



The Daily

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New products

Perspectives on Labour and Income

July 2006 online edition

The July 2006 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features two articles. "Converging gender roles" looks at paid and unpaid work, and the changing proportions of time spent on each by men and women since 1986. "Is the workplace becoming safer?" examines compensation claims for work injuries in Ontario and British Columbia between 1990 and 2001. The study found that rates generally declined, but the decrease may not have been uniform for all age groups, industries or regions. Workplace injuries among young workers aged 15 to 24 continued to be of particular concern.

The July 2006 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 7, no. 7 (75-001-XIE, free) is now available.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Releases

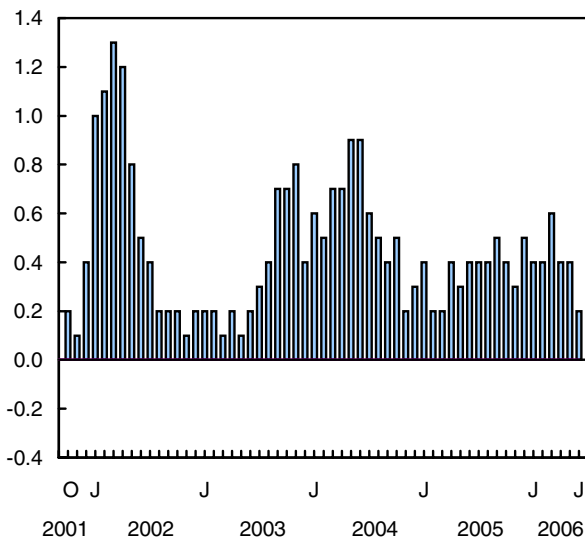
Leading indicators

June 2006

The composite index rose by 0.2% in June, after an upward-revised gain of 0.4% in May. The estimate for March was also revised up, to a 0.6% increase. Consumer spending remained the bedrock of growth, while the weakness in manufacturing was less pronounced. Instead, housing and the stock market were the weakest components, after leading growth early in 2006.

Composite leading indicator

Smoothed % change



Households shifted their spending from housing to durable goods. Housing had led growth in the

first quarter, but retreated slightly during the second quarter. Furniture and appliance sales grew steadily, while spending on other durable goods rebounded from declines early in 2006 to post solid gains in the last three months. The increase was driven by non-automotive demand.

The manufacturing components improved slightly. The average workweek and the ratio of shipments to inventories levelled off after declining the previous month. New orders dipped, although the previous month's preliminary estimate of a decline was revised to an increase. Manufacturing employment stabilised in the second quarter after seven consecutive declines.

The leading indicator for the United States edged down 0.1%, its first decline in a year. High gasoline prices have had a larger negative impact on consumer confidence in the United States than in Canada. This reflects sharper price hikes for gas in the United States, and a stronger job market in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available online. For more information on the economy, consult the July 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 7 (11-010-XIB, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	January 2006	February 2006	March 2006	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	211.1	211.9	213.1	214.0	214.8	215.3	0.2
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	145.9	146.7	150.0	149.0	148.6	147.8	-0.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,683	2,684	2,687	2,689	2,701	2,704	0.1
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,087	11,223	11,568	11,844	11,939	11,872	-0.6
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	141,287	142,883	144,758	146,150	147,327	148,678	0.9
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	126.1	126.4	126.9	127.3	127.4	127.3	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.8	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	26,570	26,824	26,856	26,995	27,095	27,045	-0.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.85	0.00 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,316	2,346	2,391	2,428	2,460	2,494	1.4
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	8,131	8,058	8,073	8,181	8,283	8,355	0.9
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	213.5	214.7	215.4	214.7	216.0	215.7	-0.1

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.

General Social Survey: Paid and unpaid work

2005

Women still do most of the housework and tend to feel more time-stressed than men do. But now more men are juggling household chores and paid work duties, while women are spending more time at the office, according to a new time-use study.

As a result, the gap between men and women in the division of labour is still there, but it is slowly getting narrower.

The study, the second in a series of four based on time use data from the 2005 General Social Survey, examined developments in time spent on paid work and unpaid household chores between 1986 and 2005.

During the past two decades, the average total workday for people aged 25 to 54 that includes both paid and unpaid work has increased steadily. In 2005, it amounted to 8.8 hours on average, up from 8.2 hours in 1986.

Although it does not sound like much, this gain of just over half an hour amounted to over 200 extra hours in paid and unpaid work last year compared with 1986, or the equivalent of about nine extra days.

On average, the entire increase came from paid labour, which rose from an average of 4.7 hours a day in 1986 to 5.4 hours last year, while unpaid work dropped slightly.

For men, however, most of the increase came from unpaid work around the house. In contrast, the gains for women came entirely from paid work.

While women have made dramatic breakthroughs in the job market, men have only gradually been getting into housework. However, the study shows that although gender differences in the division of labour are still evident, they are slowly breaking down.

The study also found that women generally tend to feel more stressed for time than men do, regardless of how long the workday is, or whether they have children.

The 2005 GSS asked 10,600 respondents aged 25 to 54 to keep a diary for 24 hours in which they estimated the total number of hours they spent on paid work and related paid activities, and on core and

Note to readers

This release is the second of a series of four on time use based on data from Cycle 19 of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted in 2005. Previous such surveys were conducted in 1998, 1992 and 1986.

Today's article analyses overall trends in time spent by men and women on paid work versus unpaid work such as housework, child care and other household duties.

Future articles will analyze time spent in both leisure and work by Canadians aged 55 and over (July 26), and the impact of the internet on how Canadians spend their time (August 2).

An article analyzing the time Canadians spend commuting to work was published on July 12.

In the 2005 GSS, nearly 20,000 individuals aged 15 and over were asked to keep a diary over a 24-hour period recording details of the time they spent on various activities. These included everything from caring for children to participating in cultural or sporting activities to running errands. The survey covered the 10 provinces.

non-core housework. This time was averaged over a seven-day week.

More time at the office, particularly for women

Between 1986 and 2005, the workday became longer for both men and women — 0.6 hours for men and 0.7 hours for women.

Most of the increase for men came from unpaid work in the house, on which they spent 2.5 hours per day on average in 2005, up from 2.1 hours in 1986. The time they spent in paid labour also rose, from 6.1 to 6.3 hours.

However, the gain for women came entirely from paid work. In 2005, they spent an average of 4.4 hours at the office, up from 3.3 in 1986. This more than offset a half-hour decline in unpaid work from 4.8 hours to 4.3 hours.

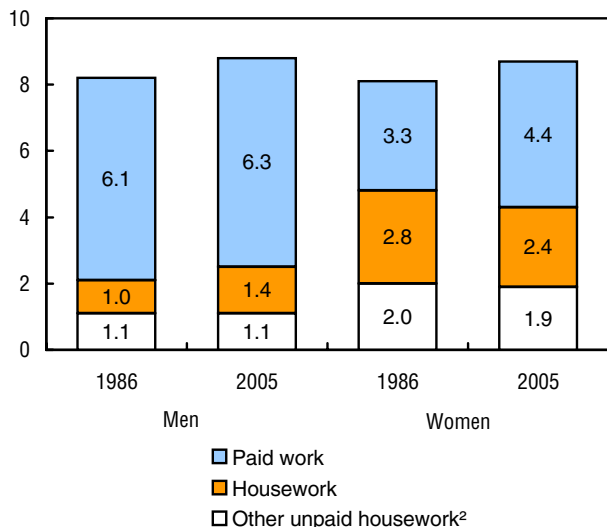
The jump in the average time women spend in paid labour is attributable not only to time spent on the job, but also to an increase in their participation rate. Canadian women have one of the highest labour force participation rates in the world, a rate that is converging with that of men.

For example, in 1986, the participation rate for men aged 25 to 54 was 94%, compared with only 70% for their female counterparts, a gap of 24 percentage points.

By 2005, the rate for men had edged down to 91%, while that for women had surged to 81%, a gap of only 10 points.

Paid and unpaid work has shifted among those 25 to 54, particularly women

Average hours per day¹



1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2. Primary child care and shopping for goods and services.

Participation in housework up for men, down for women

On average, the proportion of men and women aged 25 to 54 who did some housework daily — whether it was making lunch, vacuuming, or taking out the garbage — rose from 72% in 1986 to 79% in 2005.

However, this increase was entirely attributable to men, whose participation rate rose from 54% to 69%. The participation rate for women remained steady at around 90%.

Changes in the daily participation rate for core housework, that is, meal preparation, meal clean-up, indoor cleaning, and laundry, were the most noticeable. For men, the rates rose from 40% to 59%, but for women they edged down from 88% to 85%.

Even though the proportion of people doing housework of some kind increased, the amount of time spent at it declined from an average of 2.7 hours per day in 1986 to 2.5 hours per day in 2005. All of the decline came from core housework.

Daily participation rates for housework continue to be significantly higher for women than for men in all family types. However, again the gap is narrowing.

For example, among married men with children, the participation rate rose from 54% to 71%. Furthermore, while the presence of a wife diminished men's involvement in housework in 1986 (single men had a participation rate of 61%, and married men 53%), roughly 7 out of every 10 married men, both with and without children, participated in housework in 2005.

Parity in labour found when wives have high income

High personal income, for either sex, is associated with spending more time at a job and less on housework.

For example, compared with those with an annual income less than \$30,000, women with \$100,000 or more did one hour more of paid work, and one hour less of housework per day. (Both did an average of 8.1 hours of total work per day.)

Longer job hours often bring higher earnings, which in turn can offer some relief from housework by providing the means to hire someone to do it.

In 2004, the Survey of Household Spending found that only 7% of households with less than \$40,000 paid for domestic help, spending an average of \$813. This compared with 43% of households with \$160,000 or more, who spent \$2,150.

When wives have an income of \$100,000 or more, the division of paid labour and housework within couples is more likely to be split equally. In these couples, each partner spent about 6.5 hours per day on paid work and 1.5 hours on housework.

Furthermore, a wife's income is likely to influence the husband's time spent on housework as well as her own. For him, time spent doing housework rises along with her income, while for her, the time falls. On the other hand, regardless of her husband's income level, a wife's time spent on housework stays the same.

Although time-stressed, employed parents satisfied with life overall

Dual-earner couples who worked long days doing their job plus housework and who had dependent children at home were less satisfied with their work-life balance. They also felt more time-stressed, particularly women.

However, despite these stage-of-life pressures, the majority of dual-earner husbands and wives felt satisfied with their life as a whole, the study found.

Women generally tend to feel more time-stressed than men, regardless of length of workday or presence of

children. For example, among couples with the longest workday and children at home, two-thirds of the women felt time-stressed compared with one-half of men.

Research has found that mothers, regardless of employment status, consistently feel more time-crunched than fathers.

Longer workdays and the presence of children also affect women more than men in terms of satisfaction with their work-life balance. Only 52% of women with children in couples with long hours felt satisfied with their work-life balance, the lowest rate overall. In contrast, 71% of their male counterparts were satisfied.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.

The article "Converging gender roles" is available in the July 2006 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 7, no. 7 (75-001-XIE, free). To obtain a copy, go to the *Our Products and Services* page on our website.

For more information, contact Katherine Marshall (613-951-6890; katherine.marshall@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. To enquire about concepts, methods or data quality pertaining to the General Social Survey on time use, contact Marcel Béchard, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division (613-951-6115; marcel.bechard@statcan.ca). ■

Travel between Canada and other countries May 2006

After rebounding slightly the previous two months, same-day car travel from the United States resumed its downward trend in May, falling to a record low.

Residents of the United States made an estimated 1.2 million same-day car trips in May, down 3.2% from April and the lowest level since record-keeping started in January 1972. (Unless otherwise specified, monthly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Same-day car travel from the United States has declined 12.9% during the last 12 months. Monthly levels in the past year and a half or so have been among the lowest on record.

In addition, for the first time ever, Americans made the same number of same-day car trips as they did trips of one or more nights. In contrast, 10 years ago, same-day car travel was almost twice as popular as overnight travel.

Overnight car travel from the United States fell to 704,000 trips, down 2.0% from April.

Despite the drop in car travel, overnight travel from the United States edged up 0.4% to 1.2 million trips, its highest level since July 2005. The overall increase was due to a significant jump in overnight travel by air and by "other" modes of transportation.

Altogether, Americans made fewer than 2.5 million trips to Canada in May, down 1.2% from the previous month. It was only the sixth time since 1980 that American travel to Canada failed to reach 2.5 million trips, but it was the third time this year.

Overseas markets fared better as 387,000 visitors from countries other than the United States travelled to Canada in May. The 2.1% increase from April pushed travel from overseas to its third highest level in over five years.

Among the top 12 overseas markets, South Korea posted the largest gain at 9.8%, while only two countries recorded declines: Japan (-0.2%) and Hong Kong (-2.3%).

The United Kingdom remained the most important overseas market, with almost 77,000 travellers to Canada, up 1.6% from April.

In the opposite direction, Canadian travel overseas continued its upward trend in May, setting a record high for a fourth consecutive month. Canadians made almost 558,000 trips overseas, up 0.3% from the previous month. Canadian travel overseas has more than doubled in the last 12 years.

While travel to overseas countries flourished in May, fewer Canadians travelled to the United States. They took 3.4 million trips to the United States, down 0.9% from April.

Declines occurred in both same-day and overnight car travel south of the border. Same-day car travel to the United States slipped 0.2% to 2.0 million trips.

Despite the drop, same-day car travel by Canadian residents to the United States has increased 22.6% since September 2001. However, it still remains 9.8% lower than August 2001.

Overnight car travel to the United States fell to 759,000 trips in May, down 1.3% from April. Still, in 2006, monthly levels have been among the highest in nearly a decade.

In total, Canadian overnight travel to the United States slipped 2.0% to 1.3 million trips in May.

The Canadian dollar averaged 90.1 US cents in May, up 3.1% from April and its highest level since January 1978. However, the loonie fell against other major international currencies such as the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen and the euro.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The May 2006 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 22, no. 5 (66-001-PIE, free) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page on our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	May 2006	May 2005 to May 2006
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	thousands		% change	thousands	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,957	3,926	-0.8	3,951	5.9
To the United States	3,400	3,368	-0.9	3,452	6.6
To other Countries	556	558	0.3	500	1.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,006	2,003	-0.2	2,057	9.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,890	1,865	-1.3	1,840	2.2
United States ²	1,334	1,307	-2.0	1,340	2.5
Car	769	759	-1.3	740	1.5
Plane	460	447	-2.7	457	2.7
Other modes of transportation	105	100	-4.5	142	7.6
Other countries ³	556	558	0.3	500	1.3
Travel to Canada¹	2,892	2,871	-0.7	2,865	-6.8
From the United States	2,513	2,483	-1.2	2,452	-8.4
From Other Countries	379	387	2.1	413	3.9
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,215	1,176	-3.2	1,171	-14.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,543	1,554	0.7	1,536	-0.8
United States ²	1,172	1,176	0.4	1,135	-2.3
Car	718	704	-2.0	652	-7.1
Plane	329	341	3.6	334	8.4
Other modes of transportation	125	132	5.3	149	-1.9
Other countries ³	371	378	1.9	401	3.9
Most important overseas markets⁴					
United Kingdom	75	77	1.6	84	1.4
Japan	33	33	-0.2	37	-5.2
France	31	33	4.7	26	7.7
Germany	27	27	1.9	33	-7.9
Australia	18	19	5.3	28	5.3
Mexico	18	18	2.4	16	5.2
South Korea	15	17	9.8	17	9.8
China	12	13	5.8	12	41.3
Netherlands	10	11	5.1	13	5.5
Hong Kong	9	9	-2.3	10	-7.6
Switzerland	8	8	1.2	7	0.1
Italy	8	8	0.9	7	1.0

^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.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index June 2006

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in June compared to the revised May level of 137.1 (1992=100). The composite index increased 1.4% compared with the revised June 2005 index (135.2).

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The second quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca), or Albert Near (613-951-3386), Prices Division.

Survey of Research and Development in Canadian Industry Intended to Directly Benefit Developing Countries

2004

Commercial research and development (R&D) performers in Canada devoted a mere 0.4% of their total R&D spending to developing countries, according to estimates based on data from the 2004 Survey of Research and Development in Canadian Industry Intended to Directly Benefit Developing Countries.

Just 2.7% of commercial enterprises in Canada carried out R&D to benefit developing countries in 2004.

The survey also showed that more than 70% of commercial R&D performers are exporters of goods and

services and that nearly 5% of the exports are intended for developing countries.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5097.

To request more information or learn more about the survey's concepts, methods and data quality, contact Julio Rosa (613-951-6598; fax: 613-951-9920; juliomiguel.rosa@statcan.ca) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; fax: 613-951-9920; louise.earl@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

New products

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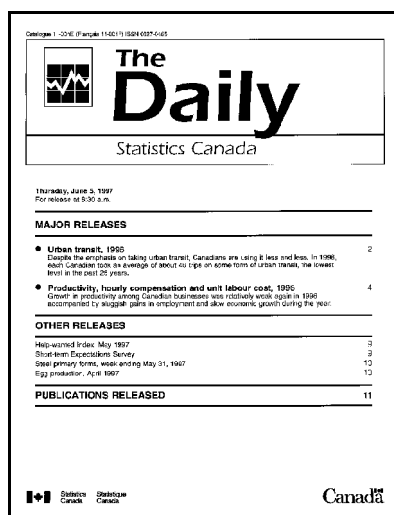
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