



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 31, 2006

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Releases

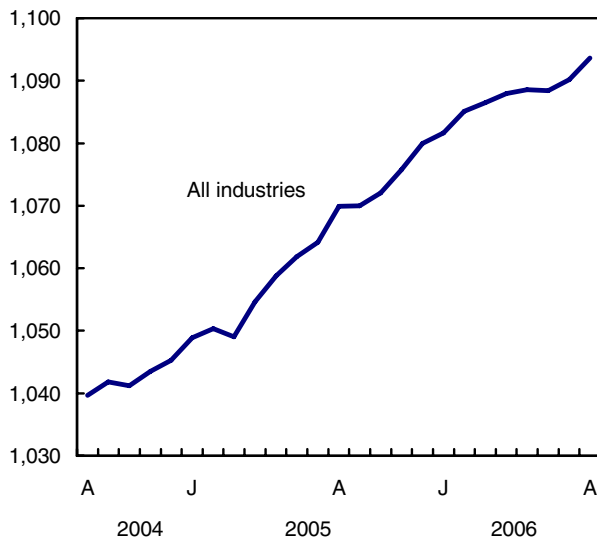
Gross domestic product by industry

August 2006

Economic activity increased by 0.3% in August after growing 0.2% in July. Service industries (+0.4%) contributed more of the growth than goods-producing industries (+0.2%). Carrying on from the previous month, the energy sector, wholesale trade and retail sales were especially vibrant. For a second consecutive month, manufacturing output was essentially unchanged. Utilities and construction declined.

Economic growth accelerates in August

GDP billions of chained (1997) dollars



Increase in output of energy sector

The energy sector advanced 0.7% in August. Natural gas production and transportation, boosted by an increase in US demand and the replenishment of inventories with the approach of winter, were among the main engines of growth in the sector. After a strong increase in July, crude oil production and transportation rose modestly in August. Following two months of significant increases, oil and gas exploration declined -4.1%. Electricity production declined owing to the combined effect of low rainfall, causing a drop in the level of hydraulic reservoirs in British Columbia, and the

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 2003, 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 2004, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2003. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2006.

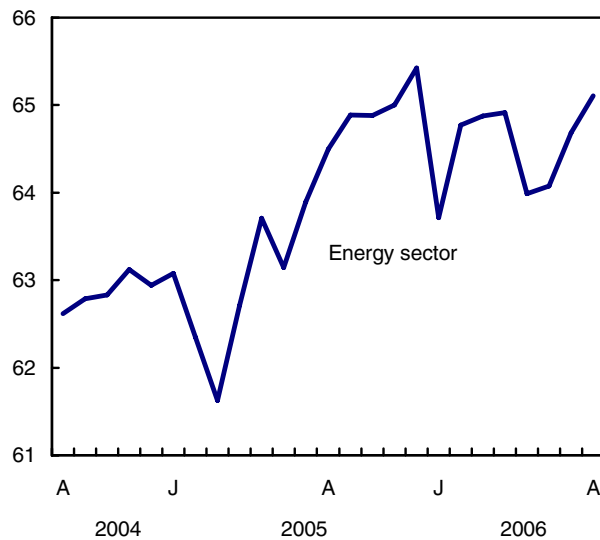
For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website (<http://www.statcan.ca/nea>).

closure of a larger-than-usual number of thermal power plants in Ontario.

The output of the mining sector excluding oil and natural gas advanced 1.5%. The growth was attributable to both metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Continued strength in the energy sector

GDP billions of chained (1997) dollars

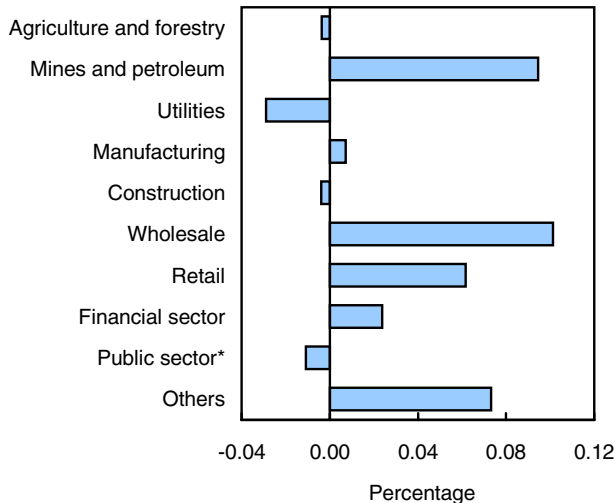


Renovation and large vehicles boost trade

Wholesale trade grew 1.7% in August. The strong growth of renovation activities stimulated wholesale sales of building materials. Sales of personal and household goods, as well as machinery and electronic equipment, also contributed to these results. Following a strong gain in July, wholesale sales of motor vehicles declined.

Retail trade rose 1.1%, led by a strong advance in sales of new motor vehicles, spurred by incentive programs targeting purchasers of large vehicles (including minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses). Activity in home centres and hardware stores and in furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores also increased.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



* Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing activity unchanged

For the second consecutive month, activity in the manufacturing sector was essentially unchanged in August. However, this sector's activity level was 1.7% lower than at its peak in December 2005. The manufacturing of non-durable goods grew 1.2%, while durable goods registered a marked decline (-0.7%). Of the 21 major groups, 12 were up, accounting for 55% of total manufacturing output.

The most significant gains were registered in the production of chemicals, food products and furniture.

The largest declines were recorded in machinery, wood products, electrical appliances and transportation equipment. The production of motor vehicles and parts fell significantly for a second month in a row.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) grew 0.3% in August, primarily owing to the strong advance of the mining, oil and gas extraction sector. In the United States, industrial production was unchanged, with gains in manufacturing offsetting losses in the mining and utilities sectors.

Construction sector posts fourth monthly decline

For a fourth consecutive month, the construction sector declined in August (-0.1%). Decreases in residential and non-residential construction were partly offset by an increase in engineering and repair works. The 0.6% drop in residential construction was most evident in single-family homes, while there was an increase in apartment construction. Non-residential construction fell 0.3%, with the gain in the construction of commercial buildings only partially offsetting the drop in industrial and public buildings.

Other sectors

Tourism-related industries, such as transportation, accommodation and food services, benefited from the effects of a major international convention in Toronto, as well as the 1.2% increase in the number of international overnight visitors.

Total crop production for 2006 is expected to be lower than last year with an anticipated drop in harvests of wheat, barley, grain corn and canola. This decline follows an increase in production in 2005 compared to 2004.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The August 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 20, no. 8 (15-001-XIE, free) is available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for September will be released on November 30.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (toll-free 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 (1997) dollars

	March 2006 ^r	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^r	June 2006 ^r	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^p	August 2006 ^p	August 2005 to August 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.3	1,093,626	2.2
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.0	0.1	0.2	334,636	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.9	0.6	-1.0	-2.1	-1.6	-0.2	23,918	-8.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.4	0.7	-2.3	0.0	1.3	1.6	40,174	2.1
Utilities	-0.9	-0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	-1.1	27,768	-0.9
Construction	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	66,987	4.8
Manufacturing	-0.6	-0.7	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.0	174,368	-1.3
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.4	760,522	3.3
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.4	1.6	-0.5	0.7	1.7	72,895	9.1
Retail trade	1.3	1.3	-0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	66,351	6.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	52,982	2.7
Information and cultural industries	0.2	-0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	44,373	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	221,572	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.3	48,656	1.7
Administrative and waste management services	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.0	25,748	5.7
Education services	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	47,645	0.5
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	61,835	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.8	1.7	-1.2	-0.6	-2.7	1.8	9,122	0.6
Accommodation and food services	0.4	-1.9	1.9	-1.3	-0.5	0.8	23,797	3.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	26,838	2.2
Public administration	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.0	-0.3	61,093	2.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	244,818	-0.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	1.2	70,404	-2.0
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.7	103,825	-0.8
Business sector industries	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.4	930,119	2.3
Non-business sector industries	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	163,961	1.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	65,068	3.0
Energy sector	0.2	0.1	-1.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	65,109	0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

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



Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

August 2006 (preliminary)

The production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons continued to show steady growth in August, as a result of higher production of synthetic crude oil and bitumen in Alberta.

This increase in production was dampened somewhat by lower offshore production from Newfoundland and Labrador, as a result of scheduled maintenance programs.

Crude oil and natural gas

	August 2005	August 2006 ^P	August 2005 to August 2006 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	12 386.2	13 124.9	6.0
Exports	7 761.3	8 596.1	10.8
Imports ²	4 360.8	4 776.5	9.5
Refinery receipts	8 854.5	9 461.0	6.8
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 031.6	14 382.1	2.5
Exports	9 302.9	9 367.1	0.7
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	3 820.4	3 979.7	4.2
January to August 2005 to January to August 2006			
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	94 928.8	100 226.2	5.6
Exports	59 694.0	67 115.7	12.4
Imports ²	35 479.8	33 069.7	-6.8
Refinery receipts	71 409.3	68 488.4	-4.1
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	112 152.6	114 026.8	1.7
Exports	71 014.2	68 114.2	-4.1
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	47 565.4	44 965.4	-5.5

^P preliminary

- Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
- Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
- Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
- Includes direct sales.

Crude oil production reached 13.1 million cubic metres, 6.0% higher than the same month a year earlier. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels).

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 65.5% of total production, were 10.8% higher than August 2005.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 14.4 billion cubic metres in August, up 2.5% over the same month last year.

Domestic sales of natural gas advanced 4.2% since August 2005. According to August natural sales data, this increase was a result of gains in commercial (+11.5%) and industrial (+5.2%) sales.

Exports of natural gas, which made up 65.1% of marketable production, increased 0.7% over August 2005.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to August 2006 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to and including June 2006, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to and including April 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

Provincial and territorial government finance: Assets and liabilities

March 31, 2005

At March 31, 2005, the net financial debt (defined as the excess of liabilities over financial assets) of provincial and territorial general governments reached \$259.0 billion, down \$0.9 billion or 0.4% lower compared with March 31, 2004. The financial assets stood at \$310.3 billion and total liabilities at \$569.4 billion.

As a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP), net financial debt was at 19.4% in 2005, down from 20.7% in 2004. On average the per capita net financial debt decreased from \$8,152 to \$8,045.

The financial assets of Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon continued to exceed their liabilities in 2005. Per capita net financial debt was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador at \$19,439, Quebec at \$13,173 and Nova Scotia at \$12,290.

These statistics are based on the actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' Public Accounts dated March 31, 2005 and converted to Statistics Canada's Financial Management System.

Note: The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ.

The FMS adjusts data from governments Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation statement of the two presentations is available.

This release is the second in a series of four data products related to government balance sheets (reference date March 31 2005) in Canada. The Federal government balance sheet was released

on March 22, 2006, and the Local government and Consolidated government balance sheets will be released in April 2007. The Federal government balance sheet as at March 31, 2006 will be released in December 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0014, 385-0017 to 385-0019 and 385-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1709.

Data tables on the Provincial and territorial government finance: Assets and liabilities are also available online in the new *National economic account* module on our website.

For more information on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767 or pid-info-dip@statcan.ca).

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or quality of this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-9456), Public Institutions Division. □

Net financial debt of provincial and territorial general governments at March 31, 2005¹

Province or territory	Net financial debt	Change in net financial debt over 2004	Per capita	Population at April 1
	\$ millions	%	\$	thousands
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,011	0.7	19,439	515
Prince Edward Island	1,251	-3.1	9,065	138
Nova Scotia	11,516	-1.8	12,290	937
New Brunswick	5,687	-3.8	7,563	752
Quebec	99,874	2.3	13,173	7,582
Ontario	110,489	4.8	8,833	12,508
Manitoba	11,428	3.4	9,734	1,174
Saskatchewan	9,236	-8.9	9,310	992
Alberta	-19,661	...	-6,040	3,255
British Columbia	19,201	-9.7	4,527	4,241
Yukon	-280	...	-9,032	31
Northwest Territories	-49	...	-1,140	43
Nunavut	341	7.6	11,367	30

... not applicable

1. This table is derived using the Financial Management System.

Provincial and territorial general government net financial debt at March 31¹

	Net financial debt	Net financial debt as a % of GDP	Per capita net financial debt	GDP first quarter ²	Population at April 1
	\$ millions	%	\$	\$ millions	thousands
1985	63,074	13.4	2,447	471,260	25,775
1986	76,065	15.1	2,923	503,852	26,020
1987	89,532	16.6	3,398	538,112	26,348
1988	97,494	16.4	3,654	595,656	26,682
1989	101,510	15.8	3,739	643,120	27,152
1990	112,015	16.6	4,062	676,764	27,573
1991	116,652	17.2	4,176	678,172	27,936
1992	143,065	20.6	5,062	692,940	28,265
1993	173,691	24.3	6,074	714,776	28,597
1994	202,446	27.0	7,004	750,696	28,905
1995	224,041	27.9	7,670	801,904	29,211
1996	235,896	28.8	7,992	819,976	29,515
1997	241,746	27.9	8,107	867,828	29,819
1998	245,223	27.0	8,152	906,904	30,082
1999	258,271	27.2	8,519	949,136	30,317
2000	256,166	24.6	8,372	1,042,100	30,597
2001	241,813	21.7	7,822	1,115,408	30,913
2002	249,431	22.3	7,978	1,119,204	31,265
2003	255,881	21.2	8,103	1,209,756	31,578
2004	259,988	20.7	8,152	1,253,940	31,891
2005	259,044	19.4	8,045	1,332,712	32,198

1. This table is derived using the Financial Management System.

2. From CANSIM table 380-0002, Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, quarterly.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

August 2006

Aircraft movements at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations have increased in six of the last eight months on a year-over-year basis. In August, aircraft take-offs and landings reached 561,106 movements, up 4.7% from the same month a year earlier (535,766 movements) and the third consecutive monthly increase.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 3.9% (+15,636 movements) in August compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 7.2% (+9,704 movements) in August compared with August 2005.

The August 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

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. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

September 2006

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services

provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI increased 0.2% to 120.6 (2003=100) in September. The courier portion increased 0.5% on a monthly basis, while the local messengers component fell 0.3% due to lower fuel charges.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, 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 Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-1930; perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 2006,
Vol. 20, no. 8
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE
(free).

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 60 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index, May 1997** 3
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