 3.47%

Significant products of this industry

Government elementary and secondary schools services 31,638

Elementary and secondary school fees 687

Total 32,325

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 33,271

Imports 1

Total 33,272

Major users of these products

Government current expenditure 31,638

Personal expenditure 1,071

Provincial and territorial public administration 227

Total 32,936

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data Number of hours worked.

Source

Productivity Growth in Canada,
Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes The output of this industry is produced mainly by the government and to a lesser extent by non-profit institutions.

Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic, or academic and technical, courses and granting associate degrees, certificates or diplomas that are below the university level. The requirement for admission to an associate or equivalent degree program is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training. (NAICS: 6112)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	5,412
	Value added at basic prices	4,033
	Share of Educational services sector	9.53%
	Share of total economy	0.49%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Government community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s services	2,890
	College and C.E.G.E.P. fees	2,489
	Total	5,379
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	5,379
	Imports	1
	Total	5,380
	Major users of these products	
	Government current expenditure	2,890
	Personal expenditure	2,062
	Total	4,952
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.	
Data	Number of hours worked.	
	Source	
	Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.	

Universities

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic courses and granting degrees at baccalaureate or graduate levels. The requirement for admission is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training for baccalaureate programs, and often a baccalaureate degree for professional or graduate programs. (NAICS: 6113)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	11,049
	Value added at basic prices	8,084
	Share of Educational services sector	19.10%
	Share of total economy	0.99%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Government universities services	7,554
	University fees	2,285
	Lodging in universities	269
	Total	10,108
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	10,107
	Imports	474
	Total	10,581
	Major users of these products	
	Government current expenditure	7,554
	Personal expenditure	2,541
	Total	10,095
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.	
Data	Number of hours worked.	
	Source	Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.	

Other schools, instruction and educational support services

Industry definition	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing courses in office procedures and secretarial and stenographic skills; conducting training in all phases of computer activities, including computer programming, software packages, computerized business systems, computer electronics technology, computer operations and local area network management; and offering an array of short-duration courses and seminars for management and professional development. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing vocational and technical training in a variety of technical subjects and trades. The training often leads to non-academic certification. Vocational correspondence schools are also included as well as establishments primarily engaged in providing instruction in the fine arts; athletics and sports; languages; and other instruction (except academic, business, computer, management, and technical and trade instruction); providing services, such as tutoring and exam preparation; and providing non-instructional services that support educational processes or systems. Also included in this industry are private elementary and secondary schools. (NAICS: 6114–6117)</p>	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	1,865
	Share of Educational services sector	4.41%
	Share of total economy	0.23%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other education fees	2,052
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	2,052
	Imports	7
	Total	2,059
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	430
	Provincial and territorial public administration	422
	Total	852
Monthly projector	<p>Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.</p>	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	<p>\$1,502 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$363 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.</p> <p>The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the</p>	

Other schools, instruction and educational support services

value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,502 million in the business sector is \$2,234 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Ambulatory health care services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care services, directly or indirectly, to ambulatory patients. Health practitioners in this industry provide out-patient services, in which the facilities and equipment are not usually the most significant part of the production process. (NAICS: 621)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	18,458
Share of Health care and social assistance sector	35.91%
Share of total economy	2.26%

Significant products of this industry

Physicians services	10,350
Dental service	5,923
Other health practitioner services	3,743
Total	20,016

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	20,140
Imports	45
Total	20,185

Major users of these products

Provincial and territorial public administration	12,248
Personal expenditure	6,623
Hospitals	830
Total	19,701

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$15,200 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$3,258 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$15,200 million in the business sector is \$20,965 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Hospitals

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments, licensed as hospitals, primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services, and specialized accommodation services to in-patients. These establishments have an organized medical staff of physicians, nurses and other health professionals, technologists and technicians. Hospitals use specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. Hospitals may also provide a wide variety of out-patient services as a secondary activity. (NAICS: 622)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	27,112
	Value added at basic prices	20,002
	Share of Health care and social assistance sector	38.91%
	Share of total economy	2.45%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Government hospital services	23,460
	Hospital services	2,437
	Total	25,897
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	25,897
	Imports	182
	Total	26,079
	Major users of these products	
	Government current expenditure	23,460
	Provincial and territorial public administration	1,270
	Personal expenditure	1,107
	Total	25,837
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.	
Data	Number of hours worked.	
	Source	Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.	

Nursing and residential care facilities

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. In this industry, the facilities are a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services, with the health component being largely nursing services. (NAICS: 623)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	7,312
Share of Health care and social assistance sector	14.22%
Share of total economy	0.90%

Significant products of this industry

Residential care facilities	2,294
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	3,640
Imports	0
Total	3,640

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	2,477
Provincial and territorial public administration	1,164
Total	3,641

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$2,040 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$5,272 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$2,040 million in the business sector is \$2,297 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Social assistance

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis. (NAICS: 624)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	5,631
Share of Health care and social assistance sector	10.95%
Share of total economy	0.69%

Significant products of this industry

Child care outside the home	2,948
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	3,048
Imports	0
Total	3,048

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	2,653
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Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$2,971 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$2,660 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$2,971 million in the business sector is \$3,412 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing, or organizing and promoting, live presentations that involve the performances of actors and actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes and other entertainers. This industry also includes independent (free lance) entertainers and artists and the establishments that manage their careers. The classification recognizes four basic processes: producing events; organizing and promoting events; managing and representing entertainers; and providing the artistic, creative and technical skills necessary for the production of artistic products and live performances.

This industry makes a clear distinction between performing arts companies and performing artists (independents). Although not unique to arts and entertainment, free-lancing is a particularly important phenomenon in this industry; however, it is difficult to implement in the case of musical groups (companies) and artists, especially pop groups. These establishments tend to be more loosely organized and it can be difficult to distinguish companies from free lances. Therefore, this industry covers both musical groups and musical artists. (NAICS: 711)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	3,350
Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector	45.24%
Share of total economy	0.41%

Significant products of this industry

Other amusement and recreation services	2,335
Race track services	339
Total	2,674

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	7,426
Imports	1,888
Total	9,314

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	6,780
Exports	1,540
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	165
Local, municipal and regional public administration	147
Total	8,632

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output of spectator sports and changes in labour input to the production of performing arts companies; promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events; agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers; and other public figures, independent artists, writers and performers are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

The movement in constant price output of spectator sports is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by sport teams and clubs, horse racetracks and all other spectator sports. The movement in labour input to the production by the rest of the establishments classified to this industry is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Revenue by professional hockey, football and baseball teams and clubs is calculated from attendance at various sport events, by team.

Revenue by racetracks is estimated based on commissions, calculated by applying specific margins to current dollar amounts wagered, by province.

Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries

Labour input to the production of all other establishments classified to this industry is calculated from the number of employees.

Source

Newspapers

Racetrack Totals,
Agriculture Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenue by spectators sports is calculated by multiplying attendance at various professional sports events by the average admission fee in the base year.

Constant price revenue by racetracks is calculated by deflating current price commissions using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price labour input to the production of all other establishments classified to this industry is projected from the amount of wages and salaries in the base year.

Source

Racetrack Totals,
Agriculture Canada

Prices Division,
Statistics Canada

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Notes

\$1,962 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$1,388 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,962 million in the business sector is \$3,491 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Heritage institutions

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preserving and exhibiting objects, sites and natural wonders of historical, cultural and educational value. (NAICS: 712)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	589
Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector	7.95%
Share of total economy	0.07%

Significant products of this industry

Other amusement and recreational services	411
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	7,087
Imports	1,888
Total	8,975

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	6,441
Exports	1,540
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	165
Total	8,146

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$292 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$297 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$292 million in the business sector is \$495 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The business sector component of this industry produces approximately five percent of the domestic output of its significant product, while most of the rest is produced by the Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, the Amusement, gambling and recreation industries and the Local, municipal and regional public administration.

Gambling industries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating gambling facilities, such as casinos, bingo halls and video gaming terminals; or providing gambling services, such as lotteries and off-track betting. (NAICS: 7132)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,037

Value added at basic prices 1,287

Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector 17.38%

Share of total economy 0.16%

Significant products of this industry

Lottery and other gambling 2,743

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,743

Imports 0

Total 2,743

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,743

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by gambling operations such as casinos, lottery corporations, video gaming terminals and slot machines at racetracks and charity casinos.

Data Monthly current price revenues by casinos, video gaming terminals and slots are derived by region from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly revenue values.

Current price revenue by lottery corporations is calculated as sales less commissions paid to ticket vendors and prizes. Commissions are a percentage of sales.

Source

Atlantic Lottery Corporation

Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation

Loto-Québec

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation

Manitoba Lotteries Corporation

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority

Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission

British Columbia Lottery Corporation

Gambling industries

Deflation

Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenue using the all-items Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index
Monthly, Cat 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Amusement and recreation industries

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating amusement parks, amusement arcades and parlours. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in operating outdoor or indoor facilities, or providing services that enable patrons to participate in sports and recreational activities. Examples of establishments in this industry are golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, recreational, sports and fitness centres, and bowling centres. (NAICS: 7131, 7139)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices

Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector	2,179
Share of total economy	29.43%
	0.27%

Significant products of this industry

Other amusement and recreation services	2,632
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	7,087
Imports	1,888
Total	8,975

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	6,441
Exports	1,540
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	165
Local municipal and regional public administration	147
Motion picture and video production, distribution	100
Total	8,393

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$2,137 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$42 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$2,137 million in the business sector is \$3,502 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Accommodation services

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing short-term lodging for travellers, vacationers and others. In addition to lodging, a range of other services may be provided. For example, many establishments have restaurants, while others have recreational facilities. Lodging establishments are classified in this industry even if the provision of complementary services generates more revenues. Establishments that operate lodging facilities primarily designed to accommodate outdoor enthusiasts, are also included in this industry. These establishments are characterized by the type of accommodation and by the nature and the range of recreational facilities and activities provided to their clients. Establishments that manage short-stay accommodation establishments, such as hotels and motels, on a contractual basis are classified in this industry if they provide both management and operating staff. These establishments are classified according to the type of facility they manage. (NAICS: 721)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	6,919
Share of Accommodation and food services sector	35.21%
Share of total economy	0.85%

Significant products of this industry

Hotel and motel accommodation services	5,866
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	5,866
Imports	4,253
Total	10,119

Major users of these products

Travel and entertainment	4,322
Personal expenditure	3,649
Exports	2,016
Total	9,987

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price room revenues generated from the sale or the rental of rooms.

Data Room revenues are calculated on the basis of the number of rooms rented. The number of rooms rented is calculated by multiplying number of available rooms by occupancy rates in the following selected markets: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, other Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Montreal, other Quebec, Toronto downtown, Toronto North/East, Toronto West, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Eastern Ontario, Central Ontario, Southwest Ontario, Northern Ontario, Winnipeg, other Manitoba, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, other Alberta, Alberta resorts, Victoria, South British Columbia and Vancouver. The number of rooms is obtained annually on the basis of room supply by larger hotels and motels (75 rooms or more), by province.

Source

Canadian Lodging Outlook,
HVS International - Canada

Smith Travel Research

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.

Accommodation services

Deflation

Constant price room revenue is calculated by valuing rooms using average room rates in the base year, by region.

Source

Canadian Lodging Outlook,
HVS International - Canada

Smith Travel Research

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.

Notes

\$6,774 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$145 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$6,774 million in the business sector is \$11,443 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Food services and drinking places

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing meals, snacks and beverages, to customer order, for immediate consumption on and off the premises. This industry does not include food service activities that occur within establishments such as hotels, civic and social associations, amusement and recreation parks, and theatres. However, leased food-service locations in facilities such as hotels, shopping malls, airports and department stores are included. (NAICS: 722)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	12,733
Share of Accommodation and food services sector	64.79%
Share of total economy	1.56%

Significant products of this industry

Meals (outside home)	22,316
Beer, including coolers, consumed on licensed premises	2,662
Distilled alcoholic beverages, consumed on licensed premises	1,238
Total	26,216

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	31,487
Imports	3,398
Total	34,885

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	26,553
Travel and entertainment	3,944
Exports	3,530
Air transportation	420
Hospitals	232
Total	34,679

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price room revenues generated from the sale of meals, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, reading material, soft drinks and confectionery.

Data Current price revenue obtained from restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts of chain and independent businesses, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-011,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenues using the corresponding Consumer Price Indexes, such as alcoholic drinks served in licensed premises, tobacco products and smokers' supplies, food purchased in restaurants, reading material and other printed matter, non-alcoholic beverages and confectionery.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Food services and drinking places

Notes

\$12,697 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$36 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$12,697 million in the business sector is \$28,043 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Repair and maintenance

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in repairing and maintaining motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products. These establishments repair or perform general or routine maintenance on such products, to ensure they work efficiently. (NAICS: 811)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices	5,404
Share of Other services (except public administration) sector	28.15%
Share of total economy	0.66%

Significant products of this industry

Automotive repair and maintenance service	4,518
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	8,881
Imports	59
Total	8,940

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	4,569
Motor vehicle manufacturing	416
Travel and entertainment	323
Truck transportation	250
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	221
Total	5,779

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes \$5,400 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$4 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$5,400 million in the business sector is \$7,887 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

This industry produces approximately half of the domestic output of this industry's significant products while most of the rest is produced by the Retail trade industry and the Wholesale trade industry.

Repair and maintenance

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

Dry cleaning and laundry services

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing self-service laundry and dry-cleaning facilities for public use; providing dry cleaning and laundering services; laundering and supplying laundered uniforms, linens and other fabric items; and providing other laundry services. (NAICS: 8123)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	1,566
	Value added at basic prices	848
	Share of Other services (except public administration) sector	4.42%
	Share of total economy	0.10%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Laundry and dry cleaning	1,526
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,762
	Imports	3
	Total	1,765
	Major users of these products	
	Personal expenditure	1,274
	Hospitals	81
	Other non-profit institutions serving households	35
	Accommodation services	24
	Government residential care facilities	24
	Total	1,438
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	

Other personal services and funeral homes

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing personal care services, such as hair care and aesthetic services, hair replacement and scalp treatment services, massage services, diet counselling services and ear piercing services. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing the dead for burial or interment, conducting funerals, operating sites or structures reserved for the interment of human or animal remains, and cremating the dead. Examples of establishments in this industry are funeral homes, cemeteries and crematoria. Also included in this industry are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing personal services, such as pet care, photo finishing and parking services. (NAICS: 8121, 8122, 8129)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	3,481
Share of Other services (except public administration) sector	18.14%
Share of total economy	0.43%

Significant products of this industry

Barber and beauty services	3,074
Funeral services	1,034
Other personal care services	667
Total	4,775

Total supply of these products

Domestic production	5,196
Imports	2
Total	5,198

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure	5,149
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Monthly projector Changes in constant price output of funeral services and changes in labour input to the production of other personal services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

Constant price output of funeral services is derived from the number of deaths until the end of 2002, the last year for which deaths data were compiled by Statistics Canada on a monthly basis. From 2003 onward monthly deaths data are derived from quarterly values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly deaths values. In the computation it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in funeral services provided in 2002.

The movement in labour input to the production of other personal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data Number of deaths.

Number of employees.

Source

Quarterly Demographic Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 91-002,
Statistics Canada

Other personal services and funeral homes

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenues from providing funeral services are calculated from the number of services provided using approximate fees charged for those services in the base year.

Source

Personal Service Industry,
Annual survey,
Statistics Canada

Notes

\$3,451 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$30 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$3,451 million in the business sector is \$6,005 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Religious organizations

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating religious organizations for religious worship, training or study; administering an organized religion; or promoting religious activities. (NAICS: 8131)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,649

Value added at basic prices 2,504

Share of Other services (except public administration) sector 13.05%

Share of total economy 0.31%

Significant products of this industry

Religious organizations services 3,645

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 3,645

Imports 0

Total 3,645

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 3,645

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price personal expenditure on religious services.

Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly expenditure values are derived by mechanically distributing annual estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transition from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.

Data Annual personal expenditure on religious organizations services.

Source

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Current price estimates of personal expenditure on religious organizations services are deflated using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Notes The entire value of output of this industry is produced by non-profit institutions.

Grant making and giving services, civic, professional and similar organizations

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in awarding grants from trust funds, or in soliciting contributions on behalf of others, to support a wide range of health, educational, scientific, cultural and other social welfare activities. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in promoting a particular social or political cause intended to benefit a broad or specific constituency. Organizations of this type may also solicit contributions or sell memberships to support their activities. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in promoting the civic, social or other interests or purposes of their members. Establishments of this type may also operate bars and restaurants and provide other recreational services to members. Establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in promoting the interests of their members are also classified to this industry. Examples are business associations, professional membership organizations, labour organizations and political organizations. (NAICS: 8132–8134, 8139)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	4,853
	Share of Other services (except public administration) sector	25.28%
	Share of total economy	0.59%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other membership organization dues	1,716
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	1,717
	Imports	20
	Total	1,737
	Major users of these products	
	Other administrative and support services	130
	Other professional, scientific and technical services	96
	Insurance carriers	82
	Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	82
	Total	390
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.	
Data	Number of employees.	
	Source	
	Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	<p>\$1,603 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional \$3,250 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.</p> <p>The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of \$1,603 million in the business sector is \$1,923 million. The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.</p>	

Private households

Industry definition This industry comprises private households engaged in employing workers, on or about the premises, in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals such as cooks, maids and butlers, and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. The services of individuals providing baby-sitting or nanny services are included. (NAICS: 814)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,104

Value added at basic prices 2,104

Share of Other services (except public administration) sector 10.96%

Share of total economy 0.26%

Significant products of this industry

Child care in the home 1,056

Private household service 1,048

Total 2,104

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,104

Imports 0

Total 2,104

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 2,104

Monthly projector Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price personal expenditure on private household services.

Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly expenditure values are derived by mechanically distributing annual estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transitions from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.

Data Annual values of personal expenditure on private household services.

Source

Input-Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Current price estimates of personal expenditure on private household services are deflated using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Federal government public administration

Industry definition	This industry comprises establishments of the federal government primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance and the administration of government programs. (NAICS: 911)	
Output, supply, demand	Millions of 1997 current dollars	
	Output	.
	Value added at basic prices	20,590
	Share of Public administration sector	41.61%
	Share of total economy	2.52%
	Significant products of this industry	
	Other federal government services	20,657
	Defence services	9,785
	Total	30,442
	Total supply of these products	
	Domestic production	30,442
	Imports	0
	Total	30,442
	Major users of these products	
	Government current expenditure	30,442
Monthly projector	Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.	
Data	Number of hours worked.	
	Source	
	Micro-economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada	
Deflation	Not applicable.	
Notes	The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables.	

Provincial and territorial public administration

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments of provincial or territorial governments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of provincial or territorial government programs. (NAICS: 912)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices	15,436
Share of Public administration sector	31.20%
Share of total economy	1.89%

Significant products of this industry

Other provincial government services	49,846
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Total supply of these products

Domestic production	49,846
Imports	0
Total	49,846

Major users of these products

Government current expenditure	49,846
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Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data Number of hours worked.

Source

Micro-economic Analysis Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables.

Local, municipal and regional public administration

Industry definition This industry comprises establishments of local governments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of local government programs. (NAICS: 913)

Output, supply, demand Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output .

Value added at basic prices 13,456
 Share of Public administration sector 27.19%
 Share of total economy 1.65%

Significant products of this industry

Other municipal government services 21,190
 Water supply 2,200
 Other utilities 2,084
 Total 25,474

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 27,964
 Imports 8
 Total 27,972

Major users of these products

Government current expenditure 21,190
 Personal expenditure 2,207
 Local, municipal and regional public administration 848
 Total 24,245

Monthly projector Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data Number of hours worked.

Source

Micro-economic Analysis Division,
 Statistics Canada

Deflation Not applicable.

Notes The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input-output tables.