



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

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Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada

September 2006, vol. 3 no. 3

Thousands of students, from kindergarten to college and university have gone back to school. In honour of this annual ritual, *Education Matters*, released today, presents a "Special back-to-school issue — A fact book on education in Canada". It puts together a few facts and figures relating to education, including some of the latest research findings on the very important role that parents play in their children's education.

The "Special back-to-school issue — A fact book on education in Canada" is now available online in the September 2006 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 3, no. 3 (81-004-XIE, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free internet publications*, choose *Education*, then *Education Matters*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.



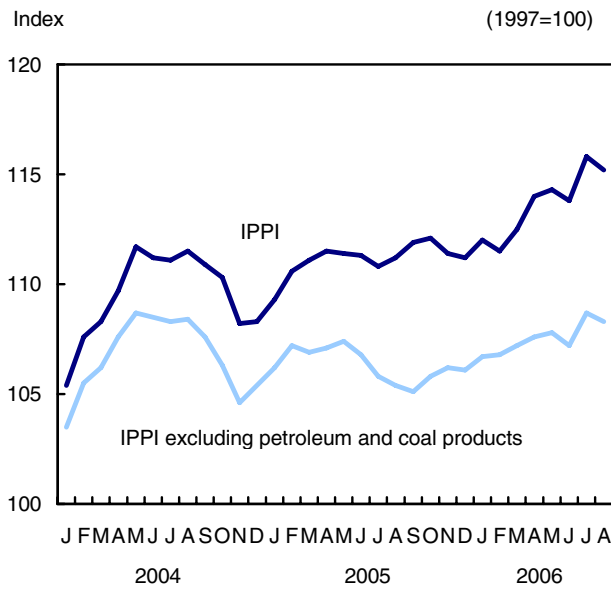
Releases

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2006

Prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate declined in August as prices for primary metal and petroleum products decreased. Raw materials prices also fell in August, the result of lower prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals.

Lower prices for manufactured goods



Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were down 0.5% in August, following a 1.8% rise in July. Lower prices for primary metal products and petroleum products were the major contributors to this monthly decrease.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was up 3.6%, down from July's year-over-year increase of 4.5%. Upward pressure came mainly from higher prices for primary metal products and petroleum products.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was down 3.5% from July to August, following a 5.2% increase in July. The decrease was due primarily to lower prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals.

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

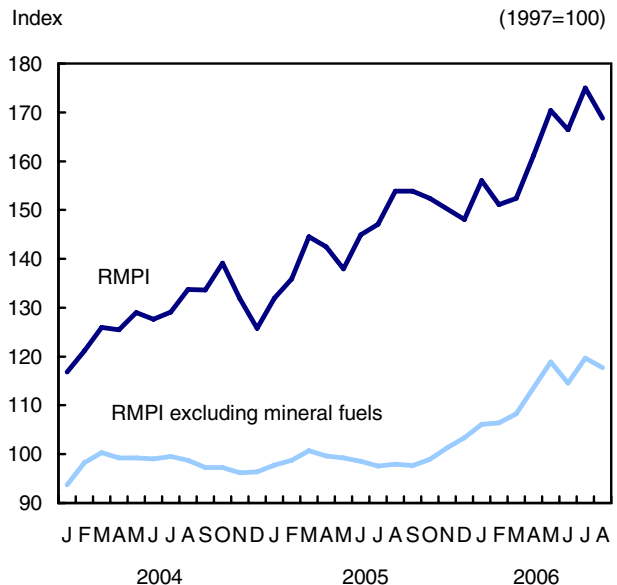
Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Compared to August of last year, raw materials cost factories 9.7% more, down significantly from the year-over-year change of 19.0% in July.

In August, the IPPI stood at 115.2 (1997=100) down from a revised level of 115.8 in July. The RMPI reached 168.8 (1997=100), down from a revised level of 175.0 in July.

Raw materials prices are back down



IPPI: Lower prices for primary metals and petroleum products

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were down 0.5%, mainly due to lower prices for primary metal products and petroleum products.

Prices for primary metal products fell 1.6% compared to July, a sharp contrast to the 7.4% increase the previous month. Prices for copper and copper alloy products were down by 6.2%. Lower prices were also observed for aluminum products (-4.0%), refined zinc products (-8.4%) as well as refined gold products (-3.0%).

Petroleum and coal products prices decreased by 1.2%, a significant drop from the 5.4% increase in July. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased 0.4% rather than 0.5%.

Motor vehicles and other transport equipment were down 0.7%, mainly due to the stronger Canadian dollar. Meat, fish and dairy products decreased 1.2% as prices for fresh or frozen pork and beef declined.

Prices for lumber and other wood products, fruit, vegetable and feed products as well as electrical and communication products also decreased in August.

IPPI: Primary metal and petroleum products continue to be the major contributors to the 12-month change

The IPPI was up 3.6% in August compared with the same month a year earlier, a decrease from the year-over-year change of 4.5% in July.

Prices for primary metal products were up 26.8% compared to a year ago. Prices for copper products (+78.4%), nickel products (+62.4%), refined zinc products (+132.5%) and aluminum products (+13.6%) were all higher compared with one year earlier.

Prices for petroleum and coal products rose 12.4% from August 2005, down significantly from the year-over-year increases observed in the previous four months. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.8%, rather than 3.6% from a year ago.

Prices were also higher than one year ago for chemical products, pulp and paper products, metal fabricated products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products and tobacco products.

However, motor vehicles and other transport equipment prices were down 4.9% from a year ago, due to the continuing effect of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products declined 2.2% compared to August 2005, as year-over-year decreases were recorded for softwood lumber (-4.1%), particleboard (-6.8%) and pulpwood chips (-2.9%).

RMPI: Crude oil and non-ferrous metals push down raw materials prices

Raw materials prices fell 3.5% in August following an increase of 5.2% in July. Mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals were the major contributors to this monthly drop.

Mineral fuels decreased 5.2% compared to July. Prices for crude oil were down 5.9%, mainly due to higher inventories. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 1.7% instead of 3.5%.

Non-ferrous metals prices were down 3.7%, a substantial change from the 12.8% increase recorded in July. Weaker demand and increased stocks pushed down prices for zinc concentrates (-7.9%), copper concentrates (-7.8%) and gold (-3.0%).

Prices for vegetable products declined 4.0% from the previous month, mainly due to a strong supply of canola as well as better crop conditions and the harvesting of wheat crop.

Lower prices for animal and animal products as well as ferrous materials also contributed to the monthly decrease.

On the other hand, prices for wood products increased 3.0% from July to August while prices for non-metallic minerals remained unchanged.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 9.7% in August, down significantly from the 19.0% year-over-year increase in July.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 67.9%, mainly because of higher prices for zinc, copper, radio-active concentrates, nickel, gold, lead and silver.

Mineral fuels were up 1.7% with crude oil prices rising 2.3%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 20.1% instead of rising 9.7%.

Prices for wood products, vegetable products, animal and animal products, ferrous materials and non-metallic minerals were also up from a year ago.

Impact of the exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar was up 1.0% between July and August. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange would have fallen 0.2% instead of its actual decrease of 0.5%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 7.7% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 5.6% between August 2005 and August 2006, rather than their actual increase of 3.6%.

Lower prices for intermediate goods

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 0.3% from July. Lower prices for primary metal products, lumber

products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, motor vehicles as well as petroleum products were the major contributors to this monthly drop.

Producers of intermediate goods received 6.6% more for their goods this August than in August 2005. Higher prices were registered for primary metal products, petroleum products, chemical products, pulp and paper products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, metal fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, and electrical and communication products.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for lumber products, motor vehicles, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and tobacco products.

Finished goods prices decrease

Prices for finished goods were down 0.7% from July. Lower prices for petroleum products, motor vehicles, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, electrical and communication products and pulp and paper products were the major contributors to the monthly decrease.

Compared with August 2005, prices for finished goods declined by 0.7%. Lower prices were registered

for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment and pulp and paper products.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, tobacco products, furniture and fixtures, chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products as well as meat, fish and dairy products.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539, prices-prix@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2005	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^p	August 2005 to August 2006 % change	July to August 2006
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	111.2	115.8	115.2	3.6	-0.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	105.4	108.7	108.3	2.8	-0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.3	108.6	107.3	0.0	-1.2
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.0	104.4	103.7	0.7	-0.7
Beverages	1.57	121.6	122.2	122.2	0.5	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	178.1	187.9	187.9	5.5	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	113.8	118.3	118.8	4.4	0.4
Textile products	1.58	100.4	99.9	99.9	-0.5	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.3	104.9	104.9	0.6	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	88.0	87.0	86.1	-2.2	-1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	115.6	118.1	118.1	2.2	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	102.8	105.5	105.7	2.8	0.2
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.3	115.3	115.1	-0.2	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	113.4	146.2	143.8	26.8	-1.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	120.7	123.9	124.0	2.7	0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.6	107.2	107.0	-0.6	-0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	96.1	92.0	91.4	-4.9	-0.7
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.5	94.0	93.8	0.3	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	114.9	120.0	120.0	4.4	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	217.1	247.1	244.1	12.4	-1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	118.8	122.0	122.5	3.1	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	110.0	113.6	113.4	3.1	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	169.2	238.4	243.5	43.9	2.1
Intermediate goods²	60.14	112.2	120.0	119.6	6.6	-0.3
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	121.4	147.4	145.8	20.1	-1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	110.8	115.9	115.6	4.3	-0.3
Finished goods⁵	39.86	109.6	109.6	108.8	-0.7	-0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	112.1	113.9	113.4	1.2	-0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	102.4	100.0	99.6	-2.7	-0.4
All other finished goods	19.63	112.9	113.4	112.3	-0.5	-1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. This index is estimated for the current month.
2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.
3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.
4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.
5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2005	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^p	August 2005 to August 2006 % change	July to August 2006
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	153.9	175.0	168.8	9.7	-3.5
Mineral fuels	35.16	274.7	294.7	279.5	1.7	-5.2
Vegetable products	10.28	79.9	86.0	82.6	3.4	-4.0
Animals and animal products	20.30	102.2	104.6	103.5	1.3	-1.1
Wood	15.60	73.4	76.8	79.1	7.8	3.0
Ferrous materials	3.36	125.8	132.5	131.2	4.3	-1.0
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	119.0	207.4	199.8	67.9	-3.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	134.7	141.5	141.5	5.0	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	98.0	119.7	117.7	20.1	-1.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

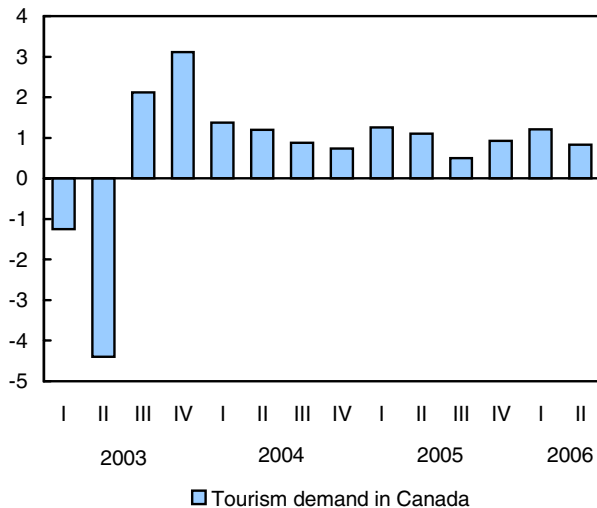
National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2006

Tourism spending advanced 0.8% in the second quarter of 2006, bolstered by spending of international visitors. The pace of domestic tourism spending slowed markedly after seven quarters of solid gains.

Tourism spending continues to grow

Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Turnaround of international tourism spending

Spending by international visitors to Canada regained lost ground in the second quarter, growing 1.6% after having slipped 8.9% over the previous five quarters.

A 2.5% increase in the number of overnight visitors from the United States, the first increase in seven quarters, was the major factor behind the turnaround. On average, overnight visitors stay three or four days in the country and spend eight times as much as same-day visitors.

The number of same-day visitors to Canada from the United States, in contrast, fell 2.3%. This resulted

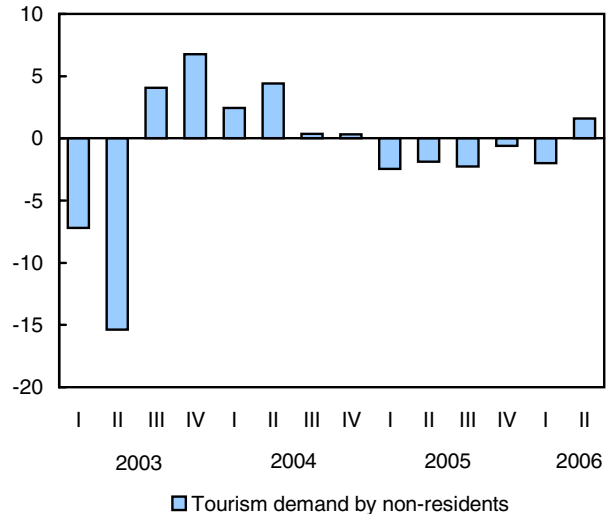
Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

in lower spending by international visitors on fuel and on vehicle repairs and parts.

Turnaround in non-resident spending on tourism

Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation

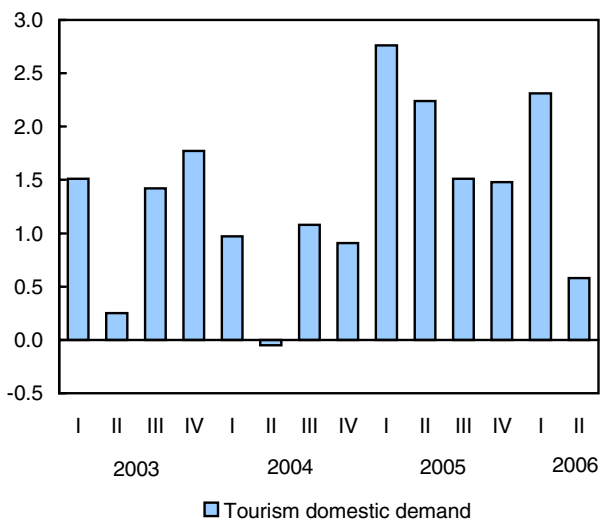


Slowdown of domestic tourism spending

The pace of domestic spending on tourism in Canada slowed to 0.6%, the weakest quarterly gain in two years. Declines were registered notably in spending on accommodation, food and beverage services, and recreation and entertainment.

Tourism domestic demand slows

Percentage change - preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



In contrast to the weakness on the domestic front, the number of Canadians travelling outside the country increased for the fourth quarter in a row. This contributed to a solid 3.7% hike in Canadians' spending on passenger air transport, which bolstered domestic tourism demand (fares paid by Canadians travelling abroad on Canadian carriers are included in domestic tourism spending).

Increase in air transportation spending

Total tourism spending on air transportation, including that by residents and non-residents, was up 2.4% in the second quarter, reflecting the increase in domestic spending on passenger air transportation. Outlays on passenger air transportation by international visitors on the other hand declined 4.1%.

Spending on other tourism commodities (excluding transportation) moderated in the second quarter. Total tourism spending on accommodation services, food and beverages services and other tourism commodities (which includes recreation and entertainment and travel agents) was flat.

Tourism employment continues to grow

The number of jobs attributable to tourism was up 0.7% in the second quarter of 2006. Much of the strength came from increased hiring in the accommodation industry, where tourism jobs were up 1.9%, and in food and beverage services (+0.4%).

Tourism gross domestic product in line with overall economy

Tourism gross domestic product expanded 0.5% in the second quarter, about half the pace (+1.1%) registered in the first quarter and in line with the overall economy. The transportation industry continued to be the main source of strength, posting its 12th consecutive quarterly gain in tourism gross domestic product.

Looking ahead

Early indicators are mixed for the third quarter of 2006. According to the Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation industries, almost as many hotel operators (27%) expect that occupancy rates will be lower in the third quarter, compared to one year ago, as those who expect rates will be higher (29%). On the other hand, hoteliers expecting room rates to rise (40%) outnumbered two-to-one those expecting them to fall (18%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The second quarter 2006 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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.

□

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	First to second quarter 2006
millions of dollars at 1997 prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,651	13,719	13,847	14,014	14,130	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,664	3,581	3,559	3,489	3,544	1.6
Tourism domestic demand	9,987	10,138	10,287	10,525	10,586	0.6
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,082	5,118	5,162	5,227	5,322	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	946	918	918	889	868	-2.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,136	4,200	4,245	4,338	4,455	2.7
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,914	1,916	1,934	1,956	1,957	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	852	830	821	810	832	2.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,062	1,086	1,114	1,146	1,126	-1.8
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,906	1,908	1,912	1,935	1,937	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	583	575	563	551	567	2.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,324	1,332	1,349	1,384	1,369	-1.1
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,304	2,324	2,360	2,392	2,391	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	483	476	476	463	471	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	1,821	1,848	1,883	1,929	1,920	-0.5
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,445	2,453	2,479	2,503	2,524	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	800	782	782	775	806	4.1
Tourism domestic demand	1,644	1,671	1,697	1,729	1,717	-0.7

National tourism indicators

	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	First to second quarter 2006
millions of dollars at current prices, seasonally adjusted						% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,567	15,940	16,078	16,298	16,694	2.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,407	4,347	4,321	4,243	4,347	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	11,160	11,593	11,758	12,055	12,347	2.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,701	5,979	6,022	6,097	6,432	5.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,233	1,218	1,216	1,175	1,174	-0.1
Tourism domestic demand	4,468	4,761	4,806	4,921	5,258	6.9
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,376	2,400	2,431	2,485	2,513	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,057	1,039	1,031	1,027	1,066	3.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,319	1,361	1,400	1,458	1,446	-0.8
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,324	2,342	2,363	2,410	2,428	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	711	706	696	687	712	3.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,614	1,635	1,667	1,723	1,716	-0.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,608	2,647	2,678	2,707	2,703	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	571	566	566	553	563	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	2,037	2,080	2,111	2,154	2,140	-0.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,558	2,572	2,586	2,600	2,618	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	835	817	812	801	832	3.9
Tourism domestic demand	1,723	1,754	1,773	1,799	1,786	-0.7

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2006 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees for July was \$747.55 (seasonally adjusted), up \$2.03 (+0.3%) from June. This leaves the year-to-date growth in earnings at 3.5%. This annual rate of change is obtained by comparing the average weekly earnings of the first seven months of 2006 with the average of the same months of 2005.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-to-date earnings increases as of July stood at 4.8% for educational services, 4.8% for health and social assistance, 3.5% for retail trade, and 2.9% for manufacturing.

There were 14,021,100 payroll jobs in Canada in July, virtually unchanged over the previous month. Provinces showing the largest percent increases in employment from June to July were New Brunswick (+1.6%) and Nova Scotia (+0.7%). The largest decrease was in Saskatchewan (-0.7%).

Nationally, payroll employment has increased by 148,800 jobs since the beginning of 2006.

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees edged down 0.1% in July to \$18.35. The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees was unchanged at 32.2 hours.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released October 30.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2005	June 2006 ^r	July 2006 ^p	June to July 2006	July 2005 to July 2006	Year-to-date average 2006 ¹
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	731.66	745.52	747.55	0.3	2.2	3.5
Forestry, logging and support	931.59	979.76	995.07	1.6	6.8	5.5
Mining and oil and gas	1,310.48	1,348.19	1,351.94	0.3	3.2	3.4
Utilities	1,062.53	1,081.81	1,084.38	0.2	2.1	1.5
Construction	882.04	882.45	888.23	0.7	0.7	2.3
Manufacturing	887.60	897.84	900.31	0.3	1.4	2.9
Wholesale trade	833.03	869.69	871.58	0.2	4.6	5.5
Retail trade	473.43	482.25	485.73	0.7	2.6	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	776.65	783.46	783.45	0.0	0.9	1.9
Information and cultural industries	879.07	924.03	924.83	0.1	5.2	7.1
Finance and insurance	954.93	963.80	966.24	0.3	1.2	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	650.36	672.88	672.23	-0.1	3.4	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	960.84	955.51	961.93	0.7	0.1	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	932.44	956.06	960.04	0.4	3.0	6.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	587.79	598.76	593.29	-0.9	0.9	2.6
Educational services	809.34	834.43	828.54	-0.7	2.4	4.8
Health care and social assistance	662.12	674.23	679.17	0.7	2.6	4.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	416.59	429.71	430.68	0.2	3.4	2.4
Accommodation and food services	310.51	328.19	322.09	-1.9	3.7	8.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	566.18	583.78	581.62	-0.4	2.7	2.2
Public administration	898.75	929.39	928.26	-0.1	3.3	3.2
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	671.77	695.77	698.04	0.3	3.9	5.1
Prince Edward Island	575.84	585.54	584.78	-0.1	1.6	3.4
Nova Scotia	635.21	650.82	652.21	0.2	2.7	2.7
New Brunswick	665.32	683.95	683.01	-0.1	2.7	4.0
Quebec	692.44	711.95	707.56	-0.6	2.2	2.9
Ontario	772.13	779.98	781.94	0.3	1.3	3.0
Manitoba	662.91	676.04	672.06	-0.6	1.4	1.8
Saskatchewan	676.30	695.15	694.82	0.0	2.7	4.4
Alberta	769.65	798.88	803.08	0.5	4.3	4.9
British Columbia	720.79	739.44	740.56	0.2	2.7	4.8
Yukon	830.96	853.43	846.01	-0.9	1.8	5.6
Northwest Territories ²	946.42	952.34	958.51	0.6	1.3	3.0
Nunavut ²	880.40	869.75	907.89	4.4	3.1	4.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change for the first seven months of 2006 compared to the same months for 2005.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^r	July 2006 ^p	May to June 2006	June to July 2006	December 2005 to July 2006
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	13,872.3	13,996.0	14,023.9	14,021.1	0.2	0.0	1.1
Forestry, logging and support	63.3	60.7	60.0	60.0	-1.2	0.0	-5.2
Mining and oil and gas	172.4	182.4	185.3	186.9	1.6	0.9	8.4
Utilities	121.5	122.0	121.5	122.2	-0.4	0.6	0.6
Construction	690.7	700.7	703.7	702.6	0.4	-0.2	1.7
Manufacturing	1,948.4	1,937.6	1,928.7	1,926.4	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1
Wholesale trade	736.7	740.7	742.7	744.3	0.3	0.2	1.0
Retail trade	1,717.4	1,727.6	1,730.0	1,730.4	0.1	0.0	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	627.5	630.3	633.8	636.7	0.6	0.5	1.5
Information and cultural industries	355.4	355.6	359.0	358.3	1.0	-0.2	0.8
Finance and insurance	588.2	587.2	589.6	589.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.2	247.0	248.0	249.1	0.4	0.4	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	670.6	675.8	676.5	676.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	96.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	0.7	0.5	4.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	681.8	701.4	703.7	703.4	0.3	0.0	3.2
Educational services	1,004.5	1,011.2	1,009.3	1,012.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,425.0	1,441.1	1,439.9	1,434.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	247.6	247.2	247.7	248.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services	960.3	968.0	971.2	972.9	0.3	0.2	1.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.4	519.3	520.4	518.5	0.2	-0.4	0.6
Public administration	791.0	819.1	819.0	817.0	0.0	-0.2	3.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.5	186.8	184.4	184.5	-1.3	0.1	3.9
Prince Edward Island	64.3	62.4	62.0	62.0	-0.6	0.0	-3.6
Nova Scotia	395.5	392.9	391.2	394.0	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
New Brunswick	302.2	300.2	301.3	306.1	0.4	1.6	1.3
Quebec	3,213.6	3,223.8	3,236.6	3,236.8	0.4	0.0	0.7
Ontario	5,389.3	5,414.3	5,416.3	5,408.8	0.0	-0.1	0.4
Manitoba	538.2	537.4	534.8	534.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.6
Saskatchewan	419.2	426.8	423.9	420.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.4
Alberta	1,576.5	1,614.7	1,630.5	1,636.6	1.0	0.4	3.8
British Columbia	1,747.9	1,781.0	1,785.9	1,787.0	0.3	0.1	2.2
Yukon	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.5	0.0	2.3	2.3
Northwest Territories ¹	22.0	21.7	22.5	22.7	3.7	0.9	3.2
Nunavut ¹	11.3	10.8	11.3	11.2	4.6	-0.9	-0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

August 2006 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 55.0 million birds in August, down 3.5% from August 2005. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 3.7% to 2.1 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2006

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2006 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free; 62-011-XPE, \$24/\$233) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca; fax: 613-951-3117) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; adrian.fisher@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates,
Second quarter 2006
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

**Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning
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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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