



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<p>The pace of economic activity was largely unchanged in the third quarter, following a pronounced slowing in the second quarter. Real gross domestic product advanced 0.4%, compared to 0.5% and 0.9% growth in the second and first quarters respectively. Economic production fell back in September (-0.3%), after having advanced in both July (+0.2%) and August (+0.3%). A more detailed analysis is available in <i>Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review</i>.</p>	
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## Releases

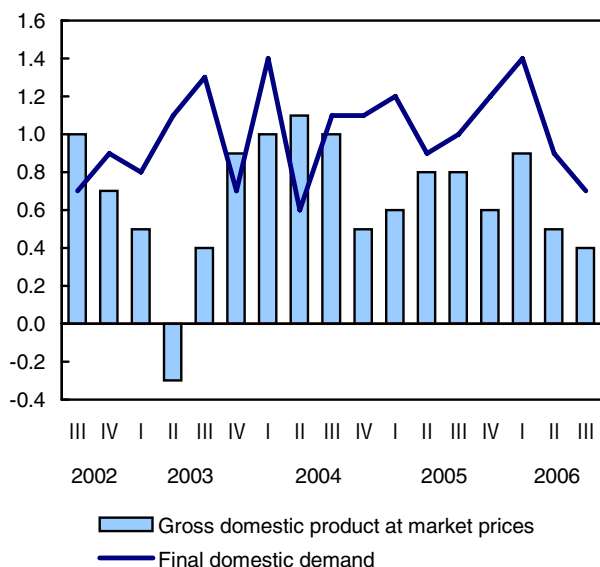
### Canadian economic accounts

Third quarter 2006 and September 2006

The pace of economic activity was largely unchanged in the third quarter, following a pronounced slowing in the second quarter. Real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.4%, compared to 0.5% and 0.9% growth in the second and first quarters respectively. In the third quarter of 2006, a turnaround in exports, a pickup in business non-residential investment and a slight acceleration in personal expenditure, were offset by a further decline in investment in residential construction and notably weaker government current expenditures and inventory accumulation.

#### Final domestic demand continues to outpace GDP

Quarterly % change, chained (1997) dollars



Economic production fell back in September (-0.3%), after having advanced in both July (+0.2%) and August (+0.3%). The production of goods declined sharply (-1.0%) in September while activity in service industries was essentially unchanged.

A more detailed analysis is available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

Continued strength in business investment in non-residential structures and equipment, particularly a

#### Note to readers

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for inflation. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for inflation.

gain in engineering construction, along with a rebound in exports led third quarter GDP growth. Exports were buoyed by sales of industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment, agricultural and fish products and other consumer goods. Consumer spending, which has been a sustaining factor in the economy for several quarters, strengthened marginally in the third quarter.

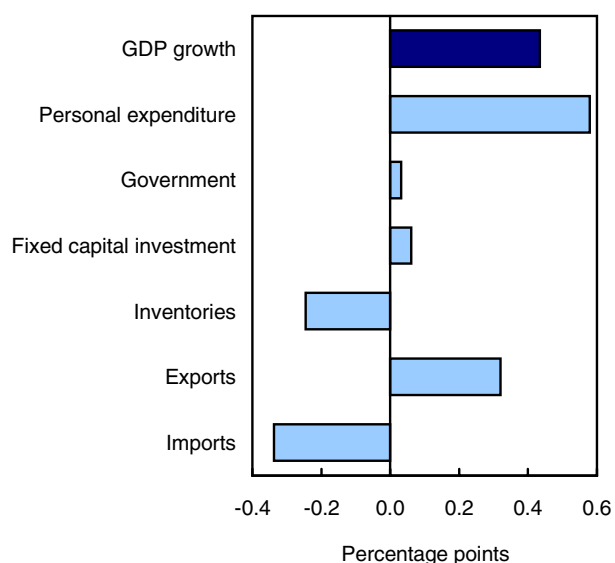
Final domestic demand slowed further, largely constrained by a second and sharper decline in residential construction investment (-2.1%) and slower government spending. Businesses continued to accumulate inventories, but at a slower pace than in the second quarter.

Services-producing industries softened in the quarter (+0.5%), reflecting weaker or reduced activity across a number of industries. Activity remained relatively strong in the wholesale and retail trade and in financial services. Output of goods-producing industries continued to decline (-0.1%), constrained by the manufacturing sector and forestry. The energy sector increased 0.9% in the third quarter, as oil and gas exploration and petroleum extraction activities rebounded. Both domestic and export demand supported manufacturing production of machinery and equipment.

Industrial production (the output of factories, mines and utilities) edged up (+0.1%) in the quarter, on the heels of a sharp decline in the second quarter. This turnaround was driven by oil and gas as well as mining activities, since manufacturing declined and utilities were unchanged. In the United States, the index of industrial production decelerated sharply from the second quarter.

The economy grew at an annualized rate of 1.7% in the third quarter, a slight deceleration from the 2.0% pace set during the previous quarter. Growth in the US economy slowed to 2.2% in the third quarter, as activity in the housing market dropped further and imports strengthened.

**Contributions to percent change in GDP, third quarter 2006**



**Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars<sup>1</sup>**

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2005	0.6	2.2	3.2
Second quarter 2005	0.8	3.4	3.0
Third quarter 2005	0.8	3.2	2.7
Fourth quarter 2005	0.6	2.6	2.8
First quarter 2006	0.9	3.8	3.2
Second quarter 2006	0.5	2.0	2.9
Third quarter 2006	0.4	1.7	2.5

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, crept up 0.2% in the quarter (up 0.4% excluding energy). This was largely accounted for by increased export prices, following two quarters of decline; this gain mainly arose from higher prices for industrial goods and materials. Final domestic demand prices were up 0.3%, led by higher prices on government current expenditure on goods and services and business gross fixed capital formation. However, the chain price index growth for consumer expenditure was dampened by the 1% reduction in the goods and services tax rate effective July 1.

**Residential construction weakens further**

After a housing boom lasting about five years, the second consecutive quarterly drop in investment in residential construction suggests a cooling in the

housing market. The more pronounced decline in investment in residential structures (-2.2%) in the third quarter was the largest in this component since the first quarter of 1998. New housing construction fell 3.3% in the third quarter. The resale market also weakened substantially, as ownership transfer costs declined by 4.4%, and the output of real estate agents fell. On the other side of the ledger, renovation activity advanced in the third quarter.

**Inventory accumulation slows**

Business non-farm inventories continued to build-up in the third quarter, but at a slower pace than in the second quarter. Manufacturing stocks of durable goods picked up, while retailers added less durable goods to their inventory. Wholesale inventory accumulation also slowed. Despite lower motor vehicle production, stocks continued to build in the quarter as imports outpaced the growth of domestic sales.

**Government spending flattens**

Government current expenditure on goods and services decelerated sharply, mainly reflecting a decline in hours worked from the second quarter. The winding down of the 2006 Census in the third quarter was a contributing factor in slower government current expenditures. Investment in fixed capital formation by government was virtually unchanged from the second quarter.

**Business non-residential investment picks up**

Business capital spending on non-residential structures and equipment continued to grow at a good clip (+1.7%). Expenditure on machinery and equipment advanced at a quicker pace (+2.2%) than in the second quarter, reflecting robust spending on industrial machinery, on trucks, on software as well as on computers and other office equipment.

Investment in non-residential construction projects accelerated (+1.2%), led by engineering construction.

**Consumer spending continues to support the economy**

Firmer consumer spending (+1.0%) in the quarter, especially on durable goods, was behind the increase in retail trade output (+0.9%).

Durable goods expenditure (+2.2%) grew at almost twice the rate of the second quarter, as purchases of motor vehicles rebounded (+2.5%). This was partly attributable to dealer incentives and low financing rates. The strong increase in spending on new trucks and vans (+3.7%) was concentrated in July and August.

Expenditures on semi-durable and non-durable goods decelerated in the third quarter, partially offsetting the impact of the spending spree on motor vehicles. However, spending on services picked up, in part due to increased travel spending.

**Turnaround in exports provides a boost to economic activity**

Exports of goods and services rebounded (+0.9%) after having declined for two consecutive quarters. While exports of services fell, exports of goods were up 1.2%. Exports of agricultural and fish products, industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment (notably, aircraft, engines and parts) and other consumer goods all registered significant gains.

Exports of automotive products continued to decline (-6.7%) for the third consecutive quarter, reflecting weaker motor vehicle production as some Canadian automobile manufacturing plants experienced extended or irregular shutdowns. This is in contrast to strong imports of automotive products (+4.4%), which continued their upward trend.

**Corporate earnings lead nominal dollar income growth**

Corporate profits gained 2.7% in the third quarter, up sharply from the second quarter. The strength in earnings arose largely from petroleum and coal manufacturers, from the air transportation industry as well as from chartered banks. The corporate surplus (net lending to the rest of the economy) was up sharply in the non-financial corporations sector.

Labour income was up 1.1% in the third quarter. The first and second quarter growth rates of labour income were affected by a large special payment in the first quarter made to reduce an actuarial deficit of a government employer sponsored pension plan.

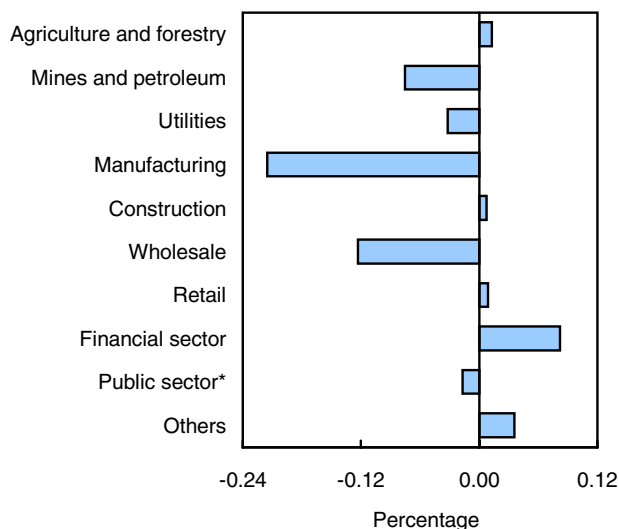
Wages and salaries grew by 1.1%, down slightly from the average increase (+1.5%) registered in the previous six quarters, as unemployment edged up. Continuing strength in both mining and oil and gas extraction and in construction contributed to gains in wages and salaries (+1.0%) in the goods-producing industries. The services-producing industries wages and salaries also rose (+1.1%), led by professional and personal services.

**GDP by industry, September 2006**

The Canadian economy fell back (-0.3%) in September, after growing 0.3% in August and 0.2%

in July. Goods production, which has shown signs of weakness since the start of the year, declined 1.0% in September, while service industries held steady. Decreases in manufacturing, wholesale trade and the energy sector were only partially offset by the strength of the finance, accommodation and food services sectors. Special events hindered growth in September, such as a strike in the mining sector in Labrador and the winding down of the collection activities of the 2006 Census.

**Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth, September 2006**



\* Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing output fell 1.4% in September. This is the eighth monthly decline since the start of the year. Of the 21 major groups, 16 cut back their production, accounting for 82% of total manufacturing output. The largest decreases were in the manufacturing of transportation equipment, chemical and metal products, and machinery, as well as in printing activities.

After two months of strong growth, wholesale trade dropped 2.1%. Declines were widespread, with wholesalers of automotive products and of machinery and electronic equipment registering the steepest declines. Retail trade grew by only 0.2% in September, held back by a steep drop in sales of new motor vehicles.

The energy sector declined 1.0%, largely owing to a reduction in natural gas production and a drop in electricity production. The reduction in the production of natural gas was largely due to weaker prices and high inventories.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) fell 1.4%, with declines in all three sectors. Industrial production in the United States also decreased (-0.6%) in September, with mining being the only sector to advance.

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

	April 2006 <sup>r</sup>	May 2006 <sup>r</sup>	June 2006 <sup>r</sup>	July 2006 <sup>r</sup>	August 2006 <sup>r</sup>	September 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Seasonally adjusted						
	Month-to-month % change					
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.5	-0.0	0.3	0.1	-1.0
Service-producing industries	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.0
Industrial production	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	-1.4
Manufacturing	-0.8	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.4
Wholesale trade	0.3	1.5	-0.5	0.8	1.5	-2.1
Energy sector	0.1	-1.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	-1.0

<sup>r</sup> revised  
<sup>p</sup> preliminary

The finance and insurance sector grew 0.8% in September, on the strength of banking and lending activities (+1.0%) and a rebound in brokerage activity. Meanwhile, real estate brokers registered a fifth consecutive monthly decline, reflecting the downturn in the home resale market that began last March.

### Detailed analysis and tables

The *National Economic Accounts* module, accessible from the home page of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the third quarter 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (13-010-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

### Products, services and contact information

#### Gross domestic product by industry

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

The September 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 20, no. 9 (15-001-XWE, free)

is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; [iad-info-dci@statcan.ca](mailto:iad-info-dci@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

### National economic and financial accounts

**Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1804, 1901 and 2602.**

The third quarter 2006 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, free) will soon be available.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available. See *How to order products*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-DDB, \$134/\$535), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-DDB, \$321/\$1,284), and monthly *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016DDB, \$134/\$535) data sets can be obtained on computer diskette.

These diskettes can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$27/\$107; 13-014-XDB, \$65/\$257; and 13F0016XDB, \$27/\$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Canadian economic accounts key indicators<sup>1</sup>

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	2004	2005
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	682,340	694,340	703,668	721,092	723,040	730,884	651,888	688,150
	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.1	5.0	5.6
Corporation profits before taxes	183,704	192,368	202,812	195,676	196,924	202,236	171,323	189,455
	2.7	4.7	5.4	-3.5	0.6	2.7	18.3	10.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	57,036	60,392	67,724	64,912	64,528	64,148	54,084	60,403
	1.0	5.9	12.1	-4.2	-0.6	-0.6	8.9	11.7
Net income of unincorporated business	85,764	86,556	86,988	87,224	87,872	88,396	84,084	86,206
	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	7.3	2.5
Taxes less subsidies	155,740	156,352	157,024	160,252	162,468	159,144	148,564	155,297
	2.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.4	-2.0	5.8	4.5
Personal disposable income	781,652	793,836	802,164	829,968	825,920	837,456	755,931	787,524
	1.2	1.6	1.0	3.5	-0.5	1.4	4.7	4.2
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	1.0	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.6	1.2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (1997) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	661,391	665,602	671,517	679,363	685,789	692,936	638,825	663,583
	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.3	3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	216,627	218,239	220,622	222,442	225,106	225,475	211,883	217,689
	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.2	3.0	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	258,014	264,002	269,080	275,450	276,684	277,477	244,221	261,572
	1.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.3	8.0	7.1
Investment in inventories	14,503	14,992	14,937	11,594	18,464	15,223	9,767	15,514
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	464,866	474,439	481,889	477,301	475,240	479,431	462,239	472,037
	-0.4	2.1	1.6	-1.0	-0.4	0.9	5.2	2.1
Imports of goods and services	463,089	475,574	490,041	487,613	497,744	502,714	442,421	474,040
	-0.9	2.7	3.0	-0.5	2.1	1.0	8.2	7.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,153,623	1,162,822	1,170,239	1,181,074	1,187,051	1,192,200	1,124,688	1,157,705
	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	3.3	2.9
<b>GDP by industry at basic prices</b>								
Goods producing industries	329,975	333,441	336,007	336,477	333,832	333,479	325,202	331,595
	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	2.9	2.0
Industrial production	242,415	244,563	246,320	245,266	242,927	243,156	241,141	243,485
	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	1.8	1.0
Energy sector	63,187	64,427	65,102	64,427	64,323	64,931	62,812	63,767
	1.3	2.0	1.0	-1.0	-0.2	0.9	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	174,480	175,190	176,357	176,201	173,729	172,819	173,726	174,987
	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	1.9	0.7
Non-durable manufacturing	71,345	71,455	71,169	70,566	69,741	69,415	72,158	71,317
	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	-1.2
Durable manufacturing	102,977	103,581	105,050	105,511	103,861	103,275	101,380	103,516
	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	-1.6	-0.6	2.8	2.1
Construction	63,029	64,014	65,518	67,177	67,320	67,426	60,228	63,689
	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	6.4	5.7
Services producing industries	729,617	735,726	741,062	749,287	756,063	760,181	709,800	732,506
	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.2	3.2
Wholesale trade	65,579	66,506	67,920	69,810	70,905	71,845	61,721	65,997
	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.3	5.3	6.9
Retail trade	62,227	62,355	62,752	64,164	65,425	66,040	59,454	62,219
	1.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	50,766	51,671	52,073	52,436	52,773	52,783	49,528	51,241
	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.2	3.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	213,249	214,923	216,331	218,524	220,694	222,596	206,434	213,985
	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.1	3.7
Information and communication technologies	62,189	62,834	63,271	64,085	64,690	65,256	59,298	62,359
	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.2	5.2

... figures not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.
2. Actual rate.

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## Study: Research and development for new energy technologies in the private sector

1993 to 2003

The search for alternative forms of energy has taken on a new life during the past decade among Canadian industries, according to this new study.

Industries have been dedicating more and more of their research and development (R&D) dollars into the development of cleaner, more renewable energy practices.

In fact, industry spending on R&D into energy increased substantially in only one field between 1993 and 2003 — alternative sources of energy.

In 2003, this spending hit \$204 million (all dollar values are expressed in 1997 constant dollars), which accounted for 31% of total R&D spending on energy, more than double the proportion of only 15% in 1993. The manufacturing sector accounted for most of this increase.

Energy R&D is a broad area that, for the purpose of this paper, included five different fields of R&D: fossil fuels, nuclear technologies, energy transportation and transmission, energy conservation and alternative energy sources.

Alternative energy R&D conducted by Canadian industry in 2003 was heavily concentrated in developing alternative fuels and energy storage technologies. Over 40% of the \$204 million was spent on R&D in storage of energy technologies, such as hydrogen cells for use in cars, or on alternative fuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel fuels.

Some scientists involved in energy R&D are interested in photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight to electricity. Others are looking into biomass, which is plant matter such as trees, grasses, agricultural crops, waste or other biological material, which can be used as a solid fuel, or converted into liquid or gaseous forms for the production of electric power, heat, chemicals or fuels.

This study, part of the *Analysis in Brief* series, examined R&D efforts made by Canadian industry from 1993 to 2003 in five different types of energy R&D. It excludes spending by others, such as government and universities.

In 2003, Canadian industries devoted a total of \$649 million to overall R&D in energy, which represented about 5% of all industrial R&D in Canada.

While R&D spending into alternative energies increased, spending in other areas varied.

For example, R&D spending into fossil fuel technologies was almost identical in 1993 and 2003. In 2003, it accounted for 33% of total energy R&D, unchanged from a decade earlier. Industries

spent \$213 million on fossil fuel R&D in 2003, down slightly from \$217 million a decade earlier.

R&D spending on the transportation and transmission of energy was cut nearly in half during the 10-year period. In 1993, this area accounted for 20% of all spending on energy R&D. By 2003, the share had slipped to 11%.

Similarly, in 1993, R&D on nuclear technologies accounted for 12% of all energy R&D spending. By 2003, this proportion had fallen to only 8%.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4205.

The analytical article "Research and development for new energy technologies in the private sector" (11-621-MWE2006050, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Radu Chiru (613-951-3998), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

September 2006 (preliminary)

The production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons reached 13.0 million cubic metres in September, 13.0% higher than the same month in the previous year. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels).

This increase was the result of higher crude production from offshore Newfoundland and Labrador. In particular, the White Rose field has shown continued production growth since first coming online in November 2005.

Higher crude bitumen and synthetic crude output in Alberta compared to September 2005 supplemented the increase in crude production.

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 67.5% of total production, were 21.2% higher than September 2005.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.5 billion cubic metres in September, down 2.9% compared with the same month last year.

Domestic sales of natural gas have surged 14.2% since last September. According to September natural sales data, this increase was a result of gains in industrial sales (+20.3%).

**Note:** Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2006 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to and including July 2006, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to and including July 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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Crude oil and natural gas

	September 2005	September 2006 <sup>P</sup>	September 2005 to September 2006 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	11,464.3	12,952.0	13.0
Exports	7,215.6	8,742.0	21.2
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4,399.5	4,213.1	-4.2
Refinery receipts	8,597.5	8,704.2	1.2
millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13,947.7	13,549.2	-2.9
Exports	8,430.1	8,436.9	0.1
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	3,646.1	4,162.9	14.2
January to September 2005 to January–September 2006			
thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	106,406.0	113,196.4	6.4
Exports	66,909.6	75,654.3	13.1
Imports <sup>2</sup>	39,879.3	37,282.8	-6.5
Refinery receipts	80,006.8	77,221.4	-3.5
millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	126,100.3	128,184.8	1.7
Exports	79,428.0	76,268.6	-4.0
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	51,211.5	49,053.2	-4.2

<sup>P</sup> 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.

## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

September 2006

In September, Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations recorded little change in the number of aircraft take-offs and landings (510,235 movements) from the same month a year earlier (507,078 movements). The September 2006 movements were close to the level recorded in September 2001 (510,311 movements) but

still down 9% from September 2000 and 15% lower than the highest September recorded in 1999.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) reached 371,511 movements, up 0.3% from September 2005. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) reached 138,724 movements, up 1.4% from September 2005.

The September 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport



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Canada's website at the following URL  
(<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

[aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)),  
Division. ■

Transportation

**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](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Airport activity**

Annual 2005 (preliminary)

Preliminary data show that 93.9 million passengers enplaned and deplaned at Canadian airports in 2005, up 7.0% over 2004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2701.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rolf Hakka (613-951-0068; fax: 613-951-0010;

### **Computer and peripherals price indexes**

September 2006

The computer and peripherals price indexes are now available for September. The index for commercial computers increased 0.3% from August to 36.7 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 0.6% to 17.4.

For computer peripherals, both the monitor (56.0) and printer (51.5) price indexes remained unchanged.

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](mailto: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](mailto:neil.killips@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

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**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review**, third quarter, Vol. 5, no. 3  
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**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates: Day of Release**, September 2006  
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**Catalogue number 13F0016XPB** (\$22/\$70).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, September 2006, Vol. 20, no. 9  
**Catalogue number 15-001-XWE**  
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