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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

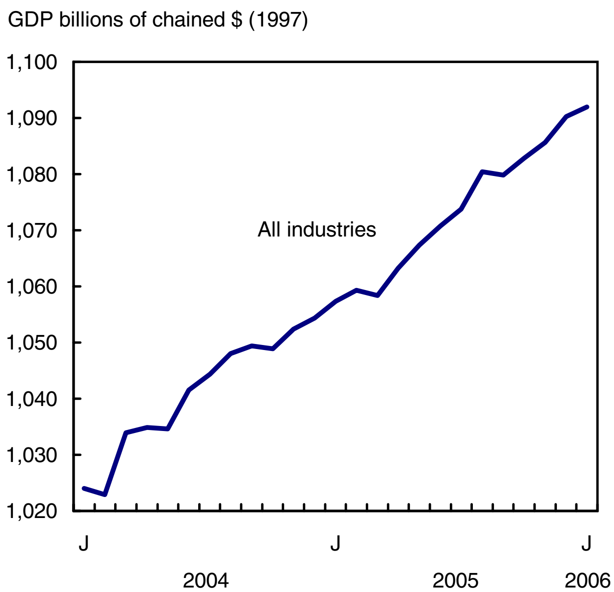
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry

January 2006

The Canadian economy edged up 0.2% in January, a pace slightly slower than that of the previous three months. Strength in service industries more than offset a decrease in the production of goods. Growth was concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, notably from vigorous sales of motor vehicles, as well as in construction activities, and in finance and real estate. Offsetting part of the gains was the marked decline in the energy sector as a result of warmer weather conditions. Despite temporary closures and reduced production at motor vehicle assembly plants, manufacturing edged up slightly.

Economy edges up



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 2002, 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 2003, the estimates are derived by chaining a Laspeyres volume index at 2002 prices to the prior period. 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 2005.

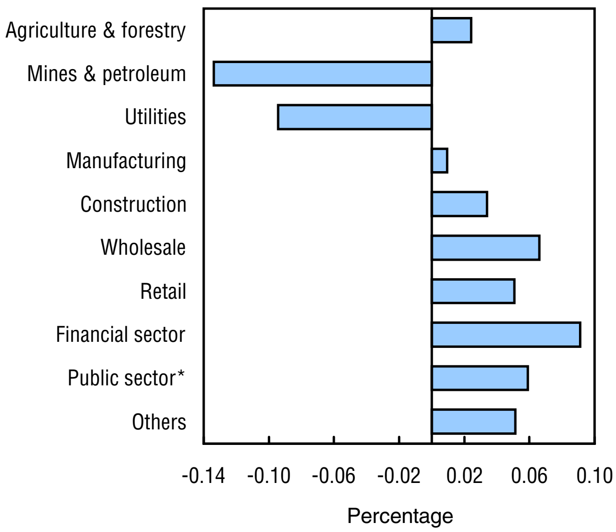
For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the new National Economic Accounts module (http://www.statcan.ca/nea) on our Web site.

Strength in retailing and wholesaling of motor vehicles

The retail trade sector grew 0.9% in January. Shoppers increased their spending at almost every type of store, with the exception of supermarkets and service stations. The largest gains were recorded in furniture, home furnishings and electronic stores, general merchandise stores (including department stores), and in building and outdoor home supplies stores. There also was notable strength in sales of new and used motor vehicles.

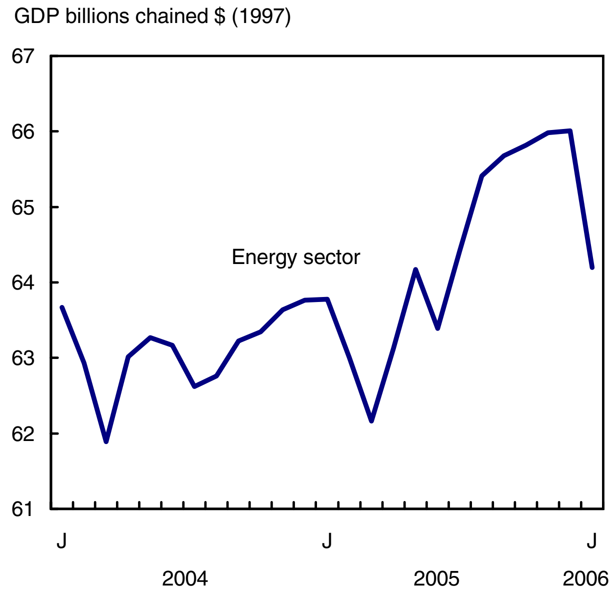
Wholesale trade activities grew markedly in January (+1.2%) for a second consecutive month, due to a sharp increase in wholesaling of motor vehicles. Excluding motor vehicles and parts, other significant increases were recorded for machinery and equipment, household and personal goods, and building materials.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth in January



* Education, health and public administration.

January's warmth cools energy demand



Warm weather cools down the demand for energy

The energy sector dropped 2.7% in January. The decline in output was driven mainly by milder weather conditions, as heating needs (measured by the number of heating degree-days) decreased 18% compared to the same period last year. Electricity generation and transmission dropped 3.8% and the distribution of natural gas declined by 7.0%.

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.9%. Both crude petroleum and natural gas extraction recorded declines in January. Crude oil extraction on the East Coast was reduced by unscheduled maintenance while high inventories and decreased demand lowered extraction of natural gas. Oil and gas exploration dropped 11.5%, mostly because of supply constraints due to the reestablishment of the offshore rigs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mining activity retreated 2.4%, pulled down by a 14% decline in output of potash, as a reduction in foreign demand coincided with temporary site shutdowns.

Industrial production (the output of Canada's factories, mines and utilities) retreated 0.9% in January, pulled down by strong declines in the mining, oil and gas sector and in utilities. In the United States, industrial production declined 0.3%, dragged down by utilities while manufacturing and mining advanced.

Manufacturing edges up despite volatility in motor vehicles production

Manufacturing output increased 0.1% in January. Gains were recorded in 14 of the 21 major groups accounting for 49% of this sector's output. Large declines were reported mainly by manufacturers of transportation equipment (-3.6%), fabricated metal products (-2.5%), paper products (-1.9%), and machinery (-1.0%).

Recent shifts in consumer preferences have made motor vehicle manufacturing volatile. Following strong gains in October, the production of motor vehicles fell markedly in January (-5.6%), marking a third consecutive monthly decline. The output of motor vehicle parts followed a similar path, retreating by 4.8% in January, and having declined since September, with the exception of a single month of growth in December.

Gains in wood products (+3.1%), chemicals (+2.1%), and non-metallic mineral products (+5.1%) contributed to limit the decline in output of the sector.

Vigour in new housing construction

Construction activity rose 0.6% in January. Residential construction gained 1.2%, marking a fifth consecutive monthly increase. Housing starts grew markedly in most urban areas except those in British Columbia.

Non-residential building construction (+0.6%) and engineering, repairs and other construction activities (+0.2%) also recorded gains. All types of non-residential buildings (commercial, industrial and institutional) grew.

Buoyant financial and real estate sector

Activity in the financial and real estate sectors picked up some speed in January (+0.5%). An increase in the volume of transactions on Canadian stock exchanges as well as strong sales of mutual funds pushed up the output of the finance and insurance sector by 0.6%. In addition, sales of existing homes increased markedly in major metropolitan areas, particularly in Calgary and Edmonton, helping real estate agents and brokers to raise their output 3.2%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 20, no. 1 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (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 dollars (1997)

	August 2005^r	September 2005^r	October 2005^r	November 2005^r	December 2005^r	January 2006^p	January 2006	January 2005 to January 2006
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**1,091,952**	**3.3**
Goods-producing industries	**1.1**	**-0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**-0.5**	**345,231**	**2.0**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	1.2	-1.9	-0.8	-0.8	1.0	25,163	2.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.3	-2.6	40,285	2.5
Utilities	0.3	0.3	-1.0	-0.7	0.1	-3.8	26,209	-4.5
Construction	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	66,118	6.5
Manufacturing	1.6	-1.3	1.0	-0.4	1.0	0.1	186,669	1.3
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**747,662**	**3.9**
Wholesale trade	2.4	0.6	0.9	-0.9	1.3	1.2	70,389	9.5
Retail trade	-1.1	-2.2	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.9	63,610	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.0	53,028	4.2
Information and cultural industries	0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.3	0.8	44,755	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	217,735	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	46,629	2.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	24,328	4.4
Education services	0.6	-0.0	-1.9	1.9	0.1	0.4	47,534	2.4
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	63,061	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	-2.1	9,599	3.3
Accommodation and food services	-0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.9	23,712	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	26,148	1.6
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	59,139	2.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.3	-0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	254,577	0.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.2	-1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.7	73,937	0.3
Durable manufacturing industries	1.9	-1.5	1.7	-0.5	1.4	-0.3	112,488	1.9
Business sector industries	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	930,672	3.4
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	161,813	2.8
Information and communication technologies industries	0.8	-0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.7	1.3	62,735	4.9
Energy sector	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	-2.7	64,197	0.7

^{r} *Revised.*
^{p} *Preliminary.*
1. *Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

■

Television viewing

Fall 2004

Canadians spent less time watching sports and programs with Canadian content in the fall of 2004, perhaps as a result of the cancellation of the National Hockey League season.

Canadians spent 6.5% of their television viewing time tuned into sports in the fall of 2004, down from 8.2% in 2003. People were also spending less time watching programs with Canadian content, with viewer time falling to 37.2% in 2004 from 40.2% a year earlier.

Among all the age/gender groups, men aged 18 and older account for the majority of viewers of sports programs. In the fall of 2004, they spent 11.3% of their time watching sports broadcasts, down from 14.3% in 2003.

Both anglophone and francophone television viewers watched less sports. The proportions of total viewing time spent on sports programs was down to 3.2% in 2004 from 5.5% in 2003 among francophones, and down to 7.7% from 9.3% among anglophones.

Significant decrease in Canadian content

The cancellation of the 2004/05 National Hockey League season also significantly reduced Canadian content viewing. In the fall of 2004, it represented 45% of sports programming, a significant drop from 62% in 2003. In previous years, Canadian sports programming viewing had been relatively stable.

This, in turn, affected the overall proportion of television viewing of programs with Canadian content. On conventional Canadian television stations, Canadian content dropped to 54.1% in 2004 from 56.5% in 2003. On Canadian pay and specialty channels, Canadian programs accounted for only 36.8% of viewing, down from 44% in 2003.

Variety and game shows contributed to viewer stability

Nevertheless, Canadians continued to watch almost the same number of hours of television per week in the fall of 2004 as they did in 2003. Hockey fans may have turned to variety and game shows (including reality TV), which gained in popularity. These programs took 15.2% of total viewing time in 2004 compared to 12.9% in 2003, with all of the increase going to foreign shows. This was true for both anglophone and francophone viewers as well as for viewers of all age/gender groups.

Drama and comedy continued to take up the lion's share of Canadian viewers' time (37.3%). Close to 82% of this viewing time was spent on foreign programs.

Note to readers

The Culture Statistics Program's Television project is a joint undertaking of the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), The Department of Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada's databank on television viewing consists of files from a number of sources. Basic viewing data are acquired from BBM Canada. They include the demographics of survey respondents and the schedules of most television stations whose signal is picked up in Canada.

The final databank, which is retained by Statistics Canada, also indicates the network affiliation and geographic location of each television station, and the characteristics of each program: content (news, public affaires, drama, religious programming, etc.), country of origin, and percentage of Canadian content.

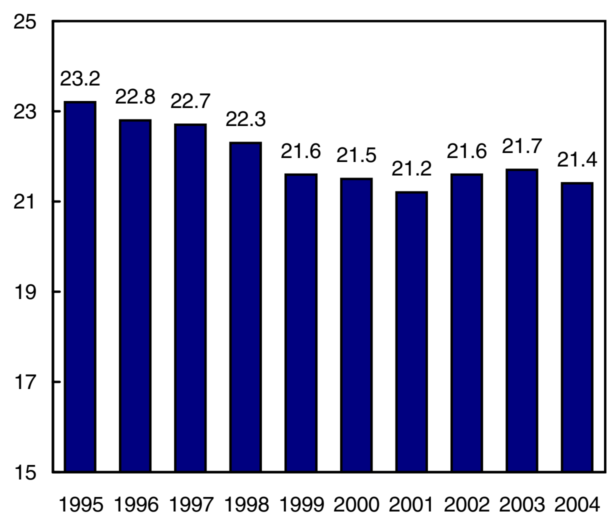
Basic survey data have been collected by BBM from a sample of Canadians ages two and over. Data were collected using a diary type questionnaire over four weeks during October and November 2004.

Another organization, Nielson Media Research, also produces data on television viewing. This firm uses electronic meters to collect data on a year-round basis. The results of this alternate methodology may produce averages that vary from the basic results produced by BBM.

News and public affairs shows were the second most popular at 24.4%. Unlike the drama and comedy category, Canadian news and public affairs shows attracted the most viewers (75%).

The average weekly hours of television viewing has been relatively stable over the last six years

Hours per week (per capita)



Teens continue to watch less television

In the fall of 2004, teens aged 12 to 17 spent 12.9 hours a week in front of the TV, two hours less than in 2003 and almost three hours less than five years ago.

This drop can partly be attributed to the Internet. According to the survey data on household spending, Internet use in households with children under 18 has risen substantially, from 50% in 1999 to 82% in 2004.

News and public affairs programs experienced the sharpest decline with teen viewers. In 2004, teens spent only 9.4% of their total viewing time on this type of show, down from 17.4% in 2003. The full brunt of this loss came from Canadian programs.

The most noticeable decreases in television viewing among teen viewers was seen in Ontario and New Brunswick (almost four hours less than the previous year), followed by Prince Edward Island (three hours less) and Newfoundland and Labrador (close to two hours less).

Men aged 18 to 24 watched the least amount of television (12.3 hours a week), whereas women 60 and over watched the most (35.6 hours a week).

Provincially, New Brunswick viewers spent the most amount of time in front of the TV, an average of 23.7 hours a week, followed closely by Quebec at 23.3 hours a week. In sharp contrast, Alberta viewers continued to watch the least amount of television in Canada (19.4 hours a week).

Available on CANSIM: tables 502-0001 to 502-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3114.

Selected details from the fall 2004 Television Viewing Survey are now available for free online in table format in *Television Viewing: Data Tables* (87F0006XIE, free). Data from the survey are also available by province. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Culture Statistics Program (1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Percentage distribution of television viewing time, by origin and type of program: Francophones two years and older

Type of program	All television stations					
	Fall 2003			Fall 2004		
	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total
News and public affaires	29.6	1.9	31.5	30.3	1.8	32.2
Documentary	3.2	1.2	4.4	2.0	1.2	3.2
Instruction:						
Academic	2.8	0.4	3.2	3.1	0.3	3.4
Social/recreational	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7
Religion	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Sports	4.3	1.2	5.5	1.9	1.3	3.2
Variety and games	13.3	2.3	15.6	12.3	5.7	18.0
Music and dance	1.6	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	1.4
Comedy	3.6	5.1	8.7	4.0	4.3	8.3
Drama	9.4	14.3	23.6	9.5	14.6	24.1
Other/unknown	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.4	5.4
Total	**68.8**	**31.2**	**100.0**	**65.2**	**34.8**	**100.0**

Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Percentage distribution of television viewing time, by origin and type of program: Anglophones two years and older

Type of program	All television stations					
	Fall 2003			Fall 2004		
	Canadian program	Foreign program	Total	Canadian program	Foreign program	Total
News and public affaires	15.6	8.1	23.7	14.4	7.2	21.6
Documentary	1.2	2.6	3.8	1.1	2.2	3.3
Instruction:						
Academic	1.1	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.9	3.1
Social/recreational	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Religion	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sports	5.4	3.9	9.3	3.3	4.4	7.7
Variety and games	1.5	10.7	12.2	1.9	12.5	14.4
Music and dance	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.9
Comedy	0.5	11.4	11.9	0.8	9.8	10.5
Drama	3.4	22.6	26.0	3.9	24.8	28.7
Other/unknown	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	8.3	8.3
Total	**30.0**	**70.0**	**100.0**	**27.8**	**72.2**	**100.0**

Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Average hours per week of television viewing, by province, and age/sex groups: Fall 2004

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec			Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
						English	French	Total					
Total population	**21.4**	**22.7**	**20.0**	**22.7**	**23.7**	**20.6**	**23.8**	**23.3**	**20.6**	**22.1**	**21.2**	**19.4**	**20.7**
Men													
18 +	20.9	21.3	19.8	22.4	23.2	19.8	22.9	22.4	20.1	22.0	20.5	18.2	21.5
18 to 24	12.3	11.4	10.0	11.7	14.8	9.5	12.0	11.6	13.6	12.9	9.7	9.1	13.4
25 to 34	16.3	15.7	15.6	18.3	19.7	15.7	17.0	16.8	15.2	18.2	16.6	15.0	18.9
35 to 49	18.3	21.4	20.3	20.6	20.8	16.5	20.0	19.4	17.5	20.5	19.7	16.8	18.1
50 to 59	23.4	23.6	20.8	24.1	24.4	22.0	25.4	24.7	22.6	23.1	21.7	21.3	24.4
60 +	31.1	27.5	26.5	31.2	32.1	29.7	37.0	35.4	29.7	31.5	28.9	28.5	30.3
Women													
18 +	25.6	26.8	23.5	27.2	28.4	24.2	29.2	28.5	24.7	26.4	25.7	23.9	23.4
18 to 24	14.9	17.6	11.7	17.3	15.7	9.9	16.1	15.4	14.6	16.1	15.2	15.3	13.1
25 to 34	20.8	26.6	20.6	21.2	26.8	18.5	22.4	21.6	20.2	22.0	21.7	20.9	19.1
35 to 49	22.6	26.6	23.3	25.9	25.4	20.2	24.9	24.2	21.3	24.6	23.6	21.6	22.1
50 to 59	28.3	25.0	26.0	30.3	29.3	27.7	32.3	31.6	28.3	27.2	26.2	26.9	24.0
60 +	35.6	32.2	28.9	33.8	36.9	34.1	42.0	40.7	34.4	35.1	34.2	32.8	32.0
Teens													
12 to 17	12.9	12.3	12.3	13.8	12.6	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.4	11.7
Children													
2 to 11	14.1	18.9	14.5	12.9	14.7	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.5	15.5	15.2	14.1	14.4

Note: *For Quebec, the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. The total column includes those respondents who did not reply to this question or who indicated a language other than English or French.*

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

January 2006 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production was 8.6% higher in January than the same month a year earlier, mainly as a result of the 55.1% year-over-year percentage increase of synthetic crude in Alberta. A major fire at an oil sands facility last January significantly curtailed production of synthetic crude for most of 2005. By comparison, from January 2004 to January 2006 synthetic crude output increased by 12.0%.

The production of crude bitumen in Alberta advanced 20.1% between January 2006 and the same period last year.

Crude oil exports, which accounted for 66.6% of total production, climbed 15.1% compared with the same period last year.

Marketable natural gas production edged up 0.2% compared with January 2005. Exports of natural gas, which made up 58% of marketable natural gas, fell 11.2% over last January. Domestic natural gas sales fell 17.9% in January compared to the same period last year, mostly as a result of the warmer than usual weather experienced nationally in January.

Crude oil and natural gas

	January 2005	January 2006	January 2005 to January 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 184.2	13 233.4	8.6
Exports	7 659.4	8 815.6	15.1
Imports[2]	4 636.0	3 694.1	-20.3
Refinery receipts	9 327.9	8 764.0	-6.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	15 313.0	15 341.0	0.2
Exports	10 031.8	8 904.4	-11.2
Canadian domestic sales[4]	9 450.2	7 760.2	-17.9

1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *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.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales.*

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to January 2006 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to November 2005 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to July 2005 inclusive.

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

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending March 25, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 25 totalled 297 845 metric tonnes, down 0.7% from 300 095 tonnes a week earlier and up 6.3% from 280 323 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of March 25 was 3 561 487 tonnes, down 5.0% from 3 747 927 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

March 2006

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 105 327 metric tonnes, up 4% from 101 096 tonnes in February 2006 and up 15% from 91 943 tonnes in March 2005. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on March 1, 2006 totalled 62 772 metric tonnes, up 20% from a year ago.

Note: Due to a change in operational requirements, Statistics Canada will move from collecting and releasing stocks of frozen and chilled meat data from a monthly to quarterly basis, starting on April 1, 2006.

For more information, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*).

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The March 2006 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services page*, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

January 2006

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2134 and 2135.

The January 2006 issue of *Sawmills and Planing Mills*, Vol. 60, no. 1 (35-003-XIB, $10/$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To order data, 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. ■

The Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account

1997 to 2002

The research paper *Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account*, available today, provides timely and reliable statistics on the human resource dimension of tourism. The human resource module complements and enhances the analytical capacity provided by the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, allowing for a broader insight into tourism's role in the economy. The accommodation industry provided 239,000 jobs to the Canadian economy in 2002. Of these, 160,000, or two-thirds, were attributable to tourism.

By 2002, over 1.6 million jobs were held in the six tourism related industries studied in this report, up 15% from the 1.4 million in 1997. Of these jobs, 490,000, or 30%, were directly attributable to tourism activity.

Jobs attributable to tourism earned about 8% more dollars per hour than the total industry jobs. Tourism jobs were also more likely to be full time and attracted fewer young people than total industry jobs.

Tourism industries vary considerably in their employment characteristics. For example, the air transportation industry was the highest paying industry, with workers earning twice the average of other industries. The food and beverage industry was the largest employer but also the lowest paying industry. Nearly all of the jobs in the travel services industry are attributable to tourism.

One-fifth of workers in tourism related industries were born outside of Canada and nearly 39% of workers were 15 to 24 years old.

Tourism labour productivity has generally increased for tourism industries from 1997 to 2002. Air transportation and food and beverage services were exceptions.

Seasonal patterns in the tourism industries became less pronounced from 1997 to 2002. The third quarter posted the most tourism activity and the most employment, while the first quarter showed the lowest employment. Accommodation showed the greatest level of seasonal variation of all tourism industries. Air transportation and travel services differ from other tourism industries in that the fourth quarter for these two industries, registered the highest level of employment.

The research paper *Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account* contains over 1,000 tables of employment data and is a useful planning and forecasting tool for policy makers in tourism, employment and training. One of the strengths of the Human Resource Module is that it can convey information from two different perspectives, the total industry approach and the Tourism Satellite Account approach.

Human resource planning involves all persons working in tourism, regardless of whether their income comes directly from serving a tourist or a non-tourist. Consequently, the total number of jobs in tourism industries is a major focus of the Human Resource Module. This is broader than the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, which portray only the jobs generated by tourism demand. Since the Human Resource Module is based on the same concepts as the Tourism Satellite Account and the National Tourism Indicators, direct comparisons can be made with the data in these accounts.

Detailed information for all tourism industries, in this case aggregated into five industries, are available. These industries include transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and travel services. The transportation industry can be further split into the air transportation industry and all other industries. The study covers the years 1997 to 2002 and includes information on age, gender and immigration status by occupations within each tourism industry.

The research paper *Human Resource Module of the Tourism Satellite Account*, 1997 to 2002 (13-604-MIE2006051, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Canadian population: Erratum

Fourth quarter 2005

There was an error in the heading for the last two columns in *The Daily* release "Canadian population" on March 28, 2006. The following is a corrected version of that table.

Canada's population[1]

	October 1, 2004^PR	January 1, 2005^PR	October 1, 2005^PP	January 1, 2006^PP	October to December	
					2004	2005
					% variation	
Canada	**32,069,999**	**32,107,043**	**32,378,122**	**32,422,919**	**0.12**	**0.14**
Newfoundland and Labrador	517,112	517,339	515,591	514,409	0.04	-0.23
Prince Edward Island	137,762	137,771	138,278	138,157	0.01	-0.09
Nova Scotia	938,821	938,339	938,116	936,988	-0.05	-0.12
New Brunswick	752,313	752,266	751,726	751,111	-0.01	-0.08
Quebec	7,566,136	7,573,726	7,616,645	7,623,870	0.10	0.09
Ontario	12,454,171	12,462,445	12,589,823	12,599,364	0.07	0.08
Manitoba	1,173,358	1,174,959	1,178,109	1,178,348	0.14	0.02
Saskatchewan	995,351	994,687	992,995	990,930	-0.07	-0.21
Alberta	3,215,869	3,226,301	3,281,296	3,306,359	0.32	0.76
British Columbia	4,215,695	4,225,623	4,271,210	4,279,462	0.24	0.19
Yukon	30,791	30,862	31,235	31,150	0.23	-0.27
Northwest Territories	42,973	43,015	42,965	42,526	0.10	-1.02
Nunavut	29,647	29,710	30,133	30,245	0.21	0.37

PR Updated postcensal estimates.
PP Preliminary postcensal estimates.
1. These estimates are based on the 2001 census counts adjusted for net under coverage.

■

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 4
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(free).

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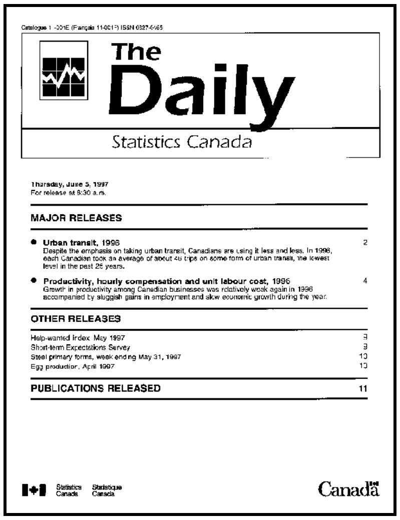
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Short-term Expectations Survey 9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 10
Egg production, April 1997 10

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Release dates: April 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	**Child care in Canada**	1994/95 to 2002/03
6	**Building permits**	February 2006
6	**Low wage and low income**	2004
7	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2006
11	**Investment in non-residential building construction**	First quarter 2006
11	**Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey**	Annual 2005 and Fourth quarter
11	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2006
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2006
13	**Year-end review**	2005
13	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2006
18	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 2006
19	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 2006
19	**Leading indicators**	March 2006
20	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2006
20	**Electronic commerce and technology**	2005
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2006
21	**Retail trade**	February 2006
21	**Wholesale trade**	February 2006
24	**Electronic publications on our Web site are now free of charge**	2006
24	**Economic importance of transportation**	2001
25	**Field crop reporting series: March intentions of principal field crop areas**	March 31, 2006
26	**Provincial economic accounts**	2005
26	**Residential Care Facilities Survey**	1995
26	**Employment Insurance**	February 2006
27	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	April 2006
28	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2006
28	**Between the producer and the retailer: Wholesaler sales in 2005**	2005
28	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	February 2006