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Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

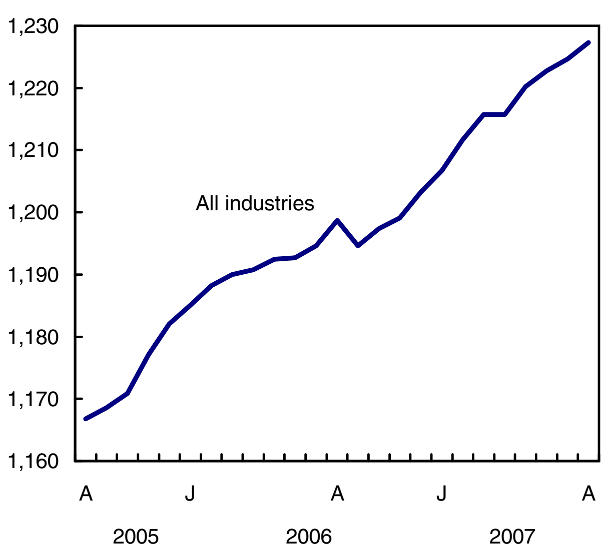
Gross domestic product by industry

August 2007

In August, economic activity increased 0.2%, its average pace since the beginning of 2007. Increases in retail trade and oil extraction propelled the growth, while a decline in utilities dampened it. Both the goods- and services-producing industries advanced. Gains were also registered in construction, forestry, mining excluding oil and gas, and wholesale trade. In addition, the accommodation and food services, and financial sectors moved ahead. Conversely, utilities retreated and manufacturing stood still.

Economic activity moves ahead

GDP in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Retail trade rises sharply

Retail trade jumped 1.3% in August, following two months of decline. A surge in sales by new car dealers propelled the growth. Notable increases were also recorded by furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores, general merchandise stores (including department stores), and food and beverage vendors. These gains were partially offset by declines in the sales of gasoline stations, pharmacies and personal care stores.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 2002 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 2002. For the 1997 to 2004 period, 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 2005, 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 2004. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions and conversion to NAICS 2002 and to reference year 2002

With this release, the monthly GDP by industry program uses the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 1997. In addition, the reference year for the chained dollar data and the base year for the constant price data have been changed from 1997 to 2002.

As a consequence, CANSIM tables 379-0017 to 379-0022 have been terminated and replaced with the new monthly table 379-0027. This new table includes changes to the industry detail, largely caused by the conversion to NAICS 2002, which principally affect sector 51 - Information and cultural industries.

The change in the reference year and base year in the new table 379-0027 changes the levels but not the growth rates of the data for the period 1981 to 2001 inclusively, as it essentially consists of a rescaling of the already published data. However, the levels and growth rates for 2002 onward have undergone the regular monthly GDP annual revision process that incorporates the more recent input-output tables for 2003 and 2004, revisions to source data and to seasonal factors, as well as improvements to some of the methodologies used to derive monthly value added by industry.

To help users convert from the terminated CANSIM tables to the new table 379-0027, a concordance between the old and new vector numbers is available. This document also provides a detailed list of the changes to the industry detail.

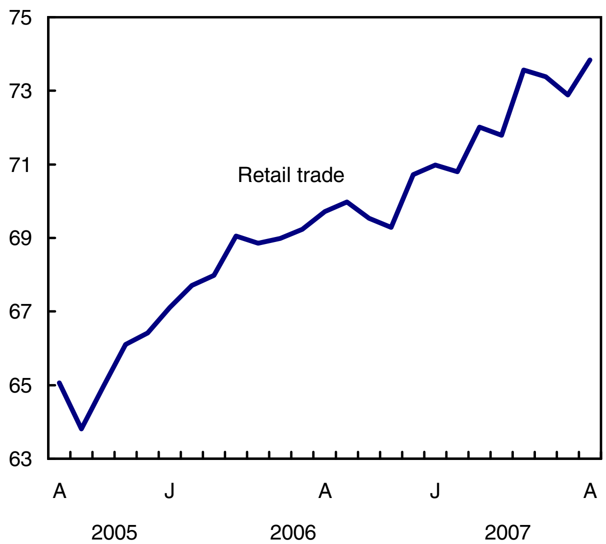
For more information, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; IAD-Info-DCI@statcan.ca).

Energy sector unchanged

The energy sector was essentially unchanged in August after declining in July. Crude oil production grew partly as a result of improved production facilities becoming operational, and existing facilities being reactivated following routine maintenance in July. However, natural gas production fell, primarily due to weak prices. Furthermore, utilities slipped 0.8%. Oil and gas exploration moved ahead (+1.9%) for a third month in a row after experiencing strong decreases during the February to May period.

Retailers show strong growth

GDP in billions of chained (2002) dollars



The output of the mining sector, excluding oil and gas, leaped 2.9% in August. Both the metal ore mines and non-metallic mineral mines posted strong gains. In particular, copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining production combined reached an all-time high.

Construction posts gain

The construction sector advanced 0.5% in August, a fourth consecutive monthly increase. The gains recorded in residential construction (+0.1%) and in engineering and repair work (+0.9%) overshadowed the slip in non-residential building construction (-0.2%). The construction of multi-unit structures, as well as renovation work, propelled residential construction. However, the construction of single-family homes retreated. The increase in industrial building construction was not enough to offset the decline in commercial and public building construction.

The home resale market fell sharply in August, due primarily to significant declines in sales in Ontario and Quebec. This resulted in a 5.6% drop for the real estate agents and brokers industry, marking a return to a more normal level of activity following record-high transactions in June and July.

Wholesale trade edges up

Wholesale trade rose 0.1% in August. Gains were posted in the trade of farm products, apparel, food products, and computers and other electronic equipment. These gains were neutralized by a retreat in the wholesaling of motor vehicles (including parts), lumber and millwork, and machinery and equipment.

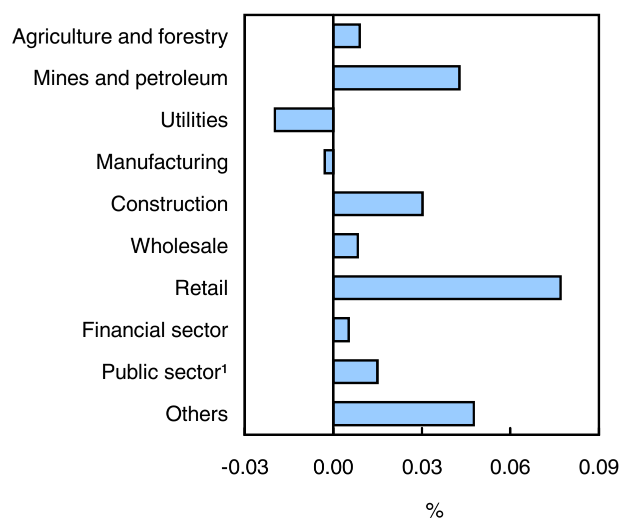
Manufacturing unchanged

Manufacturing stood still in August. The increase in the production of durable goods was offset by the decline in non-durable goods. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 11 decreased, accounting for 51% of total manufacturing value added.

Significant gains were made in motor vehicle, clothing, and beverage and tobacco manufacturing. However, the production of chemicals, motor vehicle parts, and sawmills declined.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) increased 0.1% in August. The gain in mining was partially offset by a drop in utilities. In the United States, industrial production remained unchanged in August. The rise in utilities was neutralized by drops in manufacturing and mining.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Other industries

Activities in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.2%. The gains in this sector were partially offset by declines realized as a result of difficulties experienced in the asset-backed commercial paper markets. The accommodation and food services sector rose 0.9% in August. The number of international travellers to Canada advanced 2.4%, particularly that of overnight visitors from the United States (+4.3%).

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The August 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 8 (15-001-XWE, free), will be available soon.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for September will be released on November 30.

For more information or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; *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 (2002) dollars

	March 2007[r]	April 2007[r]	May 2007[r]	June 2007[r]	July 2007[r]	August 2007[p]	August 2007	August 2006 to August 2007
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.3**	**-0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1,227,290**	**2.4**
Goods-producing industries	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**0.2**	**-0.0**	**0.2**	**379,422**	**0.8**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.8	0.1	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	0.5	26,546	-3.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	2.4	-0.9	0.6	58,125	-0.1
Utilities	-1.4	3.0	0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8	30,611	1.4
Construction	0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	77,604	4.2
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	-0.0	186,515	0.2
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**848,665**	**3.2**
Wholesale trade	1.1	-0.6	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	72,228	3.1
Retail trade	1.7	-0.3	2.5	-0.3	-0.7	1.3	73,845	5.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.3	1.3	0.5	57,186	2.6
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.0	44,008	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	240,489	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	57,310	3.4
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	31,846	3.4
Education services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	57,288	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	76,817	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.0	-1.2	0.5	4.0	-1.9	-0.5	11,728	3.9
Accommodation and food services	0.6	-2.4	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	27,861	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	30,739	1.9
Public administration	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.0	67,399	1.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	276,004	0.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	-0.5	74,035	-0.9
Durable manufacturing industries	1.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.5	0.8	0.3	112,659	1.0
Business sector industries	0.4	-0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,035,380	2.5
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	191,795	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	0.8	-0.9	0.8	-0.4	0.2	56,174	2.6
Energy sector	-0.9	0.2	-1.3	1.6	-0.9	0.0	86,469	-0.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

■

Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries

Fourth quarter 2007

Canadian hoteliers were signalling a modest improvement in the accommodation industry in the fourth quarter of 2007. Despite the appreciating Canadian dollar and labour shortages, respondents were expecting increases in the number of room nights booked, average room rates, occupancy rates, the number of corporate travellers, and the number of hours worked by employees.

The percentage of hoteliers who expected the number of room nights booked to increase was slightly higher than in the third quarter survey; the balance of opinion went from -5 to +2. One in four respondents (25%) expected a higher number of room night bookings for the fourth quarter compared with the same period in 2006, as opposed to 23% who foresaw the number of bookings declining.

More respondents anticipated higher occupancy rates than those who expected rates to decline. Hotel owners continued to be positive about average daily room rates, expecting rates to be higher for the remainder of the year. While 37% expected increases, only 13% foresaw a drop, resulting in a balance of opinion of +24.

Furthermore, hotel operators were indicating a rise in the number of corporate travellers in the fourth quarter. A quarter of hotel managers (25%) were optimistic about an increase in the number of corporate travellers, compared to less than one fifth (19%) who cited the number of corporate travellers to fall.

The outlook in terms of the number of hours worked was positive. Over one in five hotel operators (22%) expected the number of hours worked by their employees to increase in the fourth quarter, compared to only 16% of hoteliers who stated that the number of hours worked would decrease.

Of the major business impediments, exchange rate fluctuations and shortages of unskilled and skilled labour remained of concern to hoteliers. The exchange rate fluctuation was cited by 45% of hotel operators. The shortages of unskilled and skilled labour reached new highs of 39% and 34% respectively, particularly from respondents in Western Canada.

Note: The voluntary survey of approximately 1,330 businesses, which consist of hotels and motels, was conducted in September and assesses the outlook of key indicators compared with the same period a year earlier. The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of hoteliers who expect a decrease in the upcoming quarter from the proportion who expect an increase. Results are based on survey questionnaires sent to traveller accommodation providers and are weighted by their operating revenues. Consequently, larger businesses have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller businesses.

The Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industries is made possible with the support of industry partners, the Canadian Tourism Commission, Tourism Ontario, Tourism Saskatchewan, the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, Industry Canada, and Parks Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 351-0004 and 351-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5050.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the survey background paper, contact Konstantine Anastasopoulos (613-951-8354; 613-951-6696; *Konstantine.Anastasopoulos@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ❑

Traveller accommodation industries

	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007
Number of room nights booked will be:								
About the same (%)	48	48	46	50	45	50	53	52
Higher (%)	30	32	26	18	26	31	21	25
Lower (%)	22	20	28	32	29	19	26	23
Balance of opinion	8	12	-2	-14	-3	13	-5	2
Occupancy rate will be:								
About the same (%)	48	46	44	51	45	51	51	51
Higher (%)	31	35	29	20	28	32	23	26
Lower (%)	22	20	27	29	27	17	27	23
Balance of opinion	9	15	2	-8	1	14	-4	3
Number of corporate/commercial travellers will be:								
About the same (%)	55	56	55	56	60	57	61	56
Higher (%)	24	27	17	15	17	25	18	25
Lower (%)	21	18	27	28	22	18	20	19
Balance of opinion	3	9	-10	-13	-5	8	-2	6
Average daily room rate will be:								
About the same (%)	53	44	43	40	44	44	37	50
Higher (%)	34	45	40	40	41	49	45	37
Lower (%)	13	12	18	21	16	7	18	13
Balance of opinion	21	34	22	19	25	42	27	24
Total number of hours worked by employees will be:								
About the same (%)	59	54	58	59	61	59	60	62
Higher (%)	19	31	25	16	18	26	20	22
Lower (%)	22	15	17	26	21	15	20	16
Balance of opinion	-3	16	8	-10	-3	11	0	6

	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007
				%				
Business impediments								
Exchange rate fluctuations	..	..	..	..	..	22	38	45
Shortage of unskilled labour	24	32	34	36	28	36	34	39
Shortage of skilled labour	21	24	31	29	25	33	30	34
Excess room supply	23	22	22	19	26	24	26	23
Lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity	16	12	22	23	25	19	23	18
Canada's reputation as a desired tourist destination	11	11	12	15	19	16	15	14
Regional economic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	8
Abnormal weather and/or natural disasters	9	4	4	3	14	11	10	6
Security concerns	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	3
Public health	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
No difficulties at this time	31	30	26	23	26	24	20	19

.. not available for a specific reference period
Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add up to totals.*

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Aquaculture
2006

The operating revenues generated by Canada's aquaculture industry in 2006 were at an all-time high for the second consecutive year in the wake of increased production and exports.

The industry reported record revenues of $968.7 million, up 24.7% from 2005.

Finfish sales, which accounted for 89.5% of total operating revenues, increased 26.2% to $867.2 million. Revenue from molluscs increased 4.1% to $71.7 million.

Nationally, product expenses grew 5.6% to $590.4 million in 2006. These consist of the costs of products and services purchased from other businesses, excluding capital and labour costs. Feed costs, which account for over 50% of all product expenses for finfish producers, increased 19.6% from $252.6 million in 2005 to $301.9 million.

The aquaculture industry produced a gross output, including sales, subsidies and inventory change, of $981.7 million in 2006, a substantial increase of 21.4% from 2005.

The gross value added by the industry to the economy, the difference between gross output and total product inputs, reached $395.8 million, up 58.4% from 2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0001 and 003-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3479 and 4701.

The publication, *Aquaculture Statistics*, 2006 (23-222-XWE, free), is now available on our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), or Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; *debbie.dupuis@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

September 2007

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long- and short-distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI decreased 0.1% to 125.4 (2003=100) in September. The courier portion remained unchanged on a monthly basis, while the local messengers component edged down 0.3%.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-1930; *perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

September 2007

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

New products

Aquaculture Statistics, 2006
Catalogue number 23-222-XWE
(free).

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, April to June 2007, Vol. 23, no. 2
Catalogue number 62-007-XWE
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers: "Trade in Culture Services A Handbook of Concepts and Methods", no. 56
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2007056
(free).

Families Reference Guide, 2006 Census, Census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-553-GWE2006003
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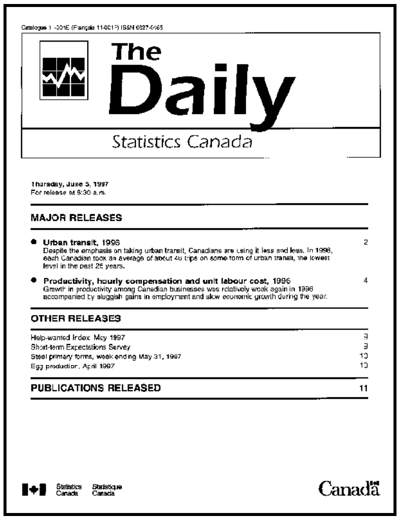

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Release dates: November 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Film and video distribution**	2005
2	**Labour Force Survey**	October 2007
6	**Building permits**	September 2007
7	**Sound recording and music publishing**	2005
8	**Canadian Economic Observer**	November 2007
8	**Provincial and territorial economic accounts**	2006
8	**New Housing Price Index**	September 2007
9	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	September 2007
13	**Health Reports**	2007
13	**Multinationals in Canada: An Overview of Research at Statistics Canada**	
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	September 2007
14	**Leading indicators**	October 2007
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	September 2007
15	**Registered apprenticeship training programs**	2005
16	**Police resources in Canada**	2007
19	**Wholesale trade**	September 2007
19	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 2007
20	**Consumer Price Index**	October 2007
20	**Youth in Transition Survey, Cycle 4**	January 2004 to December 2005
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	September 2007
21	**Retail trade**	September 2007
21	**Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators**	2005/2006
22	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Third quarter 2007
22	**Canadian and US real income growth**	
26	**Farm cash receipts**	2004, 2005, 2006 and third quarter 2007
26	**Net farm income**	2004, 2005 and 2006
27	**Maternity Experiences Survey**	2006
27	**Employment Insurance**	September 2007
27	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	September 2007
28	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Second quarter 2007
28	**International travel account**	Third quarter 2007
29	**Balance of international payments**	Third quarter 2007
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	October 2007
30	**National economic and financial accounts**	Third quarter 2007
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	September 2007