



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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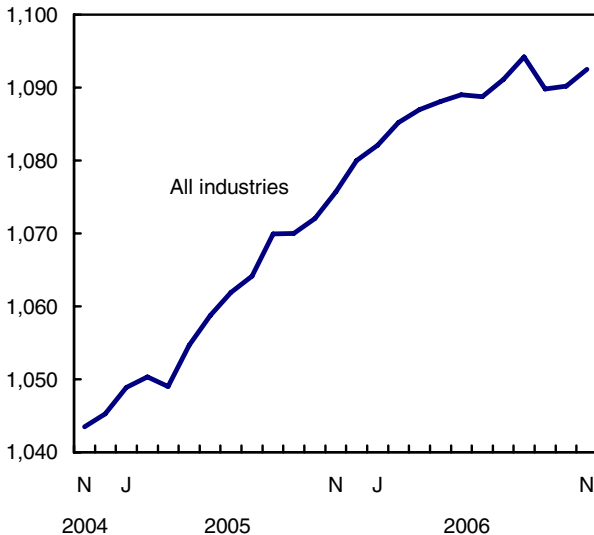
Gross domestic product by industry

November 2006

Economic activity increased 0.2% in November after remaining stable in October. Growth was registered in both goods and service industries. Manufacturing benefited from healthy growth, primarily driven by the motor vehicle industries. Mining, excluding oil and natural gas, was also robust. Agriculture, forestry, construction and financial services also posted gains. However, these gains were partly offset by losses in the energy sector as well as in wholesale and retail trade.

Economic activity moves ahead

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Motor vehicle production boosts manufacturing activity

For the second month since the start of the year, the activity of the manufacturing sector increased (+1.6%). The gain came primarily from the manufacturing of durable goods, up 2.6%, while non-durable goods edged up 0.1%. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 11 increased, accounting for 67% of total manufacturing value added.

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 2003, 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 2004, the estimates are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2003. 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 2006.

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

Motor vehicle production enjoyed a strong gain of 14% in November. This gain was propelled by a robust increase in the automotive and light motor vehicle manufacturing industry, after four consecutive months of decline. This decline was caused by an adjustment to changing demand conditions. The heavy-duty truck manufacturing industry also posted a double-digit increase. As a result, the motor vehicle parts and associated industries saw substantive increases.

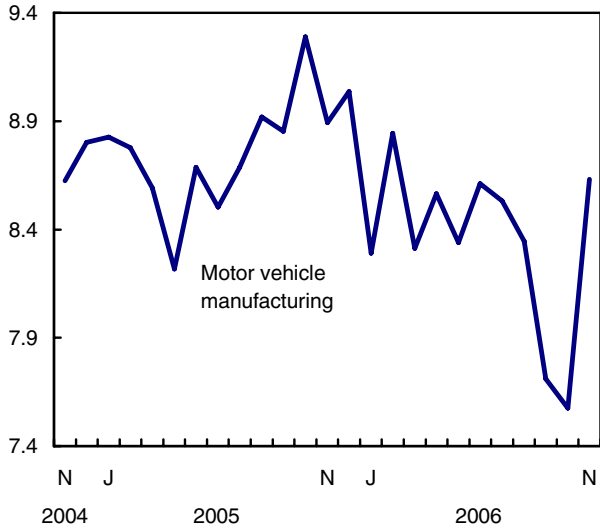
With the exception of motor vehicle production, the pharmaceutical and medicine industry was the biggest contributor to the increase in the manufacturing sector in November. This gain was due to an increase in production of vaccines. Manufacturing of fabricated metal products advanced while the furniture and related products group climbed after three months of decline. Manufacturers of wood products registered another monthly decrease, the ninth since January. The textile and clothing industries lost ground, falling to their lowest level of activities on record.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) increased 0.2% in November. The strong increase in manufacturing offset the declines in mining and utilities. Industrial production in the United States decreased 0.1% in November, due to a downturn in

mining, while utilities were up and manufacturing was unchanged.

Motor vehicle production bolsters the manufacturing sector

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Production falls in the energy sector

The energy sector retreated 2.5% in November. Declines were registered in both the extraction (-2.9%) and exploration (-3.7%) of oil, but mainly natural gas. In particular, exploration recorded the lowest level of output since January. Weather and prices continue to be the most influential factors with regards to oil and gas production. The utilities sector recorded a decline of 2.0%, in light of the lower demand for electricity by consumers and enterprises in Ontario and Quebec as well as on export markets.

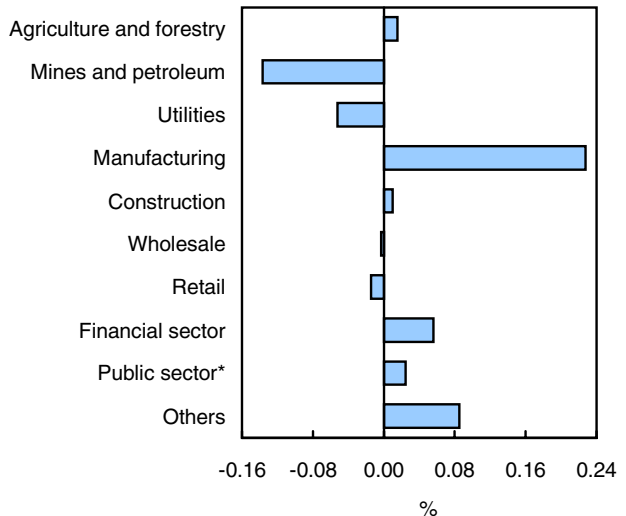
The output of the mining sector, excluding oil and natural gas, advanced 2.6%. Both the metal and non-metallic industries posted gains. In particular, the copper, nickel and lead mines posted the highest level of production since the beginning of the year with an increase of 3.8% over October. This growth was mostly due to an ongoing recovery from a work stoppage in Labrador in September.

Construction sector posts gain

The construction sector rose 0.2% in November. An increase in engineering and repair work offset

declines in residential and non-residential construction. Residential construction was down for the seventh consecutive month (-0.2%). Starts in residential construction were down almost across the board, with single-family homes and apartments leading the decline. Non-residential building construction fell 0.3%. However, the value of non-residential building permits (a good indicator of future activities) issued during November rose significantly for a second consecutive month.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



* Education, health and public administration.

Wholesale and retail trade continue to decline

Wholesale trade recorded its third consecutive decline, slipping 0.1% in November. Drops in farm products, pharmaceuticals, and other products led the downward movement. This drop was partially offset by increases in household and personal products, and machinery and electronic equipment.

Similarly, retail trade retreated for the second month in a row to post a loss of 0.2% for November. Sales decreased in clothing and general merchandise stores (which include department stores). These declines were tempered by a strong showing in sales of new cars. Consumer demand for North American-built passenger cars was largely responsible for the increase in new automobile sales.

Banking and brokerage activities advance

Output in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.4%. This gain was fuelled by strong activity in the securities markets. In particular, the bond market was very active resulting in increased brokerage activities. Banking activities also advanced.

Other industries

Industries related to tourism, such as accommodation, restaurants and air travel, benefited from an increase in the number of travellers. In particular, Alberta's accommodation industry enjoyed a robust month as visitors flocked to that province for leisure or work.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The November 2006 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for December 2006 will be released on March 2.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (613-951-4623 in Ottawa or toll-free 1-800-887-4623; IAD-Info-DCI@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 (1997) dollars

	June 2006 ^r	July 2006 ^r	August 2006 ^r	September 2006 ^r	October 2006 ^r	November 2006 ^p	November 2006 ^p	November 2005 to November 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	-0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.2	1,092,497	1.6
Goods-producing industries	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-1.2	0.1	0.2	331,217	-1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.8	-1.7	0.2	0.7	-0.9	0.8	24,501	-3.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.1	1.7	1.4	-1.5	1.4	-2.2	39,410	-1.5
Utilities	0.4	0.9	-1.1	-2.0	1.6	-2.0	27,040	-2.3
Construction	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	0.1	0.2	67,710	3.4
Manufacturing	-0.0	0.1	-0.4	-1.7	-0.6	1.6	171,455	-2.5
Services-producing industries	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.0	0.0	0.2	762,974	2.9
Wholesale trade	-0.6	0.5	1.5	-2.4	-1.0	-0.1	70,010	4.0
Retail trade	-0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	65,686	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	52,800	1.4
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.1	44,703	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	224,994	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	48,942	2.0
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	25,993	5.3
Education services	-0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	47,790	0.2
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	62,245	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.6	-1.6	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	9,463	2.3
Accommodation and food services	-1.2	-0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	24,503	4.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	27,047	2.6
Public administration	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	60,913	1.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.0	0.6	-0.0	-1.7	0.1	0.2	240,326	-2.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.9	-0.3	0.9	-1.7	0.3	0.1	68,830	-3.2
Durable manufacturing industries	0.6	0.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.3	2.6	102,500	-2.0
Business sector industries	-0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.2	928,635	1.7
Non-business sector industries	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	164,286	1.0
Information and communication technologies industries	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	65,527	3.1
Energy sector	-0.1	1.3	0.5	-1.5	0.8	-2.5	63,160	-2.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Millions of chained (1997) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Stocks of grain

At December 31, 2006

Total stocks of grain and oilseeds in Canada, including commercial and on-farm inventories were mostly down from levels reported December 31, 2005, according to a survey of grain farmers and commercial grain holders. The exceptions were flaxseed and soybeans.

Total stocks of grain at December 31

Crop	2005	2006	2005 to 2006
	thousands of tonnes		% change
Total wheat	23,943	22,289	-6.9
Wheat excluding durum	17,550	17,821	1.5
Barley	9,660	7,611	-21.2
Corn for grain	8,568	8,461	-1.2
Canola	7,549	6,712	-11.1
Durum wheat	6,393	4,468	-30.1
Oats	2,738	2,284	-16.6
Soybeans	2,288	2,707	18.3
Dry field peas	2,145	1,561	-27.2
Flaxseed	766	870	13.6
Lentils	1,005	700	-30.3
Canary seed	312	220	-29.5
Mustard seed	316	219	-30.7
Sunflower seed	75	118	57.3

In the West, all on-farm stocks fell or remained stable with the exception of flaxseed, where several years of strong production and a large carry-over from last crop-year combined to make the increase. On-farm stocks of soybeans in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba easily rose to record levels. Overall quality was above normal in 2006. All crop stocks remained above the five-year average with the exception of barley and dry peas.

Stocks of wheat excluding durum up slightly

Total stocks of wheat excluding durum stocks (held both on-farm and in commercial positions), increased marginally by 1.5% to 17.8 million tonnes from December 31, 2005, remaining well above the five-year average of 15.2 million tonnes. Large carry-in stocks and a robust 2006 harvest contributed to the increase.

On-farm stocks in the Prairies remained virtually unchanged at 13.6 million tonnes, well above the five-year average at 11.1 million tonnes. On-farm stocks rose significantly in Manitoba, the result of a return to more normal production. In Saskatchewan, stocks fell by 10.1% while in Alberta stock levels remained unchanged.

Total stocks of durum wheat tumbled 30.1% to 4.5 million tonnes, primarily the result of a similar reduction in 2006 durum production. The five-year average is 4.6 million tonnes.

Note to readers

The December farm survey of 12,380 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from January 2 to January 9, 2007. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain, oilseeds and special crops in on-farm storage.

Commercial stocks of western grains originate mainly from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of special crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of special crops. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada sample survey of country elevators and industrial users in Eastern Canada.

On-farm durum stocks declined the most in Saskatchewan, where stocks were down by 39.5% to 2.6 million tonnes. The majority of Canadian durum is grown in Saskatchewan.

Total stocks of feed grains down

Total stocks of oats, barley and dry peas all declined from December 2005, primarily the result of less crop production in 2006.

Total stocks of oats fell 16.6% to 2.3 million tonnes, an estimate remaining at the five-year average. On-farm stocks were down in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba reversed the trend, with stocks up 90,000 tonnes to 400,000 tonnes, the result of an improved harvest in 2006.

Total stocks of barley declined, down 21.2% to 7.6 million tonnes, the result of a significant decline in the 2006 barley harvest.

Prairie on-farm barley stocks fell 23.4% or 2.0 million tonnes from December 2005 to 6.6 million tonnes. The most significant decline was reported in Saskatchewan, with a drop of 36.5% to 2.4 million tonnes. The five-year average is 2.7 million tonnes.

Total stocks of field peas dropped 27.2% to 1.6 million tonnes, the result of lower production in 2006. Saskatchewan and Alberta on-farm stocks were down while Manitoba stocks rebounded from the December 2005 low.

Oilseed results mixed

Total stocks of canola were 6.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 837,000 tonnes or 11.1% from December 31, 2005. Canola supplies were down due to a decline in 2006 production.

Commercial stocks rose 34.7% to 1.2 million tonnes while Prairie on-farm stocks were down by 1.2 million tonnes to 5.5 million tonnes. The five-year average is 4.4 million tonnes. On-farm stocks fell by 24.2% in Saskatchewan and by 20.4% in Alberta.

Manitoba on-farm stocks reversed the trend, up 17.6% to 1.0 million tonnes, tying a record set in 1999.

Flaxseed total stocks were up 13.6% to 870,000 tonnes, a level just shy of the record of 875,000 tonnes set in 1999.

On-farm stocks were reported at 715,000 tonnes, well above the five-year average of 461,000 tonnes. Continued strong production for the second year in a row was the main cause of the rise.

Stocks of soybeans sets new record, grain corn stocks drift lower

Total stocks of grain corn were off slightly from the December 2005 record, down 1.2% to 8.5 million tonnes. This value remains above the five-year average of 8.0 million tonnes.

On-farm stocks in Ontario rose to a record 3.8 million tonnes, up 4.1% from the December 2005 record. Quebec stocks declined 21.4% to 2.2 million tonnes, an amount in line with the 10-year stock average.

Total stocks of soybeans were a record 2.7 million tonnes, up 18.3% from the record set last December 31, 2005 of 2.3 million tonnes. The five-year average is 2.0 million tonnes. This record was the

result of a large harvested area and strong yield posted in 2006.

On-farm stocks were at record levels in both Ontario and Quebec. Ontario stocks were 1.1 million tonnes, up 4.7% from the December 2005 record and Quebec stocks were 275,000 tonnes, up 10.0% and equal to the record set in 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0040 to 001-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3443, 3464 and 3476.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 2006*, Vol. 86, no. 1 (22-002-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publication* module of our website. A paper version (22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is also now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca) or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

November 2006 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached \$3.3 billion in November, a 6.2% increase over November 2005. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in Prince Edward Island (+14.9%), Alberta (+11.1%), Saskatchewan (+10.6%), Ontario (+9.9%) and Manitoba (+7.3%).

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service restaurants (+10.6%) and full service restaurants (+3.5%). These two sectors accounted for just over 85% of the sales for the industry. Food service contractors (+11.2%) and caterers (+11.4%) also saw increased sales. These two sectors accounted for almost 9% of the sales for the industry in November.

Note: Estimates of number of locations are now available on CANSIM. They were revised since 1990.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain more information about the redesign or the revision of the number of locations of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	November 2005 ^r	October 2006 ^r	November 2006 ^p	November 2005 to November 2006
Not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	3,114,195	3,334,844	3,307,781	6.2
Full-service restaurants	1,453,999	1,516,606	1,504,174	3.5
Limited-service restaurants	1,188,321	1,321,628	1,314,616	10.6
Food service contractors	187,168	210,764	208,150	11.2
Social and mobile caterers	70,825	76,415	78,910	11.4
Drinking places	213,882	209,430	201,932	-5.6
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,202	33,302	33,070	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	11,295	13,760	12,983	14.9
Nova Scotia	70,805	81,326	73,920	4.4
New Brunswick	57,877	54,834	54,199	-6.4
Quebec	651,849	649,674	630,884	-3.2
Ontario	1,270,462	1,362,374	1,396,053	9.9
Manitoba	79,624	84,922	85,411	7.3
Saskatchewan	75,129	87,772	83,108	10.6
Alberta	380,743	423,305	422,920	11.1
British Columbia	473,602	533,830	505,833	6.8
Yukon	2,161	2,406	2,091	-3.2
Northwest Territories	6,191	6,963	6,929	11.9
Nunavut	256	376	379	48.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

Canada's population by marital status, legal marital status, age and sex

As of July 1, 2006

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population by marital status, legal marital status, age and sex for Canada the provinces and territories as of July 1, 2006, are now available.

These estimates are based on the 2001 Census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage, and updated between censuses from migration, fertility and mortality information coming from administrative sources. Data on marital status from the 2006 Census are scheduled for release in September 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 051-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3605.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611 or 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

Estimates of the number of census families

As of July 1, 2006

Estimates of the number of census families as of July 1, 2006, for Canada, the provinces and territories, are now available.

Except for the territories, estimates are distributed by structure of family (husband-wife or lone-parent), size, age group of children, age of husband and wife for husband-wife families as well as age and sex of parent in lone-parent families.

These estimates are based on the 2001 Census counts adjusted for net census undercoverage and updated between censuses from migration, fertility and mortality information coming from administrative

sources. Data on census families from the 2006 Census are scheduled for release in September 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 051-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3606.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611 or 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

November 2006

The November 2006 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

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. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
November 2006, Vol. 20, no. 11
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 86, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB
(free).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 86, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$17/\$95).

Oil and Gas Extraction, 2003
Catalogue number 26-213-XWE
(free).

**Annual Demographic Estimates: Census
Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census
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Document 1 - 2006: 07-0001-11-001-XIE-0001-0001-0001



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **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 six rides 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 and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr 8, 1997 12

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Release dates: February 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	December 2006
8	Why are lower income students less likely to attend university? Evidence from academic abilities, parental influences, and financial constraints	2003
8	New Housing Price Index	December 2006
9	Labour Force Survey	January 2007
12	How postal codes map to geographic areas	Census 2001
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2006
13	Canadian social trends	2005
14	New motor vehicle sales	December 2006
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2006
15	Livestock statistics	January 1, 2007
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2006
19	Wholesale trade	December 2006
20	Consumer Price Index	January 2007
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2006
20	Leading indicators	January 2007
21	Retail trade	December 2006
21	Going to the doctor	2006
22	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 2006
22	Current economic conditions	February 2007
23	Demographic changes in Canada from 1971 to 2001 within a metro-to-rural gradient	1971 to 2001
26	International travel account	Fourth quarter 2006
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 2006
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	December 2006
27	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 2006
27	Employment insurance	December 2006
28	Private and public investment in Canada	2005 to 2007
