



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 30, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Gross domestic product by industry

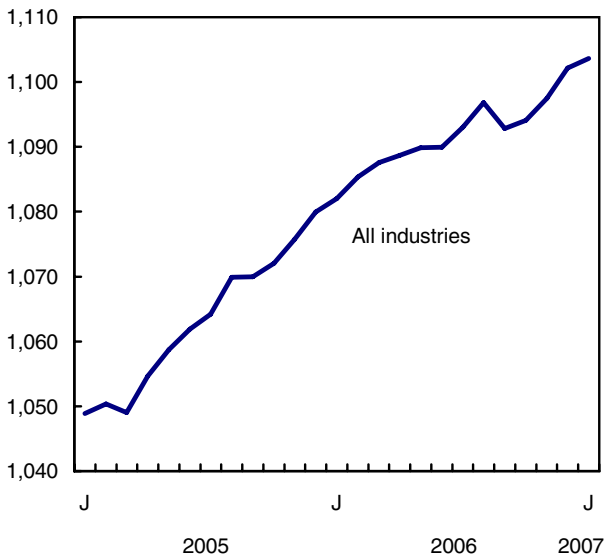
January 2007

Economic activity increased 0.1% in January after growing 0.4% in December. Growth occurred in both the goods and services industries. The energy sector recorded a robust gain as a result of strong natural gas production and a rebound in oil and gas exploration. Construction, forestry and financial services, also posted increases. However, these gains were partly offset by declines in manufacturing, retail trade and in some tourism-related industries.

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#### Economic activity moves ahead

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



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#### Energy sector expands

The energy sector advanced 1.5% in January. Natural gas production grew sharply as a result of higher demand, particularly from the United States. However, crude oil production fell largely because of production difficulties in Eastern Canada. Oil and gas exploration rebounded (+11%) after five months of decline, while electricity production posted a gain

#### 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>).

of 1.4%, fuelled by colder weather in many parts of the country.

Output in the mining sector, excluding oil and natural gas, eased back 0.1%. Metal mines decreased 1.9%. A drop in copper prices as well as reduced construction activities in the United States had a significant role in the decline in copper mines. The decrease in metal mines was partly offset by the 2.4% gain made in the non-metallic mineral mines.

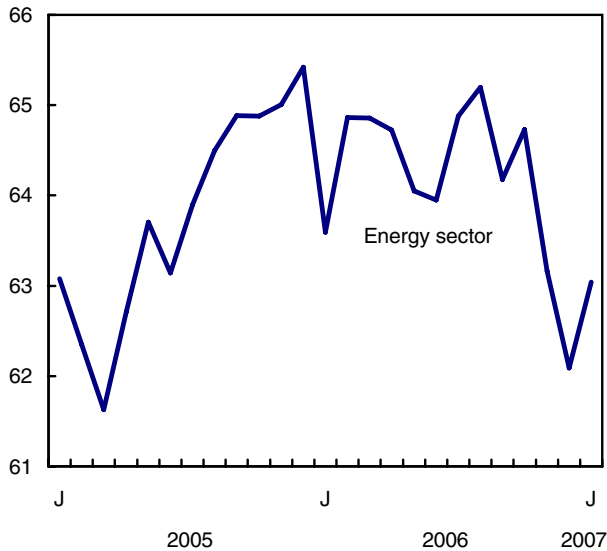
#### Manufacturing sector falls sharply

Manufacturing output fell 1.0% in January, after expanding rapidly the previous two months. Motor vehicles and parts production accounted for much of the decline. Overall, non-durable goods manufacturing edged up 0.4%, while durable goods retreated 1.9%. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 9 decreased, accounting for 50% of total manufacturing value added.

The production of motor vehicles tumbled 12% in January as the demand for both light motor vehicles and heavy duty trucks declined. Motor vehicle parts production also fell (-2.7%). Excluding motor vehicles and parts, the manufacturing sector grew 0.1%. Conversely, beverage, primary metal and fabricated metal products manufacturing leaped forward.

**Natural gas production bolsters the energy sector**

GDP in billions of chained (1997) dollars



Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) slipped 0.1% in January. The sizeable decline in manufacturing was only partially offset by the increases in mining and utilities. Industrial production in the United States also retreated in January (-0.3%) reflecting a downturn in manufacturing and mining, while utilities were up.

**Construction and real estate sectors post gains**

The construction sector rose for the eighth consecutive month in January (+0.5%). Increases in non-residential construction (+0.7%) and engineering and repair work (+0.9%) neutralized the 0.3% decline in residential construction. Non-residential construction was propelled by the strength in new commercial buildings. The decrease in residential construction was the result of the ongoing decline in single-family homes. For their part, apartments and other multi-unit structures continued to move forward.

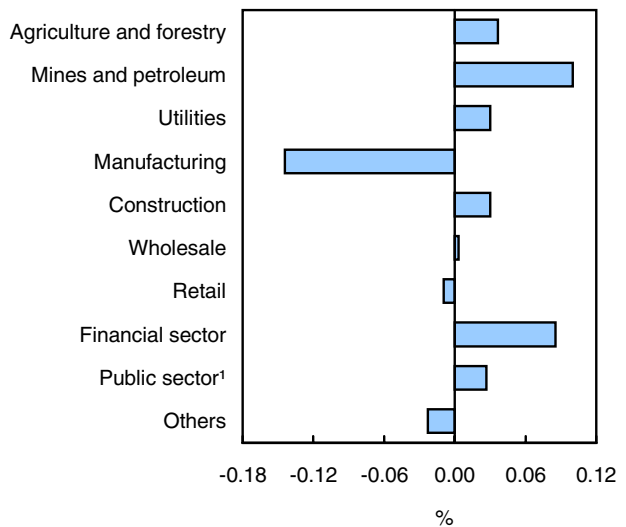
Even though residential construction receded, the home resale market was robust for a second consecutive month, enabling the real estate agents and brokers industry to register a gain of 3.8%.

**Wholesale and retail trade**

Following two strong consecutive monthly increases, wholesale trade edged up 0.1% in January.

Decreases in sales of motor vehicles, and of household and personal products, were offset by gains in food products, building materials, and in computers and other electronic equipment.

**Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth**



1. Education, health and public administration.

Retail trade slipped 0.2% in January after a sizeable increase in December. Significant declines in sales by new and used car dealers caused the industry to retreat. Supermarkets also recorded a notable decline, while furniture stores jumped ahead.

**Banking and brokerage activities advance**

Output in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.4%. This gain was fuelled by strong activity in securities. Lending activities were also quite robust.

**Other industries**

Tourism-related industries overall registered declines. The accommodation industry tumbled 3.1% due to the reduced activity of hotel operators in the eastern part of the country. The late arrival of winter, particularly in Quebec, resulted in dismal output for operators catering to winter sports enthusiasts. As well, the number of overnight visitors to Canada from abroad was down 5.4% compared to December. Air transportation services also fell (-1.5%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The January 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 1 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 30.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination agent (613-951-4623 or toll-free 1-800-887-4623; [iad-info-dci@statcan.ca](mailto: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

	August 2006 <sup>r</sup>	September 2006 <sup>r</sup>	October 2006 <sup>r</sup>	November 2006 <sup>r</sup>	December 2006 <sup>r</sup>	January 2007 <sup>p</sup>	January 2007 <sup>p</sup>	January 2006 to January 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change					\$ millions <sup>1</sup>	% change	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,103,607</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>333,564</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.8	-0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	25,589	1.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.4	-1.5	1.2	-2.1	-2.0	1.7	39,244	-0.6
Utilities	-1.1	-1.8	1.8	-2.2	-0.3	1.2	27,285	2.1
Construction	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	70,356	5.1
Manufacturing	-0.4	-1.8	-0.5	1.2	0.8	-1.0	170,298	-3.8
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>771,810</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Wholesale trade	1.2	-2.5	-0.9	0.6	1.4	0.1	71,167	2.3
Retail trade	0.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	2.1	-0.2	66,959	5.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	1.0	0.4	-0.1	53,269	1.8
Information and cultural industries	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	44,731	2.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	227,851	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	49,955	3.7
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	26,212	5.0
Education services	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	48,254	1.1
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	62,824	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.3	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.9	-2.0	9,407	3.1
Accommodation and food services	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.1	-0.7	24,847	5.7
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	27,093	2.2
Public administration	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	61,411	1.4
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	-0.0	-1.7	0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	239,276	-2.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.0	-1.8	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.4	68,335	-3.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.9	1.8	-1.9	101,839	-3.8
Business sector industries	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	938,319	2.1
Non-business sector industries	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	165,731	1.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	65,916	3.1
Energy sector	0.5	-1.6	0.9	-2.4	-1.7	1.5	63,038	-0.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

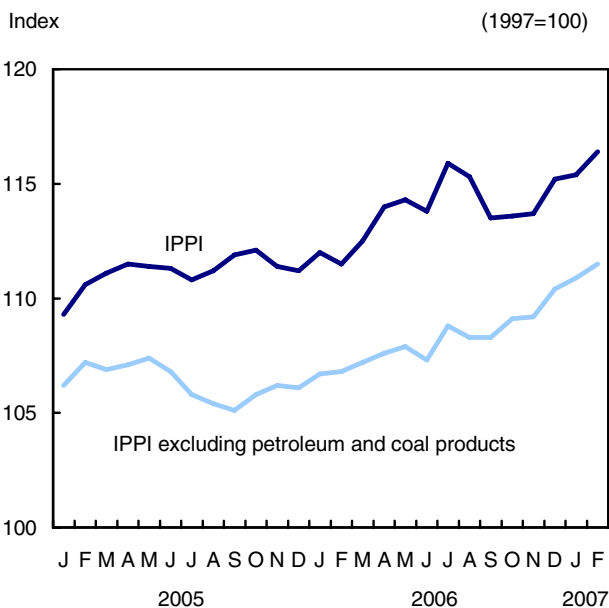
## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

February 2007

Energy prices were the main factor pushing up the prices for manufactured goods and raw materials in February.

From January to February, prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), registered a fifth consecutive monthly increase. The 0.9% rise in the index basically reflects the strength of prices for petroleum and coal products and primary metal products.

### Prices for manufactured goods increase



On a 12-month basis, the IPPI rose by 4.4%, comparable to the year-over-year increase observed in July 2006 (+4.6%), which constituted a peak for 2005 and 2006. The upward pressure came largely from higher prices for primary metal products and, to a lesser extent, pulp and paper products and petroleum and coal products. The upward movement was slowed by lower prices for lumber and other wood products.

From January to February, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose by 2.6%, a rate between those recorded for December and January. The month-over-month increase in the index is mainly attributable to the appreciation of mineral fuels. All raw material groups posted gains, except for 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.

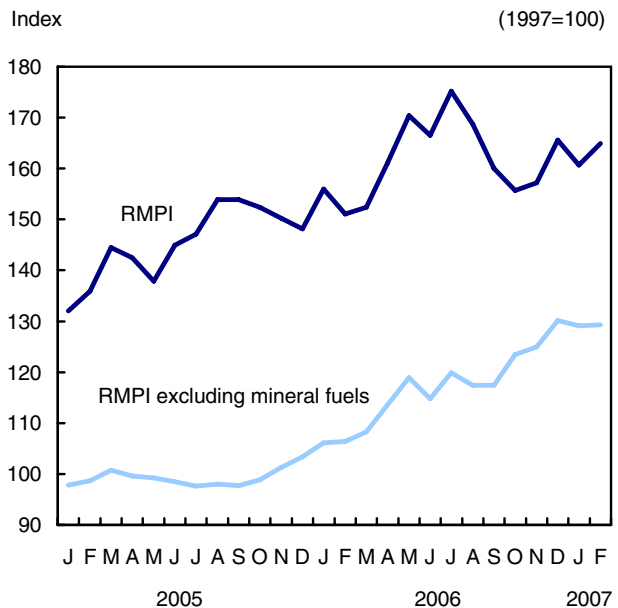
Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

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 February of last year, raw materials cost plants 9.1% more, a rate of increase that once again lies between those for December and January. Unlike the increase in the index from its January level, the rise compared to February 2006 was led by non-ferrous metals and was slowed by mineral fuels.

The IPPI was 116.4 (1997=100) in February, up from January's revised level of 115.4. The RMPI was 164.9 (1997=100), up from January's revised level of 160.7.

### Raw materials prices rebound



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### **IPPI: Price index pushed up by petroleum products and primary metals**

Month over month, manufacturers' prices were pushed up by rebounding prices for petroleum and coal products (+4.6%) and primary metal products (+2.9%).

The prices for petroleum and coal products rebounded 4.6% in February, following the 3.9% drop in January and the 4.6% rise in December. In February, prices for petroleum products were boosted by a reduction in the activity of some refineries; however, prices for petroleum and coal products were 16.5% lower than the peak reached in July 2006. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased by 0.5% for a second straight month, rather than rising by 0.9%.

The prices for primary metal products increased 2.9% in February after falling 0.9% in January. Since May 2006, upward and downward movements have alternated monthly, but they have diminished over time in conjunction with the slowdown in the manufacturing and construction sectors. However, in February, the index was boosted by a surge in prices for nickel products (+16.9%) and, to a lesser extent, by the appreciation of copper and copper alloy products (+4.9%). Prices for these two metals were sustained by activity in Asia, which continued to be strong. Prices for nickel continued to rise toward a new peak, and the level of the index for February was 73.8% higher than the average for 2006.

Other price increases were observed for chemical products (+1.2%), meat, fish and dairy products (+1.6%) and fruit, vegetables and feed products (+0.7%), but their contribution to the change in the IPPI was to a much lesser degree.

In February, the rise in the IPPI was slowed slightly by decreases in prices for motor vehicles (-0.3%) and lumber and other wood products (-0.3%).

### **IPPI: Primary metals remain most important factor in the 12-month change**

The IPPI was up 4.4% from February 2006 to February 2007, the highest rate of increase since the peak recorded in July 2006. The IPPI was boosted by rising prices for primary metals and, to a lesser extent, by increased prices for pulp and paper products, petroleum and coal products, meat, fish and dairy products, as well as fruit, vegetables and feed products. The total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal was up for a 12th consecutive month. If the prices for petroleum and coal products had been excluded, the rise in the IPPI compared to February 2006 would have still been 4.4%.

Prices for primary metals were up 24.4% compared to February 2006. Year-over-year price increases were observed for nickel products (+159.7%), copper and copper alloy products (+28.5%), precious metal basic manufactured shapes (+65.9%), refined zinc products (+59.2%) and aluminum products (+5.8%).

The annual rate of growth in the IPPI was mitigated slightly by lower prices for lumber and other wood products (-3.7%) as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (-1.3%).

### **RMPI: Higher prices for crude oil and lower prices for non-ferrous metals**

In February, raw material prices rose 2.6%, a rate that lies between December's 5.3% increase and January's 3.0% decline.

Mineral fuels led the way with their prices rising 5.5%. The price for crude oil rose 6.8%, owing to the decrease in refinery output, while the price for natural gas declined 0.9% as a result of excess supply. Without mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 0.2% from January instead of rising 2.6%.

With the exception of non-ferrous metals, all other product groups advanced in February, notably vegetable products (+2.2%) and animals and animal products (+0.8%). Among vegetable products, grains and oilseeds continued their upward trend, with their prices increasing 3.0% in conjunction with strong demand for organic fuels. Prices for rubber and natural gums rose 9.7% after jumping 22.3% in January, pushed up by production costs. In the animals and animal products group, prices for hogs for slaughter rose 9.8% as a result of higher production costs and reduced supply.

Prices for non-ferrous metals declined 1.3% after a 5.4% drop in January. In February, the reduction in prices was almost exclusively due to lower prices for zinc concentrates (-13.7%).

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 9.1% in February, up from the 3.0% gain in January but down from the 11.8% advance in December. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have risen by 21.5% instead of 9.1%.

Non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the 12-month increase, with prices rising 50.7%, mainly on the strength of year-over-year increases in the prices for radioactive concentrates and concentrates of zinc, copper, nickel and lead.

Prices were also up over the previous year for vegetable products (+20.0%), wood (+14.1%), animals and animal products (+3.1%) and ferrous materials (+7.9%).

However, prices for mineral fuels were down 2.5%, owing to a drop in the price for natural gas (-22.2%), while crude oil prices rose 1.7%. Year over year, natural gas prices declined for an eighth month in a row, with reserves reaching record levels.

### Impact of exchange rate

The value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar rose 0.4% between January and February. Consequently, without the effect of the exchange rate, the total IPPI would have risen 1.0% instead of 0.9%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar fell 1.9% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 3.9% between February 2006 and February 2007, rather than their actual increase of 4.4%.

### Prices for intermediate goods increase

Prices for intermediate goods rose 1.2% from January to February. Most of the increase in the prices for intermediate goods is attributable almost exclusively to primary metal products, petroleum products and, to a lesser extent, chemical products. Other minor contributors to the increase were meat, fish and dairy products and fruit, vegetables and feed products. Price decreases were observed for lumber products and motor vehicles.

Producers of intermediate goods received 6.0% more for their products in February 2007 than in February 2006. Higher prices were observed for primary metal products, pulp and paper products, petroleum products, fruit, vegetables and feed products and meat, fish and dairy products.

A few price decreases affected this year-over-year growth, including declines for lumber products and rubber, leather and plastic products.

### Finished products affected by higher petroleum prices

Prices for finished products rose 0.6% from January to February on the strength of petroleum and coal products and, to a lesser extent, meat, fish and dairy products. However, the increase in prices for finished products was dampened by lower prices for motor vehicles.

Since February 2006, prices for finished products have risen 1.9%. Price increases were noted for petroleum and coal products, motor vehicles, tobacco products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetables and feed products, machinery and equipment, electrical and communication products, and chemical 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 February 2007 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, free) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for March will be released on May 1.

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](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375, [danielle.gouin@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

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**Industrial product price indexes**  
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	February 2006	January 2007 <sup>r</sup>	February 2007 <sup>p</sup>	February 2006 to February 2007 % change	January to February 2007
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.0	108.7	110.4	4.2	1.6
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.9	107.2	107.9	3.8	0.7
Beverages	1.57	122.1	122.9	122.8	0.6	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	183.1	200.7	200.7	9.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	118.8	117.2	117.2	-1.3	0.0
Textile products	1.58	100.2	100.8	100.7	0.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.7	104.4	104.3	-0.4	-0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	90.8	87.7	87.4	-3.7	-0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	117.5	118.6	118.6	0.9	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.1	108.7	108.8	5.5	0.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	115.6	116.8	116.7	1.0	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	124.1	150.1	154.4	24.4	2.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	122.0	123.8	124.1	1.7	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	108.2	108.1	1.1	-0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	93.4	94.6	94.3	1.0	-0.3
Electrical and communications products	5.77	93.2	95.6	95.4	2.4	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	118.6	121.2	121.3	2.3	0.1
Petroleum and coal products <sup>1</sup>	5.68	199.2	197.3	206.3	3.6	4.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	123.8	123.6	125.1	1.1	1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	112.0	114.4	114.9	2.6	0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	205.9	345.3	358.2	74.0	3.7
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>60.14</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.71	129.3	156.9	161.3	24.7	2.8
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	52.43	112.2	114.3	115.2	2.7	0.8
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	112.8	114.2	114.7	1.7	0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	100.5	102.0	101.8	1.3	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.63	108.8	110.2	111.2	2.2	0.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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	February 2006	January 2007 <sup>r</sup>	February 2007 <sup>p</sup>	February 2006 to February 2007 % change	January to February 2007
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Mineral fuels	35.16	247.8	229.1	241.7	-2.5	5.5
Vegetable products	10.28	82.3	96.7	98.8	20.0	2.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	104.1	106.5	107.3	3.1	0.8
Wood	15.60	73.3	83.4	83.6	14.1	0.2
Ferrous materials	3.36	124.4	131.4	134.2	7.9	2.1
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	153.5	234.3	231.3	50.7	-1.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	141.6	143.0	143.0	1.0	0.0
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary



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## Payroll employment, earnings and hours

January 2007 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) increased \$5.12 in January to \$763.68, up 0.7% from December and 3.1% higher compared with January 2006.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, year-over-year growth in January varied from increases of 3.7% in manufacturing and 3.2% in health and social assistance to a 1.1% advance in education services.

At the provincial level, Alberta led all provinces with growth of 5.8% from January 2006 to January 2007.

In Canada, there was an increase of 53,100 (+0.4%) payroll jobs in January, which followed an advance of 30,400 in December. Most provinces showed increases in employment from December to January, with the largest percentage gains recorded in Prince Edward Island (+2.1%), and New Brunswick (+1.6%). The largest absolute increases were in Ontario (+15,200) and Alberta (+9,200).

The average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees climbed 0.6% in January to \$18.89. The average weekly hours for hourly paid employees edged down 0.3% to 31.5 hours.

Annual averages for the 2006 calendar year are now available. Over the year, payroll employment grew 2.5%. Provinces showing the strongest job gains were Alberta (+6.0%) and British Columbia (+4.4%).

Average weekly earnings rose 3.0% in 2006. Alberta also led the provinces in earnings growth, with an increase of 4.9%.

The average weekly hours of hourly-paid employees rose 0.3%, and their average per-hour earnings were up 2.4% for 2006.

Annual revisions to estimates from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours are also included in this release. Seasonally adjusted and unadjusted figures for reference months dating back to 2001 have been revised. There are also some very minor changes to seasonally adjusted estimates dating back to January 1991.

Various estimates are affected by the revisions. The most significant impacts are on the employment estimates for the following industries: construction; education; manufacturing, and professional, scientific and technical services.

For further information concerning these revisions, see contact information below.

**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 February will be released on April 26.

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](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about revisions, 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)	January 2006	December 2006 <sup>r</sup>	January 2007 <sup>p</sup>	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007	Net change from 2005 to 2006
	Seasonally adjusted					Unadjusted for seasonal variation
	\$			% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>740.65</b>	<b>758.56</b>	<b>763.68</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	956.25	972.86	966.68	-0.6	1.1	4.4
Mining and oil and gas	1,330.24	1,375.75	1,406.00	2.2	5.7	2.6
Utilities	1,076.34	1,100.14	1,101.74	0.1	2.4	2.1
Construction	896.32	903.83	903.26	-0.1	0.8	2.6
Manufacturing	901.38	925.04	935.09	1.1	3.7	2.3
Wholesale trade	859.58	895.15	893.67	-0.2	4.0	5.2
Retail trade	484.61	485.47	484.59	-0.2	0.0	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	784.60	791.55	791.14	-0.1	0.8	1.1
Information and cultural industries	919.69	948.37	950.83	0.3	3.4	5.9
Finance and insurance	944.23	983.36	990.72	0.7	4.9	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	664.98	698.85	703.05	0.6	5.7	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	956.05	982.77	981.53	-0.1	2.7	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	957.59	917.29	935.83	2.0	-2.3	4.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	587.63	629.01	644.03	2.4	9.6	4.0
Educational services	812.82	820.71	822.06	0.2	1.1	3.2
Health care and social assistance	674.55	687.18	696.05	1.3	3.2	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	436.71	437.31	447.04	2.2	2.4	1.7
Accommodation and food services	290.06	318.64	330.33	3.7	13.9	4.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	566.47	601.28	595.98	-0.9	5.2	3.2
Public administration	914.66	940.72	943.74	0.3	3.2	3.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland and Labrador	682.67	705.24	702.44	-0.4	2.9	3.4
Prince Edward Island	599.77	624.29	624.03	0.0	4.0	4.1
Nova Scotia	652.73	666.24	662.20	-0.6	1.5	2.1
New Brunswick	676.47	701.73	700.69	-0.1	3.6	3.1
Quebec	687.70	709.56	707.30	-0.3	2.9	2.5
Ontario	779.36	793.01	800.69	1.0	2.7	2.3
Manitoba	667.13	694.35	688.90	-0.8	3.3	2.5
Saskatchewan	689.04	704.79	707.29	0.4	2.6	3.6
Alberta	785.76	824.61	831.52	0.8	5.8	4.9
British Columbia	735.77	751.25	751.32	0.0	2.1	3.8
Yukon	851.61	861.18	858.04	-0.4	0.8	4.6
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	965.72	960.33	959.56	-0.1	-0.6	1.3
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	892.26	890.85	895.43	0.5	0.4	3.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	November 2006	December 2006 <sup>r</sup>	January 2007 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2006	December 2006 to January 2007	Net change from 2005 to 2006
	Adjusted for seasonal variation			Unadjusted for seasonal variation		
				%		
				change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>14,187.3</b>	<b>14,217.7</b>	<b>14,270.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Forestry, logging and support	58.6	57.5	57.2	-1.9	-0.5	-4.9
Mining and oil and gas	187.6	186.8	189.2	-0.4	1.3	11.7
Utilities	122.5	121.0	120.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.6
Construction	755.1	752.6	758.6	-0.3	0.8	6.1
Manufacturing	1,844.7	1,832.2	1,838.5	-0.7	0.3	-1.0
Wholesale trade	743.3	750.1	753.5	0.9	0.5	1.4
Retail trade	1,743.0	1,754.6	1,766.9	0.7	0.7	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	640.3	639.7	640.6	-0.1	0.1	1.7
Information and cultural industries	351.7	353.9	353.6	0.6	-0.1	2.3
Finance and insurance	616.4	615.7	619.4	-0.1	0.6	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.9	246.4	246.6	-0.2	0.1	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	717.0	714.4	720.2	-0.4	0.8	5.3
Management of companies and enterprises	95.3	97.4	97.2	2.2	-0.2	3.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	707.7	706.0	704.7	-0.2	-0.2	5.8
Educational services	1,062.3	1,061.4	1,063.1	-0.1	0.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	1,450.4	1,456.8	1,461.7	0.4	0.3	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	241.5	239.5	238.7	-0.8	-0.3	2.7
Accommodation and food services	1,032.7	1,028.0	1,032.6	-0.5	0.4	3.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	520.4	517.8	518.5	-0.5	0.1	2.8
Public administration	810.9	815.3	818.7	0.5	0.4	2.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland and Labrador	178.0	177.6	177.9	-0.2	0.2	1.7
Prince Edward Island	57.2	57.0	58.2	-0.3	2.1	-3.6
Nova Scotia	385.4	386.0	383.9	0.2	-0.5	1.0
New Brunswick	309.1	309.4	314.2	0.1	1.6	2.2
Quebec	3,250.9	3,260.6	3,266.5	0.3	0.2	1.2
Ontario	5,449.8	5,455.3	5,470.5	0.1	0.3	1.9
Manitoba	529.7	530.2	533.0	0.1	0.5	1.5
Saskatchewan	421.2	419.4	425.5	-0.4	1.5	2.9
Alberta	1,694.6	1,709.8	1,718.9	0.9	0.5	6.0
British Columbia	1,858.1	1,852.3	1,859.3	-0.3	0.4	4.4
Yukon	17.7	17.2	17.4	-2.8	1.2	3.3
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	22.9	22.7	22.3	-0.9	-1.8	-3.2
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.9	10.8	10.4	-0.9	-3.7	3.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Research and development in the health field

1989 to 2006 (preliminary)

Spending on research and development (R&D) on health last year accounted for nearly one-quarter of total spending on R&D in Canada, according to preliminary data.

Total spending on R&D in the health sector hit an estimated \$6.6 billion in 2006, up 6.8% over the previous year. This represented just over 23% of total spending on R&D, up from 17% in 1996.

The higher education sector performed 63% of all R&D in the health field, the largest share. In 2006, this sector, which includes universities and teaching

hospitals, performed an estimated \$4.1 billion worth of health R&D, a 10.0% increase from the previous year.

Business enterprises, a distant second to the higher education sector, performed an estimated \$2.1 billion in health R&D, up 2.5%. Business enterprises accounted for about a third of the total.

In terms of funding, universities overtook business enterprises as the largest funder of health R&D, spending just over \$1.8 billion in 2006. Business enterprises spent \$1.7 billion, and the federal government \$1.2 billion.

Private non-profit organizations more than doubled their funding for health R&D from \$242 million in 1999 to \$533 million in 2006.

On a regional basis, universities and teaching hospitals in Ontario and Quebec performed 73% of total

R&D spending on health in 2004, the most recent year for which regional information is available. The higher education sector in the Atlantic provinces collectively accounted for 4.3%.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.**

The service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 31, no. 2 (88-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Gisèle Bellefeuille (613-951-7113; [gisele.bellefeuille@statcan.ca](mailto:gisele.bellefeuille@statcan.ca)) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; [louise.earl@statcan.ca](mailto:louise.earl@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## **Arts, entertainment and recreation services 2005**

The spectator sports industry, which includes professional and semi-professional sports clubs and teams, as well as horse racing, reported operating revenues of \$1.6 billion in 2005.

In current dollars, this was a 30% drop from \$2.3 billion in 2004. This decline was partly attributable to the 310-day National Hockey League lockout that cancelled the 2004/2005 season, as well as the departure of the Montreal Expos.

Salaries, wages and benefits for the spectator sports industries likewise plummeted from \$1.0 billion in 2004 to \$642 million in 2005, reducing their proportion of total operating expenses from 45% to 38%. Despite the drop in salaries expenditures, the industry's operating profit margin nevertheless fell from 0.9% to a loss of 4.6%.

Combined, revenues for the remaining industries included in the survey grew at a moderate rate. Within this group, revenues for ski hills increased 2.5% in 2005 to \$838.5 million.

Overall, golf courses and country clubs realized only a minor gain in operating revenues of 0.5% to \$2.2 billion in 2005. This softening in revenue growth, possibly the result of inclement weather conditions in various regions, follows the revised 8.6% gain of the year before.

Nevertheless, golf courses and country clubs maintained an operating profit margin of around 11%.

With the continuing awareness on health and fitness, fitness and recreational sports centres in

Canada continued to advance, reporting operating revenues of \$1.6 billion, up 4.9% from the previous year's revised figure of \$1.5 billion.

Results from the 2005 Annual Survey of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services are now available. These data provide information on the industry's operating revenue, operating expenses, salaries and wages and operating profit margin.

**Available on CANSIM: table 361-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2425.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Browne (613-951-2586; [ron.browne@statcan.ca](mailto:ron.browne@statcan.ca)), Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; [joan.farnworth@statcan.ca](mailto:joan.farnworth@statcan.ca); fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division. ■

## **Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports**

January 2007

For the eighth consecutive month, aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased in year-over-year monthly comparisons. These 96 airports reported 395,423 movements in January compared with 363,999 movements in January 2006, an increase of 8.6% (+31,424 movements).

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 4.9% (+13,677 movements) in January compared with the same month a year earlier. Toronto/Lester B. Pearson International was the most active airport for itinerant movements with 34,723 movements, up 4.7% (+1,555 movements) from January 2006.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 20.3% (+17,747 movements) in January compared with January 2006. Abbotsford airport was most active for local movements with 8,763 movements, up 41.4% (+2,565 movements) from January 2006.

The January 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations*, Vol. 1, no. 1 (51-007-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our 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](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Computer and peripherals price indexes**

January 2007

The index for commercial computers increased 0.3% from December to 36.1 (2001=100). The index for consumer computers fell 3.7% to 15.6.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices decreased 0.2% to 54.6 and printer prices remained unchanged at 49.8.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; [neil.killips@statcan.ca](mailto:neil.killips@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

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## New products

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**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, January 2007,  
Vol. 21, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 15-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers  
and Flight Service Stations**, January 2007, Vol. 1,  
no. 1  
**Catalogue number 51-007-XWE**  
(free).

**Private and Public Investment in Canada,  
Intentions**, 2007  
**Catalogue number 61-205-XWE**  
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**Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education  
Statistics: Research Papers: "Economic  
contribution of the culture sector to Canada's  
provinces"**, no. 37  
**Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2006037**  
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**Science Statistics**, Vol. 31, no. 2  
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Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 8:30 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 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

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## Release dates: April 2007

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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Release date	Title	Reference period
4	Building permits	February 2007
4	Accounting services price indexes	2005
5	Labour Force Survey	March 2007
10	Sodium consumption at all ages	2006
10	Informatics professional services price indexes	2005
11	Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	Fourth quarter 2006 and annual
12	Canadian Economic Observer (Internet)	April 2007
12	Demographic changes in Canada from 1971 to 2001 within a metro-to-rural gradient	1971 to 2001
12	New Housing Price Index	February 2007
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2007
13	Investment in non-residential building construction	First quarter 2007
16	New motor vehicle sales	February 2007
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 2007
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 2007
19	Consumer Price Index	March 2007
19	Wholesale trade	February 2007
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 2007
20	Electronic commerce and technology	2006
20	Retail trade	February 2007
23	Annual Review of New Motor Vehicle Sales	2006
24	Field crop reporting series: March intentions of principal field crop areas	March 2007
24	Leading indicators	March 2007
24	Employment insurance	February 2007
25	Family income	2005
25	Provincial economic accounts	2006
26	Canadian Households and the Environment Survey	2006
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	February 2007
27	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	April 2007
27	The lumber industry: An unsettled situation?	1995 to 2006
30	Gross domestic product by industry	February 2007
30	Wave 3 of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada	2005

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