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Releases

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Canada

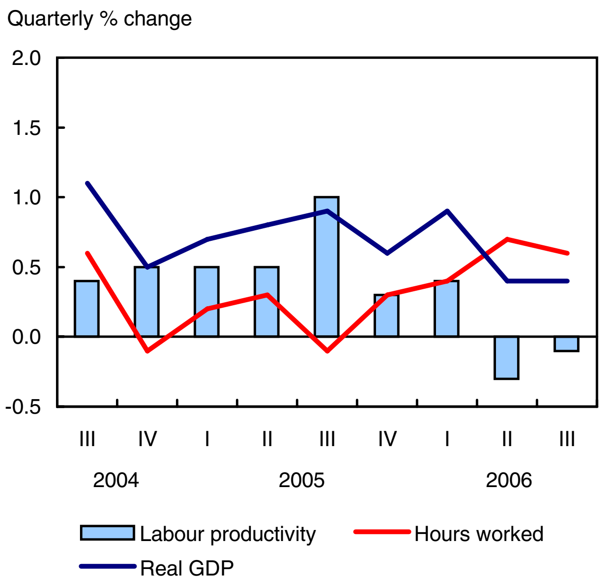
Releases

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Third quarter 2006

Labour productivity in Canadian businesses fell by 0.1% between July and September, slightly less than the 0.3% decline posted in the second quarter. This was the second straight decline following seven consecutive quarters of positive growth.

Hours worked continues to outpace gross domestic product



Productivity gains in mining, oil and gas extraction, financial, insurance and real estate services, and rental services, along with those in wholesale trade were completely offset by losses in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

In the first three quarters of 2006, productivity posted an average quarterly growth of 0.5% in the United States, while Canada's average growth remained at zero. A substantial slowdown in both countries in productivity growth was observed compared to 2005.

With the value of the Canadian dollar remaining unchanged against that of the US dollar, the increase in the unit labour cost of Canadian businesses moved closer to the increases experienced by their American counterparts.

Note to readers

This release contains a brief analysis of detailed data on labour productivity growth and other related variables that refer to the business sector. A more thorough analysis, including additional charts and tables, is available in the Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review.

The term "productivity" herein refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

For more information about the productivity program, see the new National Economic Accounts *module accessible from the home page of our website. You can also order a copy of a technical note about the quarterly estimates of productivity by sending an email to (*productivity.measures@statcan.ca*).*

Revisions

This release introduces revised historical data for the Labour Force Survey published in February 2006. An overview of the revisions is presented in the article "Improvements to the Labour Force Survey in 2006" (71F0031XIE, free). The new estimates incorporate the gross domestic product revision from 2001 to 2005 released on September 29 by the Industry Accounts and the new annual benchmarks for hours worked released on November 22, 2006. In light of these revisions, the detailed data on productivity and other related variables were revised back to the first quarter of 1997.

Little gain in productivity in Canada in 2006

Increases in labour productivity occur when increases in the production of goods and services exceed increases in the labour inputs that are devoted to production. Labour productivity is measured here by the ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) to the number of hours worked. Growth in productivity over time is generally associated with improvements in the standard of living.

The situation in the third quarter of 2006 was similar to that in the second quarter in terms of the relative pace of output and labour growth. In the last two quarters, production advanced at exactly the same pace (+0.4%), while the number of hours worked grew at a more robust rate than production, increasing by 0.7% in the second quarter and 0.6% in the third quarter.

The 0.3% increase in employment between July and September occurred mainly in full-time work. The increase of the share of full-time workers explains the growth of 0.4% in hours worked per job during the third quarter.

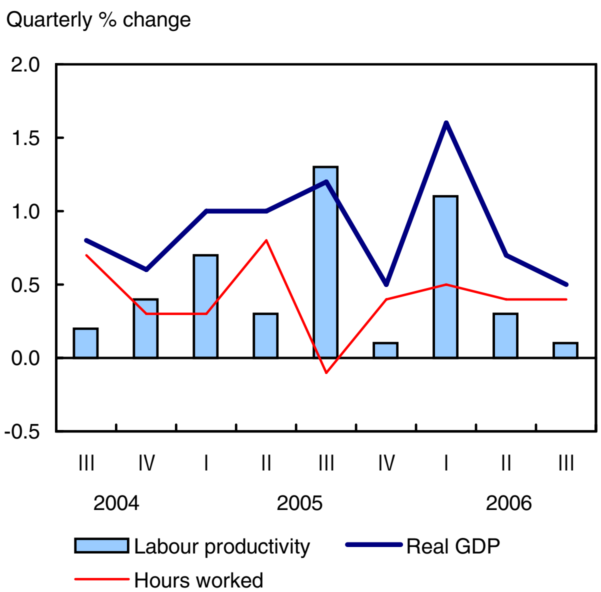
Productivity declines in the United States

In the United States, the quarterly growth in labour productivity has slowed substantially since the beginning of 2006.

After posting robust growth of 1.1% in the first three months of the year, the labour productivity of American firms deteriorated, posting growth (revised) of 0.3% in the second quarter and almost zero growth in the third quarter (+0.1%).

Between July and September, the growth in the number of hours worked in American businesses remained steady while production slowed, leading to stagnation in US productivity.

US productivity slows



Productivity stagnates in the third quarter in both countries

The third quarter saw real GDP in Canadian businesses grow at the same pace as in American businesses. Both countries have experienced a slowdown in their GDP growth since the first quarter of the year.

While GDP in Canada increased at the same rate as in the second quarter, GDP growth in the United States slowed slightly in the third quarter.

Contrary to GDP, growth in hours worked in both countries has not slowed over the course of 2006. And hours worked in the third quarter in both countries rose substantially at the same rate as in the second quarter.

Real Canadian GDP in the third quarter, which rose at the same pace as in the previous quarter (+0.4%), was substantially slower than in the first three months of the year (+0.9%). This was the weakest advance recorded in two straight quarters since the beginning of 2003.

The weak growth in Canada's GDP in the third quarter resulted mainly from a net slowdown in the rate of accumulation of business inventory compared with the second quarter. A further decline in residential construction also slowed growth in Canadian GDP.

For American businesses, growth in their GDP continued to slow in the third quarter, mainly as a result of the collapse of household investment in real estate (-4.2%).

The 0.5% gain in GDP in the United States in the third quarter represents the weakest quarterly increase since the beginning of the year. American GDP grew a robust 1.6% in the first quarter and slowed to 0.7% growth in the second quarter of 2006.

On the labour market front, hours worked in Canadian companies climbed 0.6% in the third quarter, an increase similar to that of the previous quarter (+0.7%). All of the advancement in employment between July and September occurred in full-time work.

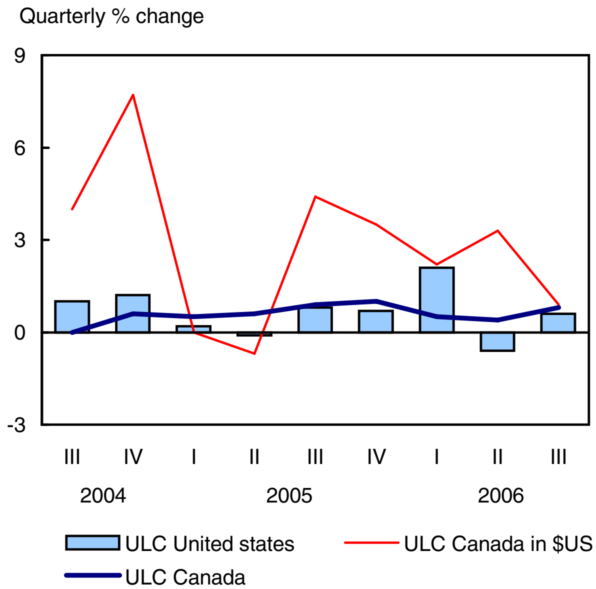
At the same time, hours worked in American businesses increased 0.4% in the third quarter. Growth in hours worked in the United States in the last four quarters has continued, on average, at a pace of 0.4% per quarter.

Stable Canadian dollar contributes to the improved competitive position of Canadian companies

Unit labour cost, a major indicator used to measure labour compensation per unit of economic output, continued to climb more rapidly in Canada than in the United States during the third quarter when measured in their respective national currencies.

However, American companies maintained less of an advantage over Canadian companies in terms of the change in their unit labour costs in the third quarter of 2006, even when the exchange rate is taken into account.

Canadian unit labour costs (ULC) in US dollars decelerates



Unit labour costs have been rising in both countries. Without taking the exchange rate into account, the labour cost per unit of output for Canadian businesses rose 1.0% in the third quarter, compared with zero growth in the second quarter. In comparison, American businesses saw their unit labour cost rise by 0.6% in the third quarter. This represents a net acceleration from the 0.6% decrease in the second quarter.

During the previous four quarters, the Canadian dollar's appreciation had a strong impact on unit labour costs in Canada. Measured in US dollars, the unit cost of Canadian businesses rose on average 3.2% over this period.

However, unit labour costs in Canada, expressed in US dollars, slowed substantially from July to September as the Canadian dollar remained stable.

Since the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US currency appreciated 0.1%, the Canadian unit labour costs in US dollars increased 1.1% in the third quarter compared with a 0.6% advance in the United States.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

A more comprehensive analysis, 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), which is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Fourth quarter data of 2006 for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on March 12, 2007.

To order data, contact Client Services (*productivity.measures@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3292; *maynard@statcan.ca*), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

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Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006
	% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
Real GDP	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
Hours worked	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Hourly compensation	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.8
Unit labour cost	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0
Exchange rate[1]	-3.9	-6.6	0.5	1.4	-3.3	-2.4	-1.5	-2.8	-0.1
Unit labour cost in US dollars	4.2	7.4	-0.1	-0.7	4.8	3.0	2.0	2.8	1.1
United States[2]									
Labour productivity	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1
Real GDP	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.5
Hours worked	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hourly compensation	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.8	3.2	-0.3	0.7
Unit labour cost	1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.7	2.1	-0.6	0.6

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quar- ter 2006	Third quarter 2006
	% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted			
Canada									
Labour productivity	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.5	0.4
Real GDP	1.6	3.1	1.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.4
Hours worked	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.0
Hourly compensation	4.3	1.5	2.5	2.2	4.4	5.4	5.2	3.8	2.3
Unit labour cost	3.0	0.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.8
Exchange rate	4.3	1.3	-10.8	-7.1	-6.9	-4.0	-5.9	-9.7	-6.7
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-1.0	-1.4	15.1	9.6	9.6	7.1	9.3	13.2	9.3
United States[2]									
Labour productivity	2.6	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.5
Real GDP	0.3	1.5	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.4
Hours worked	-2.2	-2.5	-0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8
Hourly compensation	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.0	6.4	5.8	4.4
Unit labour cost	1.6	-0.5	0.2	0.7	2.1	1.6	3.6	3.0	2.8

1. *The exchange rate corresponds to the US dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.*
2. *US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Third quarter 2006 published in NEWS, December 5.*

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National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses

2005

Many nurses regularly work overtime and many have more than one job. A ground-breaking new study indicates that psychosocial and interpersonal factors (including work stress, low autonomy and lack of respect) are more strongly associated with health problems among Canada's 314,900 nurses.

The first-ever National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses examined links between their work environment and health. It found that nurses face a broad range of physical and emotional challenges in a demanding, often hectic, workplace.

The proportion of nurses who reported a high level of work stress (as determined by the level of job strain, physical demands, and support from co-workers and supervisors) was higher than that for employed people overall. Job strain results when the psychological demands of a job exceed the worker's discretion in deciding how to do it.

Nearly one-third (31%) of female nurses were classified as having high job strain. The figure for all employed women was 26%.

Job strain was strongly related to fair or poor physical and mental health, and to lengthy or frequent absences from work for health-related reasons. For example, 17% of nurses who perceived high job strain reported 20 or more sick days in the past year, compared with 12% of nurses who perceived less job strain.

The survey found that many nurses worked overtime, and only about 6 in 10 had full-time jobs in 2005.

Nearly half (46%) of nurses reported that their employer expected them to work overtime, and 3 in 10 regularly worked paid overtime, for an average of five hours per week. One-half regularly work unpaid overtime, averaging four hours per week.

Among female nurses, a substantial share (19%) had more than one job. This was more than double the proportion of 9% among employed females in the general population.

A key finding concerned the support nurses feel they receive from co-workers. A disproportionately high share (45% of female nurses and 51% of male nurses) reported low support from co-workers compared with employed Canadians in general (33% of females and 32% of males).

On the positive side, the vast majority of nurses reported that they had the support of their supervisors and immediate managers, and that they felt free to use their own judgment in making important decisions.

Note to readers

This report provides comprehensive findings from the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses, the first nationally representative survey to focus on nurses' working conditions and their physical and mental health.

From October 2005 through January 2006, nearly 19,000 nurses reported information on the conditions in which they practice, the challenges they face in doing their jobs, and their physical and mental well-being. They answered questions pertaining to their experiences and perceptions of work organization, including staffing, shift work, overtime and employee support. The survey also collected information on work stress, role overload, respect in the workplace and quality of patient care.

Whenever possible, this report compares nurses' demographic, social and lifestyle characteristics with those of all employed Canadians aged 21 or over. Data for these comparisons were drawn from other Statistics Canada surveys — the Canadian Community Health Survey, the Labour Force Survey and the Workplace and Employee Survey.

The target population was Canada's 314,900 regulated nurses, the largest occupational group in the health care sector. To be included in the survey, each nurse had to be registered with a provincial/territorial nursing college, association or council, and employed in nursing.

A collaborative effort, the survey was conducted in partnership with the Canadian Institute for Health Information and Health Canada.

Overall, 9 out of 10 nurses reported that they had good working relations and collaborated well with doctors. And over one-half of nurses said that they were able to spend time with their patients, thanks to adequate support services.

Although relatively few nurses reported low respect from superiors or poor working relations with physicians, these factors were linked to health problems. For example, 12% of nurses who felt that they received low respect from superiors said their mental health was only fair or poor, compared with 4% of nurses who reported higher levels of respect.

In the year before the survey, over half of nurses had taken time off work due to physical illness, and more than 1 in 10 had been away because of their mental health.

Canada's nurses: A profile

An estimated 314,900 nurses were employed in Canada in 2005. The vast majority, 95% or 297,600, were women.

Nurses accounted for 2% of all employed individuals aged 21 or older, and female nurses made up 4% of all employed women in this age group.

Most of Canada's nurses (79%) were registered nurses (RNs), and 20% were licensed (or registered) practical nurses. Registered psychiatric nurses accounted for less than 2% of employed nurses.

Almost 9 out of every 10 nurses were employed in positions involving direct patient care. The remaining 12% were in administrative, management, education or research positions. About 59% of nurses worked in hospitals, the rest in long-term facilities, community health settings, or other areas such as doctors' offices.

Nurses were significantly older than the employed population aged 21 and over. The average age of female nurses was 44.4 years, 3.4 years older than employed women in general. The average age of male nurses was 42.9 years, about a year older than all employed men.

Stress, collaboration and respect

The survey data showed that the level of work stress encountered by nurses, their level of job dissatisfaction, and the physical demands of their job were all higher than in the general population of employed people.

About 45% of female nurses, and 51% of male nurses, felt they had low support from their co-workers. In the employed population overall, the estimate for each sex was around 33%.

More than 60% of both female and male nurses said their jobs were physically demanding. This was well above the proportions of 38% of women and 46% of men in the employed population as a whole.

Job dissatisfaction was also more prevalent among nurses. About 12% of both female and male nurses were dissatisfied with their job, compared with 8% of all employed women and men. However, only 4% of nurses said they actually planned to leave nursing in the next year, and most of these nurses were retiring.

Nurses' perceptions of their working relations with physicians were overwhelmingly positive: 87% reported good relations; 81%, a lot of teamwork; and 89%, collaboration.

Quality of care

Nurses also shared their impressions of changes in the quality of care during the year before they were surveyed. Over one-quarter (27%) reported a deterioration in care, and only 16% reported an improvement. But a majority of nurses (57%) said there had been no change in the quality of care.

The nurses who reported deterioration cited two main factors: fewer staff and too many patients. Those reporting improved care attributed it to better management and training, as well as more staff.

Nurses were also asked about "adverse events," such as how often in the previous year a patient had received the wrong medication or dose. Nearly one in five (18%) reported that such incidents had occurred occasionally or frequently.

Just over one-third reported that patients occasionally or frequently experienced "nosocomial infections", infections that originate in a hospital or similar setting. And close to one-third said that on an occasional or frequent basis, a patient in their care had been injured in a fall during the previous year.

As for nurses themselves, 1 in 10 reported occasional or frequent injury on the job in the year before the survey.

Nearly half (48%) of nurses who were caring directly for patients reported that, at some point in their career, they had been injured by a needlestick or other sharp object that had been contaminated by use on a patient. About 11% reported having had such an injury in the past year.

Almost 3 in 10 nurses (29%) who provide direct care said they had been physically assaulted by a patient in the previous year. Over 4 in 10 reported emotional abuse from a patient.

Physical and mental health

About 37% of nurses reported they had experienced pain serious enough to prevent them from carrying out their normal daily activities in the 12 months covered by the survey. Three-quarters of the nurses with activity-limiting pain in the previous year blamed work-related factors.

About one nurse in three said that their physical health (and one in five their mental health) had made it difficult to handle their workload in the last month.

Nurses were more likely to have experienced depression in the previous year. About 9% of both female and male nurses had experienced depression, compared with 7% of all employed women and 4% of men.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5080.

Provincial/territorial profiles appear in the article "National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses, 2005: Provincial profiles", as part of the *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-MWE2006052, free) series from the *Publications* module of our website.

The publication *Findings from the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses* (83-003-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Publications* module of our website. A paper version of the publication (83-003-XPE, free) is also available. See *How to order products*.

Data from the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses are also now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's Media Hotline (613-951-4636; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

New Housing Price Index

October 2006

The New Housing Price Index edged up 0.2% in October to 146.7 (1997=100). This was the smallest monthly increase since July 2005. This resulted in a 12 month increase of 11.4% in contractors' selling prices.

Prices advanced in 11 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed. Edmonton had the largest monthly increase at 2.2%, followed by Winnipeg (+0.6%) and Vancouver (+0.5%). Higher costs for construction materials, labour rates and an active housing market continued to be factors driving prices. Increased lot values, mostly due to land shortages, were also a contributing factor in both Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Gains were also observed in Québec, Montréal, Ottawa–Gatineau, Hamilton, London, Kitchener, Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay and Regina. Of the 11 metropolitan areas showing increases, land prices rose in 4.

New housing price indexes

	October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	September to October 2006
	(1997=100)	% change	
Canada total	**146.7**	**11.4**	**0.2**
House only	156.7	11.9	0.1
Land only	126.9	10.0	0.2
St.John's	131.4	3.6	0.0
Halifax	130.7	0.8	0.0
Charlottetown	117.3	1.5	-0.1
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	113.6	3.3	0.0
Québec	142.7	3.8	0.1
Montréal	149.4	4.2	0.3
Ottawa–Gatineau	160.7	2.5	0.1
Toronto and Oshawa	138.3	3.0	-0.1
Hamilton	144.5	6.0	0.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	145.3	4.3	-0.2
Kitchener	137.2	3.5	0.1
London	135.6	6.6	0.1
Windsor	105.3	-0.4	-0.7
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay	102.5	1.7	0.4
Winnipeg	147.5	8.6	0.6
Regina	156.4	8.2	0.1
Saskatoon	144.6	12.7	0.0
Calgary	235.7	53.5	-0.5
Edmonton	200.5	41.1	2.2
Vancouver	116.0	8.6	0.5
Victoria	117.6	-0.1	-0.5

Note: *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

No monthly change was noted in four metropolitan areas while six showed a decrease. Significant reductions were registered in Windsor (-0.7%), Calgary and Victoria (-0.5% each). This was Calgary's first monthly decrease since November, 2004. Charlottetown, Toronto and Oshawa and St. Catharines–Niagara also showed drops in new housing prices.

Calgary (+53.5%) posted the largest 12 month increase followed closely by Edmonton (+41.1%). Saskatoon (+12.7%), Winnipeg (+8.6%) Vancouver (+8.6%) and Regina (+8.2%) also had noteworthy year-over-year gains.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, free) will be available in January 2007.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*) or Randy Sterns (613-951-8183; *randy.sterns@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Architectural services

2005

Architectural firms recorded healthy revenue gains across the country in 2005, with firms in Western Canada continuing to be at the forefront benefiting from the spike in building construction brought about by the ongoing economic boom driven by the thriving energy and mining sectors. Notably, the industry also enjoyed a resurgence in Central Canada, in contrast to its contraction in 2004.

Despite declining growth in the housing sector, operating revenues of architectural firms climbed to $2.1 billion in 2005, up 7.2% from a year earlier and almost triple the growth rate recorded in each of the two previous years. Increased business investment in non-residential construction (which accounts for the bulk of architects' revenues) helped boost the industry in 2005.

The industry's operating profit margin increased to 17.0%, compared to 15.6% in 2004.

Revenues of firms in Ontario grew by more than 3% in 2005 following two years of decline. Revenues of firms in Quebec, which were stagnant in 2004, recorded a growth rate at around the national average. The industry revenues continued to be robust in British Columbia (+14%) and Alberta (+12%). Among the other provinces, Saskatchewan posted a healthy revenue gain (+12%) while Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province where revenues fell (-2%).

Although the industry expanded most rapidly in the West, 44% of its revenues in 2005 were earned in Ontario. Firms in British Columbia earned 19%

of industry revenues followed by Quebec (17%), and Alberta (13%). This ranking is unchanged from 2004.

Architectural services generated 93% of the total operating revenues, with the remainder mostly coming from related fields such as interior design (3%) and engineering services (2%).

Revenues from the residential building projects constitute 2 out of every 10 dollars earned by architectural firms, while non-residential building projects account for 7 out of 10 dollars.

In 2005, the industry earned 47% of its revenues from the business sector compared with 41% from governments and public institutions.

The industry is not heavily reliant on revenues earned from abroad. Foreign markets accounted for less than one-twentieth of the industry's total operating revenues, even though industry's exports rose by 40%. The United States remained the single largest foreign market, absorbing over half of the industry exports, followed by the Middle East (18%) and Asia (11%).

The architectural services industry is not highly concentrated, with the largest 20 firms accounting for only 19% of the industry revenues. The industry comprises 4,500 establishments, mostly small firms with less than 10 employees.

The industry's workforce (excluding the non-salaried business owners) expanded by 4% to over 14,000. Professional workers (defined as architects, technicians and technologists, and other professionals) accounted for 83% of the workforce. Half of the professionals were architects.

Available on CANSIM: table 360-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2420.

Results from the 2005 Annual Survey of Architectural Services are now available.

Detailed tables at the provincial level for a range of industry characteristics are included in the data release package which is available upon request. To order a copy, contact Mario Balerna (613-951-2018); fax: 613-951-6696; *mario.balerna@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; fax 613-951-6696; *kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca*) or Lorraine St-Jean (613-951-5000; fax 613-951-6696; *lorraine.st-jean@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Cement

October 2006

Data on cement are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Farm product prices

October 2006

Prices received by farmers in October for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Quebec grain corn price in October was $135.00 per tonne, up 23% from September and up 14% from October 2005 when the price was $110.00.

The October feeder calves price in Manitoba was $125.08 per hundredweight, down 5% from one month earlier and down 4% from the October 2005 price of $130.24.

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 20 years.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; *gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

October 2006

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI increased 0.1% from September to 68.1 (2001=100).

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

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. ■

New products

Analysis in Brief: "National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses 2005: Provincial profiles", no. 52
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2006052
(free).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, Vol. 5, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-XWE
(free).

Findings from the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses
Catalogue number 83-003-XIE
(free).

Findings from the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses
Catalogue number 83-003-XPE
(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; -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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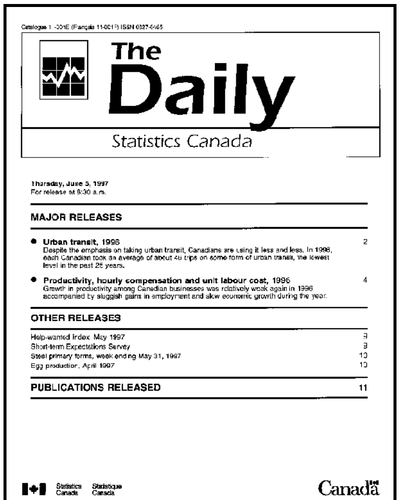
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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