Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 23, 2005
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

(continued on page 2)

Season's Greetings

The Daily will not be published from December 26 through January 3. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 4, 2006. The staff of *The Daily* sends you best wishes for a safe and happy holiday.

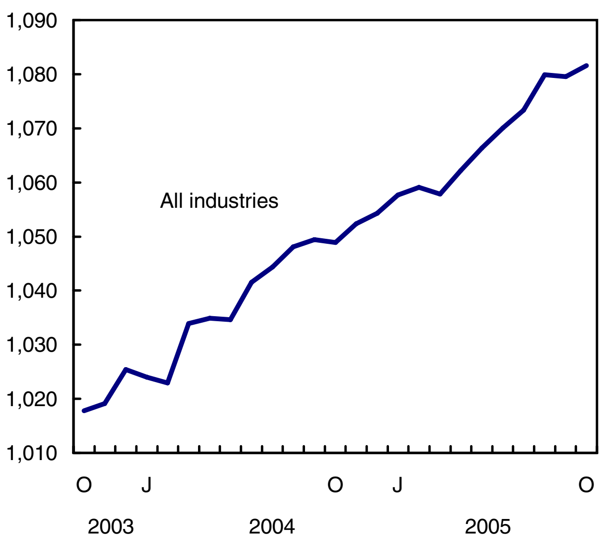
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
October 2005

Gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.2% in October after a pause in September, mostly because of a rebound in manufacturing output.

Economic activity rises

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Strength in the goods producing sector was concentrated in manufacturing, notably the production of motor vehicles.

Output in the mining, oil and gas extraction sector decreased after a strong showing in September. Growth in the service sector was stimulated by both retail and wholesale trade, particularly as new motor vehicle sales gained momentum. A strike by British Columbia teachers, however, hampered growth in the service sector.

Industrial production (the output of Canada's factories, mines and utilities) expanded by 0.4% in October on the strength of manufacturing (+1.0%) while declines in the mining, oil and gas sector (-0.9%) and utilities (-1.2%) partially offset this increase.

In the United States, the index of industrial production increased by 1.3% in October, after a 1.6% decline in September. The gain in October was due to manufacturing while utilities and mining receded.

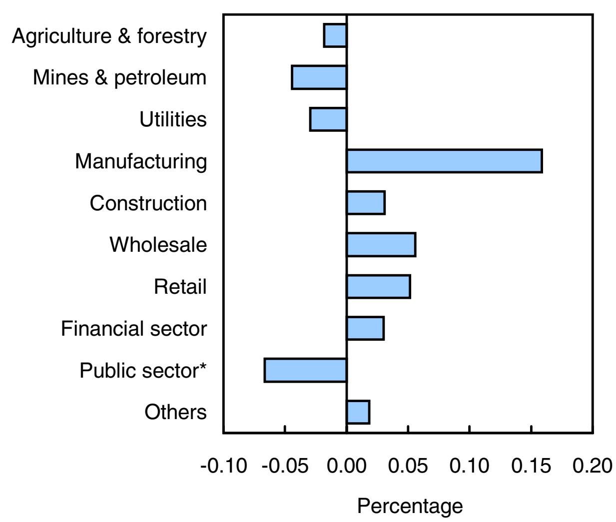
Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 1997 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2002, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually Chained fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant price input-output tables. For the period starting with January 2003, the estimates are derived by chaining a Laspeyres volume index at 2002 prices to the prior period. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the Chain fisher volume index *page on our Web site.*

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2005.

Main industrial sectors contribution to total growth: October 2005



* Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing regains ground on the strength of motor vehicles

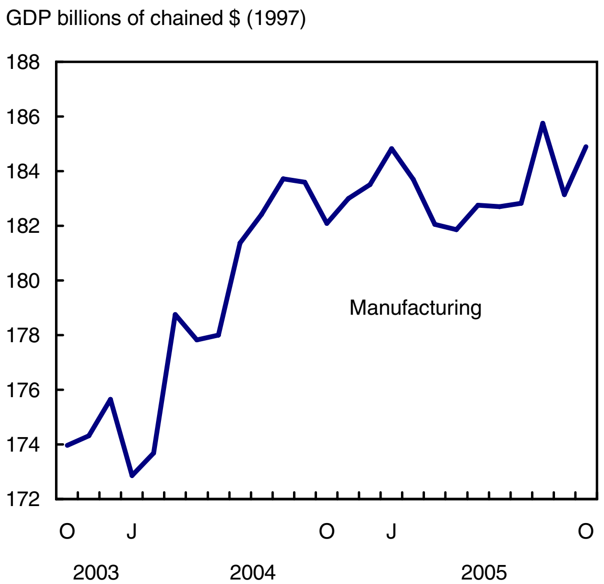
Manufacturing output grew 1.0%. Production increased in 14 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 72% of this sector's output.

The largest increases were recorded by manufacturers of transportation equipment (+3.7%), machinery (+3.8%), chemicals (+1.5%) and furniture and related products (+3.4%).

The production of auto and light motor vehicles as well as that of heavy-duty trucks bounced back, leading to a 9.4% increase in the output of motor vehicles. These gains were attributable to a boost in production of 2006 models in some plants, coupled with the fact that Canada is currently home to the assembly of several popular makes of cars and light trucks in North America. However, output of motor vehicle parts declined 1.9%.

Manufacturers of chemical products raised their output to satisfy demand in the United States where supply is tight. Among other manufacturing goods, food (-2.4%) and sawmills products (-2.8%) recorded the largest declines.

Manufacturing output rebounds



Rebound in auto sales drives up retail and wholesale results

After two consecutive monthly declines, sales by new motor vehicle dealers increased sharply in October. Despite "employee pricing" and other incentive programs, the number of vehicles sold declined in both August and September, but picked up some lost ground in October.

The retail trade sector grew 0.9% partially on that strength. Retailing activities, excluding motor vehicles, rose 0.5%, with the largest gains recorded by service stations, and beer, wine and liquor stores.

Wholesale trade activity increased 1.0% in October. For a third consecutive month, wholesalers of motor vehicles contributed to this strength. Other wholesaling activities, however, also played a key role.

Excluding motor vehicles and parts, wholesale trade grew 0.8%, mostly from sales of machinery, computer and other electronic equipment and household and personal products.

Wholesalers of farm products increased their output significantly for a third consecutive month with the re-opening of the US border to Canadian livestock.

Construction activity rises on the strength of engineering construction

Construction activity edged up 0.5%, due to continued strength in non-residential building construction (+1.0%) and a rebound in engineering, repairs and other construction activities (+1.6%). There was growth in all types of non-residential buildings (commercial, institutional and industrial).

Residential construction fell 1.2%, marking a third consecutive monthly decline. Housing starts declined substantially in all urban areas, except in the Atlantic region.

Sales of existing homes decreased significantly in most major metropolitan areas, reducing the output of real estate agents and brokers (-0.1%) and contributing to the limited growth in activities of lawyers and accountants (+0.1%).

The value of building permits, which provides an early indication of building activity, increased in October, fuelled by an on-going gain in the residential sector. However, the value of permits for non-residential buildings edged down, due to a decline for commercial structures that more than offset the gains posted for industrial and institutional permits.

Mining and energy sectors drop slightly

The energy sector edged down 0.3% in October. The decline in output was driven by lower oil and gas exploration (-2.7%) as well as by warm weather conditions in October, which contributed to a 1.2% reduction in the generation of electricity and a 2.8% decline in the distribution of natural gas.

However, oil and gas extraction rose 0.6%. Growth in output of crude petroleum was partially offset by a decline in natural gas. The end of maintenance work on the East Coast, as well as robust growth in the Alberta tar sands, contributed to that increase.

Mining activity, however, declined a marked 5.6%. Output of base metals dropped 8.4%, partly as a result of strike activities. Non-metallic mineral mines, which include diamonds and potash, also contributed to this drop, declining 7.5%.

Other activities

The transportation and warehousing sector retreated 0.3% on the weakness of most types of transportation activities. Air and ground passenger transportation contributed the most to that decline, decreasing 1.3% and 1.5%, respectively. Pipeline transportation partially offset the general decline as the transportation of crude oil and natural gas grew in October. Warehousing and storage activities also declined 1.7%, as warehousing of farm products fell markedly.

A strike by British Columbia teachers contributed to the 1.7% decrease in output of educational services in October.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The October 2005 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for November will be released on January 31, 2006.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

□

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

	May 2005[r]	June 2005[r]	July 2005[r]	August 2005[r]	September 2005[r]	October 2005[p]	October 2005	October 2004 to October 2005
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-0.0**	**0.2**	**1,081,573**	**3.1**
Goods-producing industries	**0.7**	**-0.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**-0.4**	**0.3**	**342,856**	**2.3**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	-0.8	25,261	1.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.6	-3.0	4.2	0.7	1.3	-0.9	40,313	2.5
Utilities	0.7	2.9	-2.3	0.3	0.9	-1.2	27,210	1.5
Construction	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	64,251	5.1
Manufacturing	0.5	-0.0	0.1	1.6	-1.4	1.0	184,894	1.5
Services-producing industries	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**739,621**	**3.5**
Wholesale trade	1.3	1.0	-1.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	69,939	11.0
Retail trade	-1.2	1.1	1.3	-1.1	-1.9	0.9	61,886	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	-0.3	52,483	3.7
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	-0.4	0.0	44,622	4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	215,833	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	46,183	1.2
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	24,012	3.5
Education services	-0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.7	46,396	1.5
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	62,474	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.6	9,764	5.4
Accommodation and food services	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.5	0.3	23,267	1.6
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.0	25,952	0.8
Public administration	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	58,873	2.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.7	-0.3	0.6	1.3	-0.6	0.4	253,884	1.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.6	-1.2	0.8	1.0	-0.6	0.0	73,369	-0.9
Durable manufacturing industries	0.4	0.7	-0.4	2.0	-1.9	1.6	111,283	3.2
Business sector industries	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.3	922,290	3.3
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	159,824	2.1
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	-0.8	0.0	61,552	4.5
Energy sector	1.5	-1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	-0.3	65,337	3.1

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
1. *Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

October 2005 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.3 billion in October, up 3.8% compared with October 2004. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

At the provincial level, the largest year-over-year increases were in Alberta (+8.3%), Saskatchewan (+8.1%), Quebec (+7.0%) and Ontario (+5.5%).

Nationally, the year-over-year increase in sales was due to higher sales at full-service (+5.0%) and limited (+3.8%) restaurants. These two sectors accounted for 85% of industry sales in October. Food service contractors (+13.0%) and caterers (+10.7%) also posted significant growth. These two sectors account for about 8% of industry sales.

Note: Sales estimates at the provincial and national level were revised from April 2005. The revisions include late data received from respondents and the corresponding updates were made. Estimated data were replaced by reported data (once they became available), as well companies that were not part of the industry group were reclassified. To obtain the revised data, refer to the following CANSIM table.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	October 2004[r]	September 2005[r]	October 2005[p]	October 2004 to October 2005
	not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,130,881**	**3,232,721**	**3,251,282**	**3.8**
Full service restaurants	1,451,781	1,547,411	1,523,737	5.0
Limited service restaurants	1,195,287	1,213,784	1,240,120	3.8
Food service contractors	170,152	184,110	192,266	13.0
Social and mobile caterers	75,149	80,155	83,154	10.7
Drinking places	238,511	207,262	212,005	-11.1
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,915	35,799	37,273	1.0
Prince Edward Island	15,122	13,908	12,664	-16.3
Nova Scotia	82,968	81,549	75,863	-8.6
New Brunswick	66,248	58,353	59,215	-10.6
Quebec	652,106	685,275	697,867	7.0
Ontario	1,244,988	1,308,304	1,313,620	5.5
Manitoba	87,503	80,890	81,047	-7.4
Saskatchewan	75,801	77,168	81,954	8.1
Alberta	351,532	368,455	380,807	8.3
British Columbia	507,470	513,529	501,441	-1.2
Yukon	3,591	2,598	2,446	-31.9
Northwest Territories	5,929	6,491	6,651	12.2
Nunavut	710	401	434	-38.9

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

November 2005

Total cigarettes sold in November by Canadian manufacturers increased 15.1% from October to 3.3 billion cigarettes. Total cigarettes sold increased 21.6% from November 2004.

Cigarette production for November decreased 9.2% from October to 3.2 billion cigarettes. Cigarette production decreased 17.2% from November 2004.

At 5.2 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for November increased by 1.9% from October, and was 15.3% higher compared with November 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The November issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022-XIE, $6/$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Refined petroleum products

October 2005 (preliminary)

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Computer and peripherals price indexes

October 2005

The computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI, 2001=100) are now available for October.

The index for commercial computers declined 5.0% from September to 38.4 while the consumer computers index fell 3.8% to 22.5.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 3.1% to 66.7 and printer prices declined 0.9% to 54.6.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending December 17, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 17 totalled 276 739 metric tonnes, down 0.8% from 278 880 tonnes a week earlier and down 4.2% from 288 734 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of December 17 was 14 680 745 tonnes, down 5.7% from 15 572 256 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

October 2005

The October monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's Web site at the following URL (*http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm*).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

The August monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is also available today.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; *villenm@tc.gc.ca*), Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 2005, Vol. 19, no. 10
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 2005, Vol. 34, no. 11
Catalogue number 32-022-XIE ($6/$51).

Aviation: Service Bulletin, Vol. 37, no. 6
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB ($9).

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

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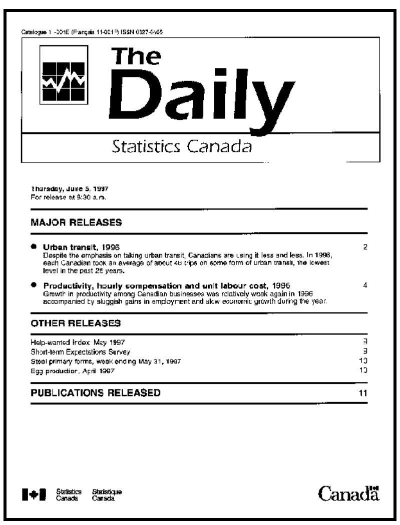
Catalogue 1 -001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** — 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** — 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Release dates: January 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	November 2005
5	**Rail transportation industry**	2004
6	**Labour Force Survey**	December 2005
10	**National tourism indicators**	Third quarter 2005
10	**Building permits**	November 2005
10	**New Housing Price Index**	November 2005
11	**Offences against the justice system**	1994/95 to 2003/04
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	November 2005
13	**New motor vehicle sales**	November 2005
17	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	Fourth quarter 2005
17	**Leading indicators**	December 2005
18	**Consumer Price Index**	December 2005
18	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	November 2005
19	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	November 2005
19	**Current economic conditions**	January 2006
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	November 2005
20	**Wholesale trade**	November 2005
23	**Retail trade**	November 2005
24	**Employment Insurance**	November 2005
25	**Economic impact of culture on provincial economies**	2003
26	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	November 2005
27	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	January 2006
27	**Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing**	2004
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	December 2005
30	**Public infrastructure in Canada**	1961 to 2003
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	November 2005
31	**Health Services Access Survey**	2005