



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 30, 2005

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, July 2005

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Census at School

With the 2006 Census less than eight months away, Canadian students are invited to learn about its importance by participating in a class census of their own.

The Census at School international project involves students aged 8 to 18 in collecting and analyzing data from their class, and comparing it to responses from their peers in Canada and other countries. The project develops their statistical literacy skills, while they learn how census data are gathered, applied and used for decision-making.

Students complete an online survey in class, providing anonymous information about their lives and activities. In this way, the project reflects the real census on May 16, 2006, which will offer Canadians the option of completing their questionnaire online for the first time.

The Census at School questions for the academic year 2005/06 were chosen by an interprovincial advisory group of teachers as relevant to curriculum and interesting to students. Some questions resemble those on the national census, such as languages spoken at home. Others relate to health matters, such as smoking and nutrition or to social issues such as bullying.

The information from Census at School is not collected under the *Statistics Act*, and participation is voluntary. Last year, more than 22,600 Canadian students in Grades 4 to 12 participated. Aggregated results for Canada and the provinces will be released in stages on the Census at School Web site throughout this fall.

Statistics Canada's Education Outreach program manages the Canadian component of this project. It began in the United Kingdom in 2000, and now also includes Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Canadian and international results, classroom resources and lesson ideas are available on the project Web site (www.censusatschool.ca). From the Statistics Canada home page, click on *Learning resources* in the left menu bar, then on *Census at School*.

For more information, contact Mary Townsend (613-951-6443, mary.townsend@statcan.ca), Education Outreach program.



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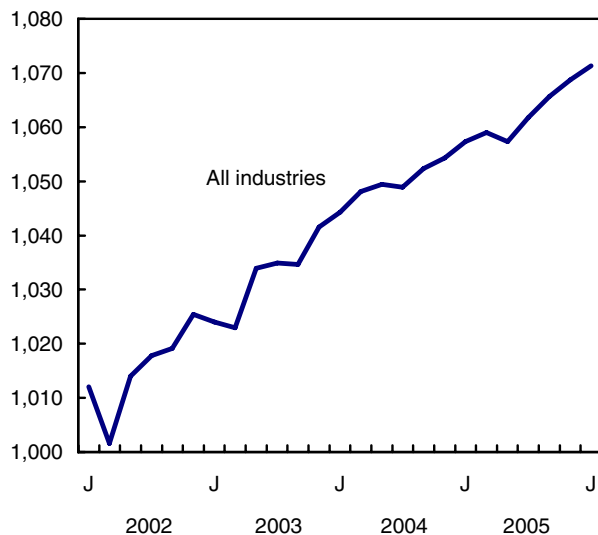
Gross domestic product by industry

July 2005

The Canadian economy advanced 0.2% in July following a 0.3% increase in June. Growth in July was concentrated in mining, oil and gas extraction and exploration, retail trade, and transportation industries. The oil and gas industry was spurred by a further increase in already high oil prices. However, economic activity was hampered by declines in manufacturing, wholesale trade and utilities.

Economic activity increases

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) increased 0.3% in July. Declines in manufacturing (-0.3%) and utilities (-2.5%) were more than offset by a 3.6% surge in the mining, oil and gas extraction sector, where high crude oil prices coupled with the end of a labour dispute helped push the growth. Electricity generation contracted 3.1% following a 4.1% increase in June, boosted by a heat wave in Central Canada. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 0.1% on the strength of manufacturing and utilities, while output of 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

This release of monthly GDP by industry incorporates the revised 2001 and new 2002 input-output annual benchmarks, revised data sources and improved methodologies resulting in revisions to the monthly series back to January 2000.

Conversion to NAICS 2002

In the near future, the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. This conversion will bring minor changes to the current classification, affecting only a few industries. Together with the conversion to NAICS 2002, it is planned to make some changes to the industry detail published. The goal is to reduce the number of industries whose contribution to total economic activity is less relevant, and to increase the detail provided for those that have become more important, such as some of the service industries. With these changes, the monthly GDP program will better reflect the current structure of the Canadian economy. More detailed information on these planned changes will appear soon.

Mining as well as oil and gas exploration and extraction bounce back

Output of the mining, oil and gas extraction sector increased on the strength of oil and gas extraction and exploration, and the resolution of a labour dispute in the iron ore mines. Oil and gas exploration bounced back 20% from a 14% drop in June caused by unfavourable weather conditions. Light crude oil prices rose a further 3.2% in July, after increasing 12% in June.

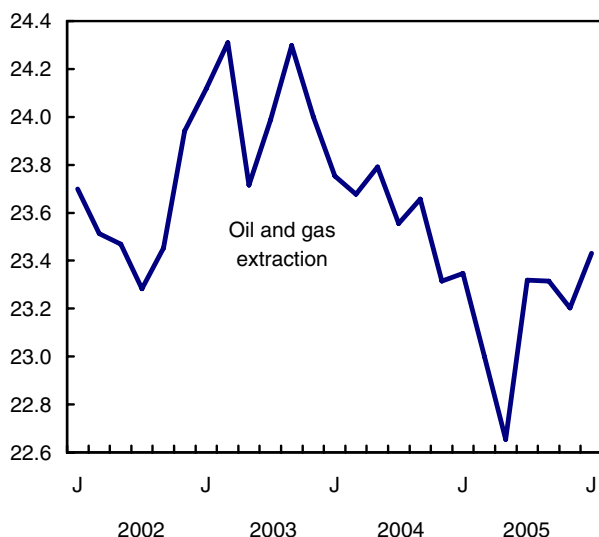
Oil and gas extraction advanced 1.0% despite a drop in the tar sands area attributable to maintenance work. On the East Coast, despite persistent problems with the gas compression systems over the last six months, the output of conventional oil gained much of the ground lost in June. Overall, there were increases in the production of both conventional oil and natural gas.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction gained 3.7% on the strength of iron ore production. The end of a labour dispute in June helped propel iron ore extraction to a level not seen since the last quarter of 2000. Output

of non-metallic minerals (which include diamonds and potash) decreased 2.1%.

Oil and gas extraction on the rise

GDP billions chained \$ (1997)



Auto makers' incentives help sustain retail and wholesale trade

With the special incentive programs by auto makers extended through the summer, new motor vehicle dealers enjoyed a second consecutive month of brisk sales. The retail trade sector gained 1.2% largely on that strength, as retailing activities excluding motor vehicles edged up 0.4% with the largest gain recorded by supermarkets.

Wholesale trade activity declined 1.4% in July, dragged down by reduced sales of computers and other electronic equipment, lumber and millwork, personal and household products and oil products. The largest gain was recorded by wholesalers of motor vehicles.

Construction activity declines for a second consecutive month

Construction activity eased back 0.1% in July. Residential construction declined 0.6%. Housing starts remained strong, however, with much of the growth in multi-units residential buildings in urban areas, mainly

in Quebec and British Columbia, while losing some ground in Ontario.

Non-residential building construction advanced 0.3% with increasing activity on institutional and commercial buildings, but industrial building edging down.

Manufacturing declines for a second consecutive month

Manufacturing output declined 0.3% in July, with 14 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 60% of this sector's output, recording decreases. The largest declines were recorded by manufacturers of fabricated metal products (-2.4%) and of plastic and rubber products (-2.6%). The largest gains were posted by manufacturers of transportation equipment (+0.7%), chemical products (+1.4%) and beverage and tobacco products (+3.8%).

Transportation grows despite strike activities

Transportation and warehousing gained 0.4%. Water transportation dropped markedly (-7.8%) as a result of strike activities on the west coast, but was overshadowed by growth in rail and truck transportation industries. Air transportation decreased 0.3% as the number of international travellers for one or more nights by plane to Canada, as well as the number of Canadians travelling abroad for more than one night, both declined by 2.0% from June.

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

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

The July issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001-XIE, \$12/\$118) will soon be available. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

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

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)

| | February 2005r | March 2005r | April 2005r | May 2005r | June 2005r | July 2005p | July 2005 | July 2004 to July 2005 |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | Millions of dollars ¹ | % change |
| All Industries | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1,071,282 | 2.6 |
| Goods-producing industries | -0.5 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 337,889 | 1.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 24,907 | -1.1 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | -1.8 | -1.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | -2.2 | 3.6 | 39,690 | 1.3 |
| Utilities | -0.3 | 0.6 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | -2.5 | 27,227 | 3.9 |
| Construction | 0.3 | -0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 62,885 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | -0.6 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 182,276 | -0.1 |
| Services-producing industries | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 734,342 | 3.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | -1.4 | 66,396 | 6.0 |
| Retail trade | 1.7 | -0.5 | 1.3 | -1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 63,425 | 6.7 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 0.2 | -0.0 | -0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 51,603 | 3.1 |
| Information and cultural industries | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 44,574 | 4.4 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 213,569 | 3.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 45,947 | 1.3 |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 23,848 | 3.4 |
| Education services | 0.1 | -1.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 47,365 | 3.8 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 62,123 | 1.2 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1.3 | -0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 9,545 | 0.7 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.2 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 23,193 | 1.5 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 25,892 | 1.4 |
| Public administration | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 58,571 | 1.8 |
| Other aggregations | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | -0.8 | -0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 250,602 | 0.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 72,658 | -2.3 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | -0.4 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 109,382 | 1.5 |
| Business sector industries | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 911,519 | 2.7 |
| Non-business sector industries | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 160,209 | 2.2 |
| Energy sector | -1.0 | -1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -0.4 | 1.1 | 63,706 | 1.7 |

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

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

Study: Standardized descriptions for health states associated with diabetes

The study *Health State Descriptions for Canadians: Diabetes* provides standardized descriptions of how living with diabetes affects the health-related quality of life of Canadians. It is the second of a series that covers several major disease groupings.

These descriptions are the first step in measuring how living with diabetes affects physical, mental and social well-being.

While diabetes and its complications can be managed to a large extent, there are still many negative effects on health-related quality of life.

The physical, emotional, and social consequences of diabetes and its management often interfere with the day-to-day activities of Canadians. The severity of these limitations varies according to the specific type of diabetes experienced, as well as the different complications that can result.

This study examines the functional limitations (physical, emotional and social) experienced by persons with diabetes and its possible complications.

For each type of diabetes and possible complication, the study describes a "typical" case based on review of literature and clinical experience. Although experiences vary from individual to individual, these descriptions are needed to measure health at the population level.

This study is part of the research program called Population Health Impact of Disease in Canada. This program is a collaborative effort involving Statistics Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, and researchers from McGill University, the University of Ottawa, the University of Manitoba, the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences and the Agence de développement de réseaux locaux de services de santé et de services sociaux de la Montérégie.

The document *Health State Descriptions for Canadians: Diabetes* (82-619-MIE2005002, free) is now available.

For more information about the concepts or methods of this release, or to obtain a copy of the study, contact Sarah Connor Gorber (1-613-951-1193; sarah.gorber@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes July 2005

The computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI, 2001=100) are now available for July. The index for commercial computers declined 1.4% from June to 41.2 while the consumer computers index fell 2.4% to 24.1.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices and printer prices were unchanged from June.

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 Claire Bromley White (613-951-0464), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending September 24, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 24 totalled 287 021 metric tonnes, down 4.3% from 299 975 tonnes a week earlier and down 10.8% from 321 820 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of September 24 was 11 281 819 tonnes, down 5.3% from 11 908 412 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. ■

New products

Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence with Census Geography, 2005
Catalogue number 82-402-XIE
(free).

Health State Descriptions for Canadians: Diabetes, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-619-MIE2005002
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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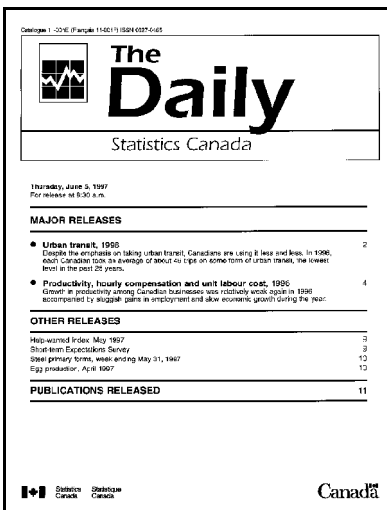
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Release dates: October 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 5 | Production of principal field crops | September 2005 |
| 6 | Building permits | August 2005 |
| 6 | Homicides | 2004 |
| 7 | Labour Force Survey | September 2005 |
| 11 | Investment in non-residential building construction | Third quarter 2005 |
| 11 | University enrolment | 2002/03 |
| 11 | New Housing Price Index | August 2005 |
| 12 | Energy supply and demand | 2004 preliminary and 2003 revised |
| 13 | Canadian international merchandise trade | August 2005 |
| 13 | Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada | December 2002 to November 2003 |
| 14 | Monthly Survey of Manufacturing | August 2005 |
| 14 | New motor vehicle sales | August 2005 |
| 17 | Retail trade by province | 1996 to 2004 |
| 18 | Canada's international transactions in securities | August 2005 |
| 18 | Leading indicators | September 2005 |
| 19 | Wholesale trade | August 2005 |
| 19 | Financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises | 2004 |
| 19 | Travel between Canada and other countries | August 2005 |
| 21 | Retail trade | August 2005 |
| 25 | Consumer Price Index | September 2005 |
| 25 | Intergenerational earnings mobility among the children of Canadian immigrants | 2001 |
| 25 | Employment Insurance | August 2005 |
| 26 | Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories | 2004 to 2031 |
| 26 | Sound recording | 2003 |
| 27 | Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries | October 2005 |
| 27 | Human activity and the environment | Annual 2005 |
| 27 | Employment, earnings and hours | August 2005 |
| 28 | Industrial product and raw materials price indexes | September 2005 |
| 31 | Gross domestic product by industry | August 2005 |
| 31 | Government expenditures on culture | 2003/04 |