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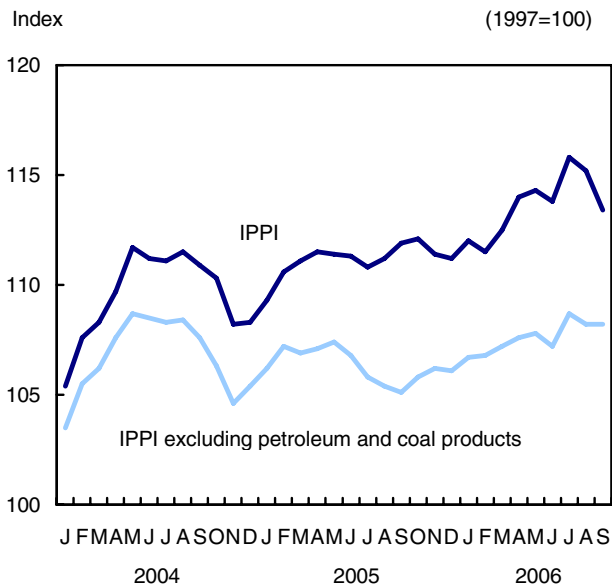
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

September 2006

Prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate declined in September for the second month in a row, mainly due to lower prices for petroleum products. Raw materials prices also decreased in September, as prices for crude oil continued to fall.

Prices for manufactured goods decrease again



Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were down 1.6% in September, following a 0.5% drop in August. Lower prices for petroleum products were the major contributors to this monthly decrease.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was up 1.3%, a lower rate of growth compared to the year-over-year increase of 3.6% in August. Upward pressure came mainly from higher prices for primary metal products.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was down 5.2% from August to September, following a 3.7% decline the previous month. The decrease was due primarily to lower prices for crude oil.

Note to readers

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

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

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

Compared to September 2005, raw materials cost factories 4.0% more, down significantly from the year-over-year change of 9.6% in August.

The IPPI stood at 113.4 (1997=100) in September, down from 115.2 in August. The RMPI reached 160.0 (1997=100), down from a revised level of 168.7 in August.

IPPI: Lower prices for petroleum products

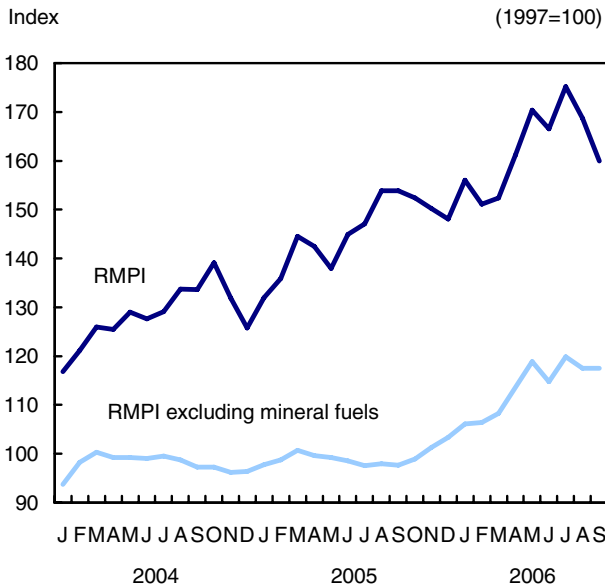
On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were down 1.6%, mainly due to lower prices for petroleum products.

Petroleum and coal products prices decreased by 13.8%, as the cost for crude oil declined for a second month. This was the largest monthly decline since the 13.6% drop in April 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have remained unchanged rather than falling 1.6%.

Prices for primary metal products fell 1.0% compared to August, the third decline in four months. Prices for copper and copper alloy products were down by 6.4%, due to lower costs for input materials. Lower prices were also observed for silver, refined gold products as well as aluminum products.

On the other hand, prices for meat, fish and dairy products (+0.9%) as well as pulp and paper products (+0.3%) were higher compared to the previous month.

Raw materials prices continue to decline



IPPI: Primary metal products are the major contributors to the 12-month change

The IPPI was up 1.3% in September compared with the same month a year earlier, a significant change from the previous five months, where the year-over-year increases ranged between 2.2% and 4.5%. The slowdown in the increase was mainly due to the prices of petroleum products. Indeed, if petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.9%.

Prices for primary metal products were up 28.5% compared to September 2005. Prices for nickel products (+86.0%), copper products (+77.0%), refined zinc products (+127.4%) and aluminum products (+14.9%) were all higher compared with one year earlier.

Prices were also higher than one year ago for pulp and paper products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, metal fabricated products, meat, fish and dairy products, non-metallic mineral products and tobacco products.

However, prices for petroleum and coal products fell 11.3% from September 2005, the first year-over-year decrease since March 2004.

Motor vehicles and other transport equipment prices were down 3.5% from a year ago, due to the effect of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products declined 6.3% compared to September 2005, as year-over-year decreases were recorded for softwood lumber (-6.2%)

and particleboard (-41.9%). Prices were also lower than a year ago for machinery and equipment.

RMPI: Crude oil prices push down the cost of raw materials

Raw materials prices fell 5.2% in September, following a 3.7% decline in August. This was the largest monthly decrease since November 2004.

Mineral fuels were the major contributor to this monthly drop, with prices declining 9.9% compared to August. Prices for crude oil were down 11.6%, mainly due to higher inventories as well as softening demand. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have been unchanged from August instead of falling 5.2%.

Ferrous materials prices were down 3.6%, as prices for iron and steel scrap decreased 5.7%. Prices for vegetable products declined 1.6% from the previous month, as prices for natural rubber fell 18.4% due to increased production.

On the other hand, prices for wood and animal and animal products increased 1.0% and 0.4% respectively from August to September, while prices for non-metallic minerals remained unchanged.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 4.0% in September, down significantly from the 9.6% year-over-year increase in August, and the lowest rate of growth since March 2006, when prices had increased 5.5% from the previous year. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 20.3% instead of rising 4.0%.

Non-ferrous metals were the major contributors to the 12-month increase, with prices rising 71.2%, mainly the result of year-over-year price increases for zinc, radio-active concentrates, copper, lead and nickel.

Prices were also higher than one year ago for wood, vegetable products as well as non-metallic minerals.

Mineral fuels were down 8.6%, with crude oil prices falling 9.5%. This was the first negative year-over-year change since March 2004. Prices for ferrous materials were also down from a year ago.

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was up 0.2% between August and September. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange would have fallen 1.5% instead of its actual decrease of 1.6%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 5.5% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 2.8% between September 2005 and September 2006, rather than their actual increase of 1.3%.

Lower prices for intermediate goods

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 1.5% from August. Lower prices for petroleum products, primary metal products as well as chemical products were the major contributors to this monthly drop.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for meat, fish and dairy products, pulp and paper products and fruit, vegetable and feed products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 4.0% more for their goods in September than in September 2005. Higher prices were registered for primary metal products, pulp and paper products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, metal fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, electrical and communication products and meat, fish and dairy products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for petroleum products, lumber products, motor vehicles and tobacco products.

Finished goods prices decrease

Prices for finished goods were down 1.6% from August. Lower prices for petroleum products were partially offset by higher prices for lumber products, pulp and paper products, meat, fish and dairy products and chemical products.

Compared with September 2005, prices for finished goods declined by 2.6%. Lower prices were registered for petroleum products, motor vehicles, machinery and equipment and electrical and communication products.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for fruit, vegetable and feed products, meat, fish and dairy products, tobacco products, chemical products, furniture and fixtures, beverages, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products as well as lumber products.

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

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

The September 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for October will be released on November 29.

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

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Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2005	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^p	September 2005 to September 2006 % change	August to September 2006
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	111.9	115.2	113.4	1.3	-1.6
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	105.1	108.2	108.2	2.9	0.0
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.8	107.7	108.7	1.8	0.9
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	102.5	103.7	103.8	1.3	0.1
Beverages	1.57	121.4	122.5	122.6	1.0	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	178.2	187.9	187.9	5.4	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	114.4	118.7	118.8	3.8	0.1
Textile products	1.58	99.9	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.4	104.9	104.9	0.5	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	90.7	85.2	85.0	-6.3	-0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	115.5	118.1	118.1	2.3	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	101.7	105.6	105.9	4.1	0.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.8	115.3	115.3	0.4	0.0
Primary metal products	7.80	110.7	143.8	142.3	28.5	-1.0
Metal fabricated products	4.11	120.7	124.0	123.9	2.7	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.3	106.8	106.8	-0.5	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	94.7	91.4	91.4	-3.5	0.0
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.1	93.5	93.4	0.3	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	114.9	120.0	120.1	4.5	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	237.0	244.1	210.3	-11.3	-13.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	122.1	122.5	122.4	0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	109.6	113.2	112.5	2.6	-0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	171.3	243.6	266.1	55.3	9.2
Intermediate goods²	60.14	113.2	119.5	117.7	4.0	-1.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	121.1	145.8	144.7	19.5	-0.8
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	112.0	115.5	113.6	1.4	-1.6
Finished goods⁵	39.86	110.0	108.8	107.1	-2.6	-1.6
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	111.9	113.6	113.9	1.8	0.3
Capital equipment	11.73	101.6	99.4	99.5	-2.1	0.1
All other finished goods	19.63	114.2	112.3	108.6	-4.9	-3.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.

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

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

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

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

Raw materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2005	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^p	September 2005 to September 2006 % change	August to September 2006
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	153.9	168.7	160.0	4.0	-5.2
Mineral fuels	35.16	275.6	279.5	251.8	-8.6	-9.9
Vegetable products	10.28	78.1	82.4	81.1	3.8	-1.6
Animals and animal products	20.30	103.5	103.5	103.9	0.4	0.4
Wood	15.60	71.7	79.1	79.9	11.4	1.0
Ferrous materials	3.36	132.7	129.5	124.9	-5.9	-3.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	117.0	199.8	200.3	71.2	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	134.6	141.6	141.6	5.2	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	97.7	117.5	117.5	20.3	0.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

Victimization and offending in the North

2004 and 2005

The rate of violent victimization in Canada's territories, based on information provided by Canadians themselves, was almost three times the rate for residents in the rest of the country, according to data from a survey that examined the extent and nature of criminal victimization.

The report, prepared by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, also examines fear of crime, spousal violence and the number and types of police-reported crime in the territories.

Almost 4 in every 10 residents of the territories aged 15 and over reported that they were victimized at least once in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. This figure was well above the level of 28% for provincial residents who were victimized over the same time period.

The report also examines a number of individual, economic and social factors that seem to be associated with a higher risk of criminal victimization and offending. All are more common in the territories.

Northern residents tend to be younger on average than residents in the rest of Canada; they have higher proportions of lone-parent families and common-law families; they have higher rates of unemployment and they have higher proportions of Aboriginal residents, compared to the provinces.

Northern residents more likely to fall victim to someone they know

Information on victimization in the North came from a pilot survey conducted in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, which asked approximately 1,300 people about their experiences with criminal victimization in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Anyone who reported that they had been victimized was asked for detailed information. This included where the incident occurred; whether the incident was reported to the police; the level of injury, and the use or presence of a weapon. Data from the pilot survey were compared with victimization data collected from the provinces through the 2004 General Social Survey.

Northern residents were over three times more likely than provincial residents to be victims of violent crime, specifically sexual assault, robbery and physical assault.

Violent incidents against northern residents were more likely to be committed by someone who was known to the victim. This was the case for 80% of incidents committed against residents of the territories, compared to 56% of those against provincial residents.

Note to readers

This release is based on the profile *Victimization and Offending in Canada's Territories*. This paper is one in a series of profiles that present analysis on issues related to victimization, offending and public perceptions of crime and the justice system.

Some of the data in this report, particularly those on spousal violence, were released in *The Daily* of October 2, 2006, as part of the report *Measuring Violence against Women: Statistical Trends*. This current report contains a more in-depth examination of violence in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The release presents findings from a test collection of data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on the nature and extent of criminal victimization experienced by residents of the territories as well as their fear of crime and their attitudes toward the justice system. Comparisons are made to results from the GSS data collected in the rest of Canada.

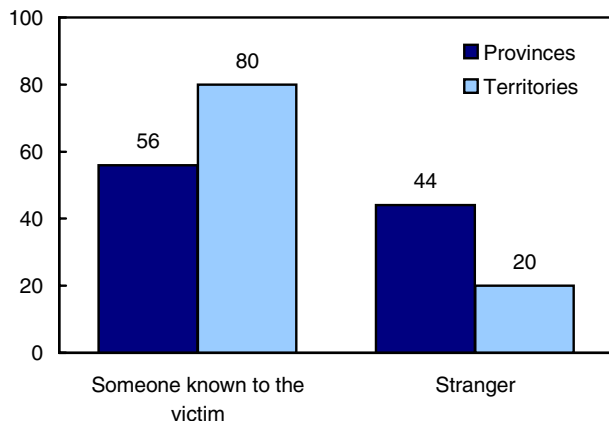
National data from the 2005 Uniform Crime Reporting Survey are also included to analyze the nature and extent of police-reported crimes committed in the territories. These results are compared to crimes occurring in the rest of Canada.

In this profile, the North includes Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut.

Victimization rates are calculated per 1,000 population while police-reported crime rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Violent incidents against northern residents were more likely to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim, 2004

% of violent incidents



Note: Someone known to the victim includes relatives, friends, neighbours, acquaintances or other known relationship.

On the other hand, northern residents were victimized by a stranger in 20% of all violent incidents, a proportion which was much lower than the 44% of

violent incidents committed against residents of the provinces.

Despite their higher rates of violent victimization, northern residents were no more likely than their provincial counterparts to report their victimizations to the police. Over 7 in 10 incidents of violent crime that were committed against territorial residents went unreported to the police.

Incidents reported by victims in the North did not typically involve the use or presence of a weapon, such as a gun or a knife, or result in injury to the victim. In 2004, the accused had a weapon in 27% of violent incidents committed against violent crime victims in the territories, a figure which was similar to that in the provinces.

Northern victims suffered an injury in 43% of violent incidents committed against them, compared to one-quarter of violent incidents in the provinces.

Northern residents feel safer than those in the rest of Canada

Although northern residents experienced higher levels of violent victimization than did provincial residents, they were more likely to report feeling safe from crime.

In 2004, 54% of northern residents said they were "very satisfied" with their personal safety from crime, compared to 44% of residents in the rest of Canada.

Residents were also asked questions about whether they employed measures to make themselves safer from crime, including such things as locking the car doors for personal safety when alone in a car, planning a route with safety in mind and staying at home at night.

About 64% of northern residents reported the routine use of measures to make themselves safer from crime compared to 76% of provincial residents.

Northern residents less satisfied with some aspects of police performance

While the performance of the police was generally rated favourably both in the provinces and in the

territories, in some instances, residents of the North were less satisfied with police than were provincial residents.

For example, 54% of residents in the territories said the police were doing a "good" job at ensuring the safety of citizens compared to 61% of provincial residents.

In addition, 48% of northerners rated the police favourably at enforcing the laws, compared to 59% of provincial residents.

Police-reported crime rates higher in the North

In 2005, *Criminal Code* incidents in the territories represented 1.4% of the national total, according to police-reported data.

Over half of incidents in the North were classified as "other" *Criminal Code* offences, such as mischief, counterfeiting and disturbing the peace, while 17% were violent and 18% were property offences.

While the volume of crime in the North in 2005 was relatively low, when taking into account differences in population, crime rates in the territories were over four times higher than rates in the rest of Canada.

Similar to results from the victimization survey, rates of violent crime committed in the North were much higher than in the provinces. Among the three territories, the violent crime rate was highest in Nunavut, followed closely by Northwest Territories. With a rate that was less than half that of the other territories, Yukon's violent crime rate was still over 1.5 times higher than the highest provincial rate, found in Saskatchewan.

The profile *Victimization and Offending in Canada's Territories* (85F0033MIE2006011, free) is now available as part of the *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. From the *Publications* module, under *Free internet publications*, choose *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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Selected Criminal Code incidents, provinces and territories, 2005¹

	Total provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories.	Nunavut	Total territories
Population, 2005	32,166,545	30,988	42,982	29,992	103,962
Homicide					
Number	655	1	0	2	3
Rate	2.0	3.2	0.0	6.7	2.9
Assault (Levels 1,2,3)					
Number	229,526	857	2,554	1,792	5,203
Rate	714	2,766	5,942	5,975	5,005
Sexual assault (Levels 1,2,3)					
Number	22,833	56	175	239	470
Rate	71	181	407	797	452
Robbery					
Number	28,632	16	15	6	37
Rate	89	52	35	20	36
Violent crime: Total					
Number	298,362	957	2,843	2,112	5,912
Rate	928	3,088	6,614	7,042	5,687
Breaking and entering					
Number	257,189	497	982	853	2,332
Rate	800	1,604	2,285	2,844	2,243
Motor vehicle theft					
Number	159,513	148	275	164	587
Rate	496	478	640	547	565
Other theft					
Number	655,195	1,112	1,335	563	3,010
Rate	2,037	3,588	3,106	1,877	2,895
Property crime: Total					
Number	1,199,821	1,868	2,787	1,666	6,321
Rate	3,730	6,028	6,484	5,555	6,080
Counterfeiting ²					
Number	163,248	20	49	6	75
Rate	508	65	114	20	72
Mischief					
Number	343,819	1,758	5,725	2,653	10,136
Rate	1,069	5,673	13,320	8,846	9,750
Other Criminal Code offences: Total					
Number	971,875	4,116	12,098	6,054	22,268
Rate	3,021	13,283	28,147	20,185	21,419
Criminal Code: Total, without traffic offences					
Number	2,470,058	6,941	17,728	9,832	34,501
Rate	7,679	22,399	41,245	32,782	33,186

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the "Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 Report", produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1: preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.
2. Due to an improved data collection methodology, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was able, for the first time in 2005, to report counterfeit bills deposited to banks. As a result, estimates were made for certain police services for 2004. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

August 2006 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees was \$748.66 (seasonally adjusted) in August, up \$1.66 (+0.2%) from July. This leaves the year-to-date growth in earnings at 3.3%. This annual rate of change is obtained by comparing the average weekly earnings of the first eight months of 2006 with the average of the same months of 2005.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-to-date earnings growth as of August was 4.4% for health and social assistance, 4.1% for educational services, 3.2% for retail trade, and 2.7% for manufacturing.

There were 14,016,100 payroll jobs in Canada in August, virtually unchanged (-6,500 employees) from July. Provinces showing the largest percentage increases in employment from July to August were New Brunswick (+0.8%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (+0.6%). The largest decrease was in Manitoba (-1.0%).

Nationally, payroll employment has increased by 143,800 jobs since the beginning of 2006.

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees rose 0.8% in August to \$18.53. The average

weekly hours for hourly paid employees fell 0.6% to 31.9 hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators, will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for September will be released on November 29.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division.

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Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2005	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^p	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006	Year-to-date average 2006 ¹
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	736.45	747.00	748.66	0.2	1.7	3.3
Forestry, logging and support	927.58	988.85	975.86	-1.3	5.2	5.4
Mining and oil and gas	1,317.03	1,342.81	1,315.40	-2.0	-0.1	2.9
Utilities	1,064.92	1,091.60	1,094.36	0.3	2.8	1.7
Construction	890.92	895.98	893.34	-0.3	0.3	2.2
Manufacturing	896.50	898.42	907.99	1.1	1.3	2.7
Wholesale trade	839.87	870.13	879.38	1.1	4.7	5.4
Retail trade	474.08	481.06	481.96	0.2	1.7	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	781.88	781.13	779.97	-0.1	-0.2	1.6
Information and cultural industries	895.41	930.70	941.03	1.1	5.1	6.9
Finance and insurance	948.67	962.44	963.07	0.1	1.5	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	636.38	664.43	674.86	1.6	6.0	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	960.59	967.15	965.43	-0.2	0.5	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	910.63	957.97	951.02	-0.7	4.4	6.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	581.96	597.52	600.78	0.5	3.2	2.8
Educational services	816.24	829.61	812.30	-2.1	-0.5	4.1
Health care and social assistance	664.88	675.86	675.81	0.0	1.6	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	413.54	427.05	428.04	0.2	3.5	2.5
Accommodation and food services	319.23	319.87	316.89	-0.9	-0.7	7.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	567.78	576.56	576.76	0.0	1.6	2.0
Public administration	902.78	928.37	941.27	1.4	4.3	3.4
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	669.13	690.35	687.19	-0.5	2.7	4.6
Prince Edward Island	576.17	586.46	589.66	0.5	2.3	3.3
Nova Scotia	640.99	650.48	659.36	1.4	2.9	2.7
New Brunswick	663.31	678.97	680.52	0.2	2.6	3.8
Quebec	695.79	706.53	717.86	1.6	3.2	2.9
Ontario	778.17	783.00	783.49	0.1	0.7	2.7
Manitoba	662.47	672.29	675.12	0.4	1.9	1.8
Saskatchewan	672.23	689.40	680.36	-1.3	1.2	3.9
Alberta	776.72	801.39	799.11	-0.3	2.9	4.6
British Columbia	723.71	737.07	731.05	-0.8	1.0	4.3
Yukon	825.76	845.30	839.78	-0.7	1.7	5.1
Northwest Territories ²	965.72	962.27	953.99	-0.9	-1.2	2.5
Nunavut ²	877.78	915.43	895.96	-2.1	2.1	3.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change for the first eight months of 2006 compared to the same months for 2005.
2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	June 2006	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^p	June to July 2006	July to August 2006	December 2005 to August 2006
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,872.3	14,023.9	14,022.6	14,016.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	63.3	60.0	59.6	59.0	-0.7	-1.0	-6.8
Mining and oil and gas	172.4	185.3	183.0	183.4	-1.2	0.2	6.4
Utilities	121.5	121.5	122.5	123.6	0.8	0.9	1.7
Construction	690.7	703.7	704.5	707.9	0.1	0.5	2.5
Manufacturing	1,948.4	1,928.7	1,930.2	1,932.5	0.1	0.1	-0.8
Wholesale trade	736.7	742.7	743.6	743.0	0.1	-0.1	0.9
Retail trade	1,717.4	1,730.0	1,731.6	1,738.2	0.1	0.4	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	627.5	633.8	636.9	637.5	0.5	0.1	1.6
Information and cultural industries	355.4	359.0	358.8	361.0	-0.1	0.6	1.6
Finance and insurance	588.2	589.6	589.6	590.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	248.0	246.6	241.8	-0.6	-1.9	-1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.6	676.5	677.3	676.0	0.1	-0.2	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	96.5	100.0	100.0	101.4	0.0	1.4	5.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	681.8	703.7	704.1	703.9	0.1	0.0	3.2
Educational services	1,004.5	1,009.3	1,015.6	1,012.7	0.6	-0.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,425.0	1,439.9	1,436.8	1,436.7	-0.2	0.0	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	247.6	247.7	248.2	248.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Accommodation and food services	960.3	971.2	970.3	967.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.4	520.4	520.0	517.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.3
Public administration	791.0	819.0	816.4	807.1	-0.3	-1.1	2.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.5	184.4	185.0	186.2	0.3	0.6	4.9
Prince Edward Island	64.3	62.0	62.1	61.8	0.2	-0.5	-3.9
Nova Scotia	395.5	391.2	394.1	392.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.8
New Brunswick	302.2	301.3	303.8	306.3	0.8	0.8	1.4
Quebec	3,213.6	3,236.6	3,235.7	3,238.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Ontario	5,389.3	5,416.3	5,416.9	5,408.6	0.0	-0.2	0.4
Manitoba	538.2	534.8	534.5	529.1	-0.1	-1.0	-1.7
Saskatchewan	419.2	423.9	421.9	420.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.2
Alberta	1,576.5	1,630.5	1,627.4	1,627.3	-0.2	0.0	3.2
British Columbia	1,747.9	1,785.9	1,788.3	1,790.1	0.1	0.1	2.4
Yukon	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	1.2	-0.6	0.6
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.3	0.4	-1.3	1.4
Nunavut ¹	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.6	0.0	2.7	2.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

June 2006

The June 2006 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 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 at Transport Canada's website.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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

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.

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Third quarter 2006

Statistics Canada today publishes monthly indexes for the third quarter of 2006 that measure price movements of accommodation services. These indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided. The indexes are available by province and by territory, for Canada, by major client group.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew MacDonald (613-951-8551; matthew.macdonald2@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

August 2006

The computer and peripherals price indexes are now available for August.

The index for commercial computers declined 0.3% from July to 36.6 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 1.1% to 17.5.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices increased 0.2% to 56.0 and printer prices were down 0.8% to 51.4.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; neil.killips@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

August 2006

Data on sawmills and planing mills are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The August 2006 issue of *Sawmills and Planing Mills*, Vol. 60, no. 8 (35-003-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

New products

Sawmills and Planing Mills, August 2006, Vol. 60,
no. 8
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB
(free).

Service Bulletin: Surface and Marine Transport,
Vol. 22, no. 2
Catalogue number 50-002-XIE
(free).

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile
Series: Victimization and Offending in Canada's
Territories, no. 11
Catalogue number 85F0033MIE2006011
(free).

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

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

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

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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.

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