



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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New products

Labour Force Historical Review on CD-ROM

1976 to 2005

The *Labour Force Historical Review on CD-ROM* is an easy-to-use tool for discovering patterns or trends in labour market data. This annual product is a comprehensive and timely database of Labour Force Survey estimates, containing thousands of cross-classified data series, spanning almost three decades. With over 100 tables, the *Labour Force Historical Review* contains monthly and annual data on a wide range of subjects: labour force status by demographics; education and family characteristics; trends in the labour markets of metropolitan cities; employment and unemployment levels by economic regions; data by industry and occupation; wages and union membership, and much more.

This product allows you to view trends, as well as quickly chart and print the data you are looking for. Efficiently focus your labour market research efforts using one resource.

The *CD-ROM Labour Force Historical Review, 2005* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is now available. Network and bulk prices are available on request.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.



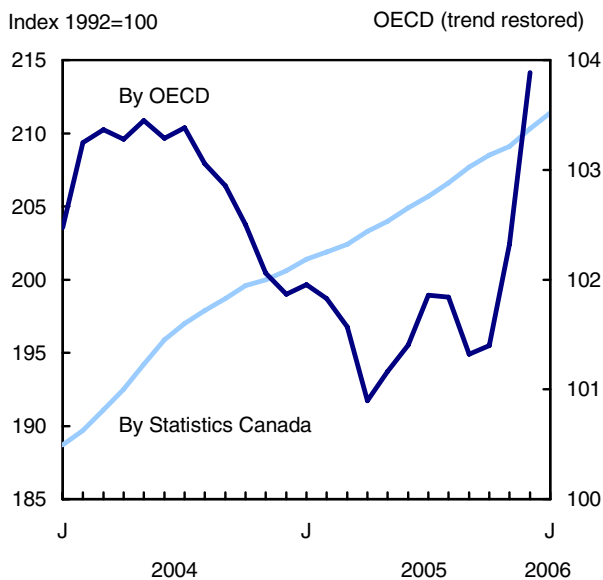
Releases

Leading indicators

January 2006

The composite leading index grew 0.5% in January, almost matching its 17-month high gain of 0.6% in December. Very strong gains in the stock market and housing starts at the start of the year gave a boost to the overall index. These increases offset continued sluggish export demand for manufactured goods.

Canadian composite leading indicator



The housing index turned up in January after three straight declines. The third-warmest January on record led to a sharp rise in housing starts. But the underlying trend of housing demand in Canada remains robust, especially compared with the slowdown under way in the United States. Sales of durable goods remained weak, with auto sales slow to recover from the expiry of major incentive programs last fall and continued high gasoline prices.

Financial market conditions were buoyant to start the new year, with the stock market hitting a record

high in January. Since then prices have retreated slightly, in line with a dip in prices for metals and energy. Strong demand for business services kept the services employment component expanding. Manufacturing remained lacklustre. Durable goods orders slowed sharply, especially for exports, even before the exchange rate with the United States moved sharply higher early in 2006. One encouraging sign for manufacturers is that they have reined-in inventories over the last two months, despite sluggish shipments growth. Factories also have boosted productivity sharply by slashing payrolls and freezing the workweek.

The US leading indicator continued to grow at a steady pace of 0.2%. While Canada's exports of manufactured goods to the United States have retreated, total exports south of the border have continued to rise, largely thanks to record demand for our energy products.

The upturn in Statistics Canada's leading indicator at the turn of the year is consistent with the recent improvement in the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) leading indicator for Canada. However, for most of 2005, the two indices diverged significantly, with sustained growth in our index while the OECD's trended down for most of the year even as the economy grew steadily.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available on our Web site. From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *National Accounts*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*. From that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, consult the February 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 2 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182), now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca) Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	August 2005	September 2005	October 2005	November 2005	December 2005	January 2006	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	206.6	207.7	208.5	209.1	210.3	211.4	0.5
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	146.0	146.5	145.5	144.3	143.0	145.9	2.0
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,649	2,659	2,666	2,674	2,679	2,684	0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	9,994	10,323	10,478	10,662	10,832	11,087	2.4
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	137,649	137,464	137,520	137,540	139,313	141,053	1.2
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	125.0	125.3	125.3	125.6	125.9	126.2	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	25,436	25,584	25,781	25,804	26,058	26,122	0.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	0.01 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,249	2,257	2,268	2,277	2,301	2,315	0.6
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	8,086	8,190	8,258	8,143	8,134	8,114	-0.2
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	209.1	210.5	209.1	209.9	212.8	214.8	0.9

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).
2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.
3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.
4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.
5. Difference from previous month.



Travel between Canada and other countries December 2005

Travel was stable between Canada and other countries in December, as Canadians took slightly fewer trips abroad while travel to Canada remained unchanged.

An estimated 3.7 million Canadian residents travelled abroad, down 0.6% from November. Meanwhile, over 2.9 million visitors arrived in Canada in December, unchanged from the month before. (All monthly data are seasonally adjusted whereas annual data and exchange rates are not).

Same-day car travel by Americans to Canada rose 1.5% in December. About 1.3 million Americans made same-day car trips, the highest figure since June. Overall, US residents took only 15.7 million same-day car trips to Canada in 2005, the lowest annual figure on record.

Overnight trips to Canada from the United States dropped 1.7% compared to November with all main modes of travel declining. Although this contributed to an annual decline of 4.6% from 2004, the number of overnight trips by Americans to Canada was still higher than in 2003. Combined with the decrease in same-day car trips, however, overall travel by US residents to Canada fell 8.6% to the lowest annual figure since 1979.

An estimated 381,000 residents from overseas countries travelled to Canada, up 0.3% from November. Overall, 4.5 million trips were made to Canada in 2005, the highest level since 2000.

About 3.2 million Canadian residents travelled to the United States, down 0.7% from the previous month. This drop is attributable to a 3.3% decrease in the number of overnight trips to the United States. All modes of travel were affected although non-car and non-plane methods posted the largest declines. In spite of the decrease in December, Canadians took the highest number of overnight trips to the United States in 2005 since 1997.

Meanwhile, Canadians took more than 1.9 million same-day car trips to the United States in December, the second consecutive monthly increase and the highest monthly figure since September 2001.

Approximately 510,000 Canadian residents took trips to non-US destinations in December, up 0.3% from November and the seventh monthly increase in 2005. Canadians made over 6.2 million trips to overseas countries in 2005, the highest annual figure on record.

Among the top overseas countries for visitors to Canada, China recorded the largest annual increase at 14.8%. Our largest overseas market, the United Kingdom, also increased 8.8% as more than 900,000 visitors came to Canada in 2005. The number of visitors from Australia rose 13.0% in 2005 to cross the 200,000 mark for the first time.

Between November and December, the Canadian dollar rose against the euro and the British pound sterling but dipped 1.7% against the Japanese yen. The loonie increased by 1.7% in December to reach 86.1 US cents. Since December 2004, the Canadian dollar increased 5.0% against the US dollar.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The December 2005 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 21, no. 12 (66-001-PIE, \$7/\$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremerik (613-951-4240; frances.kremerik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	November 2005 ^r	December 2005 ^p	November to December 2005	December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,727	3,705	-0.6	3,256	3.7
to the United States	3,219	3,196	-0.7	2,812	4.0
to Other Countries	508	510	0.3	444	2.1
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,896	1,922	1.4	1,864	5.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,769	1,728	-2.3	1,337	0.2
United States ²	1,260	1,219	-3.3	893	-0.7
Car	730	710	-2.8	451	-0.6
Plane	430	420	-2.4	396	0.2
Other modes of transportation	100	89	-11.1	46	-9.6
Other countries ³	508	510	0.3	444	2.1
Travel to Canada¹	2,947	2,947	0.0	2,296	-5.1
from the United States	2,567	2,566	0.0	2,006	-7.1
from Other Countries	380	381	0.3	290	11.2
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,261	1,281	1.5	1,099	-8.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,568	1,552	-1.0	1,123	-1.5
United States ²	1,199	1,179	-1.7	838	-5.1
Car	728	714	-1.9	517	-6.7
Plane	332	326	-1.8	279	-3.4
Other modes of transportation	139	139	0.2	42	5.6
Other countries ³	369	373	1.0	284	10.6
Most important overseas markets⁴					
United Kingdom	71	76	7.2	64	14.8
Japan	39	36	-8.1	23	9.2
France	31	30	-1.2	22	4.6
Germany	28	28	-2.2	13	11.3
Australia	17	17	4.0	18	8.0
Mexico	18	17	-4.4	15	16.4
South Korea	15	16	8.2	13	5.1
China	11	11	-3.0	9	32.7
Netherlands	11	10	-9.1	6	4.0
Hong Kong	9	9	5.3	8	7.3
Taiwan	8	9	11.7	5	32.6
Switzerland	8	8	6.3	6	18.7

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

1. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.
2. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.
3. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
4. Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Aircraft movement statistics January 2006 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 289,849 aircraft take-offs and landings in January, up 2.3% compared with January 2005 (283,328 movements). Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 20 of the airports in January 2006. The variations ranged from an increase of 77.5% at Vancouver Harbour to a decline of 32.9% at Sudbury.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 1.5% (+3,125 movements) in January compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 5.0% (+3,396 movements) in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in January showed year-over-year variations ranging from an 8.5% increase (+781 movements) at Edmonton International to a decline of 6.7% (-603 movements) at Ottawa/Macdonald-Cartier International. Of the top 10 airports, 4 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 5 airports in December 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 61.2% increase (+1,104 movements) at Winnipeg/St Andrews to a decline of 12.4% (-423 movements) at Pitt Meadows. Of the top 10 airports, 6 recorded increases in local movements, the same as in December 2005.

The January issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services page*, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for January.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

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. ■

Construction type plywood

December 2005

Data on construction type plywood are now available for December. Starting with January 2006, monthly data will be released every quarter.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

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

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

December 2005

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for December. This will be the last month released for the particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard survey.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

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

Primary iron and steel

December 2005

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The December 2005 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XIE, \$6/\$51) will soon be available.

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

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics, January 2006, Vol. 5,
no. 1
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Wholesale Trade, December 2005, Vol. 68, no. 12
Catalogue number 63-008-XIE (\$15/\$150).

International Travel, Advance Information,
December 2005, Vol. 21, no. 12
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$7/\$59).

Labour Force Historical Review, 2005
Catalogue number 71F0004XCB (\$209).

Guide to the Labour Force Survey, 2006
Catalogue number 71-543-GIE
(free).

Labour Force Survey Products and Services, 2006
Catalogue number 71-544-XIE
(free).

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

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11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE)



Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six 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 and industry work output in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-wanted index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr. 1997 12

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