



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 31, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

<b>Canadian economic accounts, first quarter 2007 and March 2007</b>	2
<p>The economy picked up steam in the first quarter of 2007 as real gross domestic product advanced 0.9%, more than twice the pace of last quarter. A slight pick-up in consumer spending and an inventory build-up resulting from strengthened production fuelled the advance. Economic output was up 0.3% in March. A more detailed analysis is available in <i>Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review</i>.</p>	
Income of individuals, 2005	7
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2007	8
Civil aviation operating statistics, November and December 2006	8
National Tenant Satisfaction Survey, 2006	9
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, April 2007	9
<b>New products</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Release dates: June 2007</b>	<b>12</b>

---



## Releases

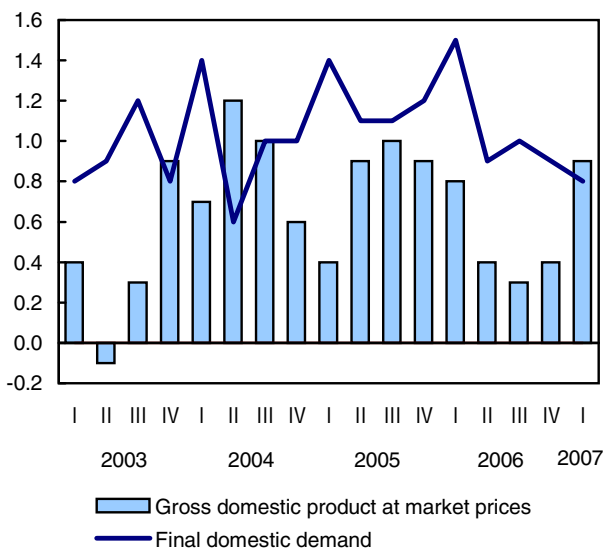
### Canadian economic accounts

First quarter 2007 and March 2007

The economy picked up steam in the first quarter of 2007 as real gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.9%, more than twice the pace of last quarter. A slight pick-up in consumer spending and an inventory build-up resulting from strong production fuelled the advance. Investment in fixed capital slowed and exports eased.

#### Gross domestic product outpaces final domestic demand

Quarterly % change, chained (2002) dollars



In March, economic output was up 0.3%, after increasing 0.4% in February and 0.1% in January. Service-producing industries surged ahead in March while the output of goods-producing industries fell.

A more detailed analysis is available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

While final domestic demand continued to provide substantial support to the economy (+0.8%), it was overtaken by growth in GDP for the first time in 10 quarters. An easing in domestic spending activity resulted from reduced investment in non-residential structures and equipment. This was partly offset by an acceleration in housing investment and by increased consumer spending, in particular on clothing, household furnishings and leisure items.

#### Note to readers

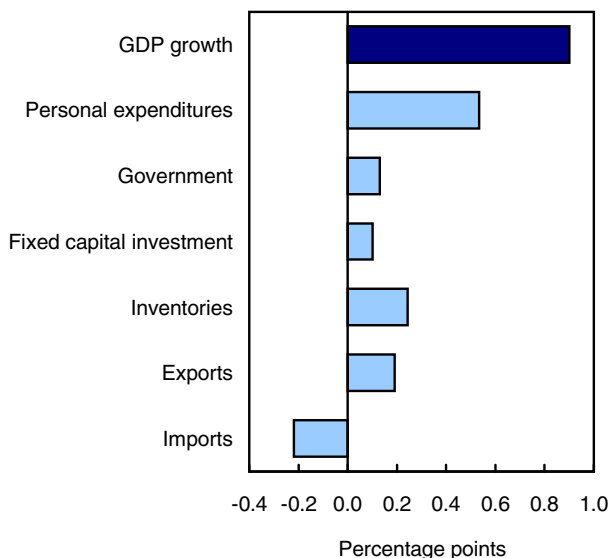
Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for inflation. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for inflation.

With the first quarter 2007 release of the Income and Expenditure Accounts, the data are revised back to the first quarter of 2003. For more information, consult the article "The 2003 to 2006 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts".

Effective with the first quarter 2007 Income and Expenditure Accounts release, the expenditure-based gross domestic product (GDP) and associated components are converted from a 1997 reference year to a 2002 reference year for its volume and price estimates. Please see the Canadian Economic Accounts re-referencing note for more information.

The monthly industry-based GDP estimates will continue to use the 1997 reference year period until the regular annual revision of these data are published in September 2007.

#### Contributions to percent change in gross domestic product (GDP), first quarter of 2007



Export growth moderated, largely constrained by declines in forestry products and industrial goods and materials. With production up, and both foreign demand and domestic spending easing in the quarter, inventories accumulated.

Both the service sector (+1.0%) and goods production (+0.9%) increased in the first quarter. The growth in the production of goods followed three quarters of decline, and came mainly from the energy sector, wholesale and retail trade, the financial sector and construction. Agriculture, forestry and mining (excluding oil and natural gas) also posted gains, but these were partly offset by declines in accommodation services and arts and entertainment.

Manufacturing remained unchanged after declining for four straight quarters. Of the 21 major groups, 14 posted increases, accounting for 68% of total manufacturing value added. Manufacturing of durable goods registered its first quarterly increase since the first quarter of 2006. Industrial production (the output of utilities, mines and factories) advanced 0.7%, with mining, oil and gas as well as utilities recording significant gains. Industrial production in the United States edged up 0.2%, as manufacturers and utilities raised output and mining output contracted.

The Canadian economy recorded an annualized growth rate of 3.7%, up sharply from the fourth quarter of 2006 (+1.5%). The Canadian economy outpaced the US economy, according to an advance estimate published on April 27, 2007.

### Real gross domestic product, chained (2002) dollars<sup>1</sup>

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2006	0.8	3.4	3.6
Second quarter 2006	0.4	1.5	3.1
Third quarter 2006	0.3	1.3	2.4
Fourth quarter 2006	0.4	1.5	1.9
First quarter 2007	0.9	3.7	2.0

1. The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, rose 1.5%. Excluding energy, the index was up 0.9%.

### Consumer spending remains a force in the economy

Personal spending on goods and services continued to support the economy, advancing at a steady pace (+1.0%). Purchases of durable goods, which posted an average quarterly growth of over 2% throughout 2006, grew 1.6% in the first quarter. Purchases of semi-durable goods rose 1.9% after weak growth last quarter (+0.5%). In particular, spending on clothing and footwear jumped 2.4% this quarter. Retail sales in many sectors posted strong quarterly growth.

### Residential investment picks up, while investment in non-residential structures and equipment falters

Business investment in residential construction (+1.8%) recovered in the first quarter. This was the first increase since the first quarter of 2006. The value of new housing construction was essentially flat (-0.1%), after three quarters of pronounced declines. However, residential real estate resale activity was up sharply while renovation activity remained firm.

Having registered a healthy string of quarterly increases of 2.5% or more over the last two years, business investment in non-residential structures slowed this quarter (+1.3%). This occurred despite a 2.5% surge in investment in buildings, such as office buildings, factories and warehouses. Investment in machinery and equipment fell 1.5%, the first decline since 2002. Purchases of machinery and equipment have been a source of strength over the last four years, but have slowed from their peak in 2005.

### Exports reflect continued soft foreign demand

Merchandise exports eased (+0.5%), continuing the moderate growth posted over the last two quarters. Foreign sales were largely constrained by declines in forestry products (-6.3%) and industrial goods and materials (-0.5%). The Canadian dollar decreased 2.8% against the US dollar in the quarter.

Exports of machinery and equipment were strong this quarter (+2.0%), after slowing considerably in the previous quarter, but were still off the quarterly pace registered in most of 2005. Foreign demand for automotive products was up 2.3% this quarter, following an increase of 7.4% last quarter, reversing the quarterly declines registered throughout most of 2006.

### Inventories accumulate as domestic and foreign demand ease

Business inventories (excluding farm inventories) increased \$2.8 billion in the quarter. Durable goods, especially fabricated metal, non-electrical machinery, and electrical and electronic products were built up in manufacturers' inventories, while wholesalers accumulated non-durable goods.

### Corporate profits surge and personal income strengthens

Corporate profits posted substantial growth in the first quarter (+3.1%), a pace not seen since the last quarter of 2005. Spurred by profits earned in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing sector, partly resulting from rising commodity prices, as well as

by increased profits in the retail sector, corporate profits in non-financial industries advanced 4.7%.

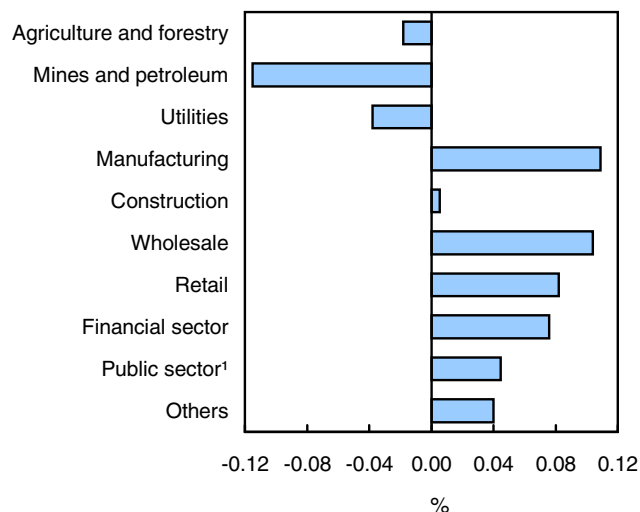
Personal income rose 2.0%, helped by strong increases in labour income, farm income, and net income from non-farm unincorporated businesses, including rent.

Labour income increased 2.0%, up from the last quarter (+1.6%) as wages and salaries increased in both goods and service producing industries. However, labour income also reflected a Quebec government pay equity settlement and a contribution from the Newfoundland and Labrador government to the Public Service Pension Plan. Excluding these special payments, labour income grew 1.6%.

### GDP by industry, March 2007

Economic activity increased 0.3% in March, after growing 0.4% in February and 0.1% in January. Strength in service industries (+0.5%) more than offset a decrease in the production of goods (-0.2%). Wholesale and retail trade experienced robust growth. Gains were also registered in construction, manufacturing and the financial sector. These increases were partially offset by declines in agriculture, forestry, the energy sector and mining, excluding oil and gas.

### Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth, March 2007



1. Education, health and public administration.

Wholesale trade jumped 1.8% in March, owing largely to strong trade in motor vehicles. Retail trade

rose sharply (+1.4%) following a drop the month before. This increase was fuelled primarily by sales of new cars.

The construction sector rose 0.1% in March. Increases in non-residential construction (+1.1%) as well as engineering and repair work (+0.2%) overshadowed the 0.6% decline in residential construction.

The manufacturing sector advanced 0.8%, as both durable (+1.0%) and non-durable (+0.4%) goods manufacturing rose. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 16 posted increases, accounting for 80% of the total manufacturing value added. Motor vehicle manufacturing contributed the most to the increase.

The energy sector fell 1.7% in March, following two months of strong growth. This setback was due to a drop in natural gas extraction as well as a tumble in oil and gas exploration (-12.5%). In contrast, petroleum extraction increased.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) retreated 0.2%. The drop in mining and the decline in utilities outweighed the gains made by manufacturers. In comparison, industrial production in the United States decreased 0.3% in March, due to a marked decline in utilities, while manufacturing and mining both advanced.

### Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, chained (1997) dollars

	Oct. 2006 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 2006 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 2006 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 2007 <sup>r</sup>	Feb. 2007 <sup>r</sup>	Mar. 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Seasonally adjusted						
month-to-month % change						
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Goods-producing industries	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	-0.2
Service-producing industries	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
Industrial production	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	-0.6	1.2	0.6	-1.1	0.2	0.8
Retail trade	-0.4	-0.4	2.0	-0.1	-0.7	1.4
Energy Sector	0.9	-2.3	-1.7	2.4	3.1	-1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

### Products, services and contact information

#### Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the home page of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

More detailed analysis on today's release from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the first quarter 2007 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*,

---

Vol. 6, no. 1 (13-010-XWE, free), available from the *Publications* module of our website.

### Gross domestic product by industry

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1804, 1901 and 2602.**

The March 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (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.

### National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.

The first quarter 2007 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, free) will soon be available.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, \$54/\$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, \$54/\$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, \$22/\$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available. See *How to order products*.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-DDB, \$134/\$535), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-DDB, \$321/\$1,284), and monthly *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016DDB, \$134/\$535) data sets can be obtained on computer diskette.

These diskettes can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, \$27/\$107; 13-014-XDB, \$65/\$257; and 13F0016XDB, \$27/\$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; [iad-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iad-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, [iad-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iad-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators<sup>1</sup>

	Fourth quarter 2005	First quarter 2006	Second quarter 2006	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	2005	2006
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	710,336	727,568	730,928	739,764	751,268	766,148	694,041	737,382
	1.4	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	6.0	6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	202,700	194,664	197,444	201,864	201,464	207,700	189,357	198,859
	5.3	-4.0	1.4	2.2	-0.2	3.1	11.9	5.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	68,044	65,592	65,880	65,464	64,304	66,020	61,070	65,310
	10.8	-3.6	0.4	-0.6	-1.8	2.7	12.9	6.9
Net income of unincorporated business	85,420	85,624	86,064	86,408	87,200	89,076	84,957	86,324
	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.6
Taxes less subsidies	158,300	161,812	164,092	160,384	160,040	163,240	156,181	161,582
	0.6	2.2	1.4	-2.3	-0.2	2.0	4.9	3.5
Personal disposable income	806,164	834,500	833,116	844,976	856,616	874,220	791,486	842,302
	1.1	3.5	-0.2	1.4	1.4	2.1	4.3	6.4
Personal saving rate <sup>2</sup>	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
millions of chained (2002) dollars								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	733,560	743,529	750,550	759,897	766,839	774,178	724,942	755,204
	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.8	4.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	245,237	248,187	250,155	251,113	252,961	254,672	242,557	250,604
	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.2	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	289,436	295,807	297,993	300,447	303,625	305,003	279,345	299,468
	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	8.5	7.2
Investment in inventories	12,547	10,321	17,572	12,838	61	3,611	13,575	10,198
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	513,688	504,602	502,355	505,539	508,881	511,521	501,732	505,344
	1.8	-1.8	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.7
Imports of goods and services	535,580	532,055	544,582	552,820	551,615	555,139	519,435	545,268
	2.7	-0.7	2.4	1.5	-0.2	0.6	7.5	5.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,264,822	1,275,510	1,280,142	1,284,213	1,288,949	1,300,566	1,247,780	1,282,204
	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	3.1	2.8
millions of chained (1997) dollars								
<b>GDP by industry at basic prices</b>								
Goods producing industries	336,007	336,465	334,218	333,907	332,651	335,513	331,595	334,310
	0.8	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	2.0	0.8
Industrial production	246,320	245,075	242,343	241,939	239,412	241,120	243,485	242,193
	0.7	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.0	0.7	1.0	-0.5
Energy sector	65,102	64,521	64,240	64,750	63,394	64,572	63,767	64,226
	1.0	-0.9	-0.4	0.8	-2.1	1.9	1.5	0.7
Manufacturing	176,357	175,810	173,142	171,630	170,121	170,172	174,987	172,676
	0.7	-0.3	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	0.7	-1.3
Non-durable manufacturing	71,169	70,340	69,444	68,813	68,241	67,616	71,317	69,210
	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2	-3.0
Durable manufacturing	105,050	105,348	103,574	102,692	101,756	102,448	103,516	103,343
	1.4	0.3	-1.7	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	2.1	-0.2
Construction	65,518	67,251	67,997	68,688	69,798	70,599	63,689	68,433
	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	5.7	7.4
Services producing industries	741,062	749,702	756,840	761,943	767,148	774,588	732,506	758,908
	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	3.2	3.6
Wholesale trade	67,920	69,610	70,563	71,203	70,349	72,049	65,997	70,431
	2.1	2.5	1.4	0.9	-1.2	2.4	6.9	6.7
Retail trade	62,752	64,164	65,420	65,996	66,187	66,925	62,219	65,442
	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	4.7	5.2
Transportation and warehousing	52,073	52,462	52,804	52,904	52,946	53,379	51,241	52,779
	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.5	3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	216,331	218,591	220,854	223,342	226,055	228,720	213,985	222,210
	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.7	3.8
Information and communication technologies	63,271	64,104	64,723	65,365	65,954	66,507	62,359	65,037
	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	5.2	4.3

... not applicable

1. The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter-to-quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.

2. Actual rate.

## Income of individuals

2005

The median total income of individuals amounted to \$25,400 in 2005, up 1.9% from 2004 after adjusting for inflation. This is the largest annual increase in median total income of individuals since 2001. The median is the point where one half of incomes are higher and the other half are lower.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMA), the largest percentage increases in median total income were in Edmonton (+4.2%), followed by Saskatoon (+3.3%), Calgary (+3.2%) and Trois-Rivières (+3.0%).

The median employment income in Canada increased 1.3% to \$26,300 in 2005. Only people with employment income were included in the calculation of median employment income.

The Northwest Territories continued to have the highest median employment income in the country at \$37,500, up 3.7% from 2004. Yukon had the second highest median employment income at \$30,000 (+3.8%), followed by Alberta at \$29,500 (+5.0%).

Among CMAs, Ottawa–Gatineau had the highest median employment income at \$34,000. Oshawa, which had been in the lead for the past two years, followed with a median of \$33,900.

The highest percentage increase in the median employment income of individuals in 2005 was recorded in Edmonton, up 4.0% to \$30,800. Greater Sudbury followed closely behind, its median employment income increasing 3.8% to \$26,200.

Among census agglomerations, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in northern Alberta led with a median employment income of \$48,900. The area includes Fort McMurray and the province's oil sands development. Yellowknife followed with a median employment income of \$48,000.

Of the 113 census agglomeration areas, 106 posted an increase in median employment income over 2004. The largest percentage increase was in Labrador City (+11.9%). Others, such as Camrose (+9.9%), Red Deer and Dawson Creek (+9.4%) and Grande Prairie (+9.1%) once again showed strong percentage increases in median employment income in 2005.

Employment income represented 75% of the total income, as in previous years. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities as well as self-employment income. Total income includes income from employment, investment, government transfers, private pensions, registered retirement savings plans and other income.

Government transfers represented the second largest source of income, accounting for 12% of total

income at the national level. The main components of government transfers were Old Age Security and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits, which together represented 59% of these transfers.

The relative reliance of individuals on government transfers compared to employment income is referred to as the economic dependency ratio. It measures the amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income.

At the national level, individuals received \$15.54 in government transfers for every \$100 of employment income in 2005, down from \$15.68 in 2004.

Among CMAs, people in Calgary relied the least on transfer payments again in 2005, receiving only \$6.76 for every \$100 in employment income. Those in Trois-Rivières received the most (\$24.62).

**Note:** Data in this report are drawn from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2006. All income data for individuals are before the payment of tax and after the receipt of transfers. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. On May 29, 2007, Statistics Canada published a release on family income for 2005. Based on administrative data, primarily from personal income tax returns, this release is of particular value to users interested in detailed family income data for subprovincial geographic areas.

A CMA or a census agglomeration is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core must have reached at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 100,000 to form a CMA. To be included in the CMA or census agglomeration, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0008, 111-0024 to 111-0026 and 111-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.**

Data for *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (13C0015, various prices), the *Labour Income Profiles* (71C0018, various prices) and the *Economic Dependency Profiles* (13C0017, various prices) are available for the following geographic levels: letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, economic regions, census metropolitan areas, provinces, territories and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443;

613-951-9720; fax: toll-free 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

### Median total income and median employment income by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	Median total income		Median employment income	
	\$	% change from 2004 to 2005	\$	% change from 2004 to 2005
<b>Canada</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Abbotsford	23,200	1.4	23,900	0.8
Calgary	30,800	3.2	31,500	2.8
Edmonton	29,500	4.2	30,800	4.0
Greater Sudbury	27,700	2.7	26,200	3.8
Halifax	27,500	2.3	27,600	1.2
Hamilton	28,800	1.0	30,400	0.2
Kingston	28,500	0.7	26,600	-1.0
Kitchener	29,800	0.9	31,100	0.1
London	28,000	1.1	28,600	0.7
Montréal	24,900	2.4	26,400	0.2
Oshawa	32,600	0	33,900	-0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	32,700	1.3	34,000	0.2
Québec	27,600	2.3	28,300	1.1
Regina	28,900	1.4	29,200	0.3
Saguenay	23,500	2.7	23,500	-0.4
Saint John	24,200	2.1	24,800	0.7
Saskatoon	26,600	3.3	26,400	3.4
Sherbrooke	23,800	1.7	24,500	-0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	25,600	0.2	23,800	-0.4
St. John's	24,100	1.7	25,900	1.0
Thunder Bay	28,000	1.1	28,500	3.3
Toronto	26,100	0.2	29,600	-0.1
Trois-Rivières	22,300	3.0	23,900	2.6
Vancouver	24,000	1.7	26,700	1.3
Victoria	28,800	1.0	26,500	-0.2
Windsor	28,700	-0.4	29,700	-1.1
Winnipeg	26,200	1.0	26,500	0.1

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

April 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 increased 0.9% to 123.3 (2003=100) in April. The courier portion rose 0.9% on a monthly basis, while the local messengers component advanced 0.6%.

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](mailto: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](mailto:perry.kirkpatrick@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

## Civil aviation operating statistics

November and December 2006

In November and December, the major Canadian air carriers posted a 6.9% increase in passengers and an 8.3% advance in passenger-kilometres compared to the same period in 2005. WestJet reported that total passenger-kilometres flown surged 25.0% during the two-month period, while Air Canada operations grew 4.7%.

Both carriers also noted improvements in their passenger load factor (a measure of the fullness of their aircraft). In November and December, Air Canada's passenger load factor reached 78.1%, while WestJet's passenger load factor stood at 74.5%.



Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

November and December 2006 operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada and WestJet will appear in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 39, no. 2 (51-004-XIB, free), which will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125; [bob.lund@statcan.ca](mailto:bob.lund@statcan.ca)) or Lisa Di Piétro (613-951-0146; [lisa.dipietro@statcan.ca](mailto:lisa.dipietro@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

**National Tenant Satisfaction Survey**  
2006

Data from the National Tenant Satisfaction Survey, conducted between August and December 2006 on behalf of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), are now available.

This survey covered federal government employees who work in buildings for which PWGSC is responsible. It measured the level of employee satisfaction with aspects such as their work environment, amenities and availability of services within their office building, as well as the level of satisfaction with day-to-day operations and maintenance.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5000.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation**

April 2007

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.**

Data is 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

---

## New products

---

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates - Day of Release**, Vol. 55, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-001-DDB (\$134/\$535).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**, Vol. 55, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB (\$54/\$193).

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**, Vol. 55, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB (\$27/\$107).

**Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review**, Vol. 6, no. 1  
Catalogue number 13-010-XWE  
(free).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates - Day of Release**  
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB (\$321/\$1,284).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**  
Catalogue number 13-014-PPB (\$54/\$193).

**Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates**  
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB (\$65/\$257).

**Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts**  
Catalogue number 13-605-XIE  
(free).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates: Day of Release**, March 2007  
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB (\$134/\$535).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates**, March 2007  
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB (\$27/\$107).

**Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates**, March 2007  
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB (\$22/\$70).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, March 2007, Vol. 21, no. 3  
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE  
(free).

**Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire**, March 2007, Vol. 3, no. 3  
Catalogue number 41-019-XWE  
(free).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

## How to order products

### To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**  
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**  
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**  
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**


**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 6% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (P) (English) 11-001-XIE (P) 11-001-XIE (P) 11-001-XIE (P)



The Daily  
Statistics Canada

---

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, adult Canadians took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak 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** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2007. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

---

## Release dates: June 2007

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

---

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Energy supply and demand	2005
4	Foreign control in the Canadian economy	2005
4	Farm Input Price Index	Annual 2006
6	Building permits	April 2007
7	The Canadian lumber industry: Recent trends	1995 to 2006
7	Electric utility construction price indexes	Revised 2005 and annual 2006
8	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2007
8	Labour Force Survey	May 2007
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2007
11	Pension plans in Canada	2006
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2007
12	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2007
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2007
14	Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus	March 31, 2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	April 2007
15	Canadian economic observer (Internet)	June 2007
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2007
18	Urban economies and productivity	
19	Consumer Price Index	May 2007
19	Canadian Social Trends	2003
20	Wholesale trade	April 2007
20	Canada's international investment position	First quarter 2007
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2007
20	Leading Indicators	May 2007
21	Retail trade	April 2007
21	Sound recording and music publishing	2005
22	National balance sheet accounts	First quarter 2007
25	Culture goods trade	2000 to 2006
26	Field crop reporting series: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas	June 2007
26	Motion picture theatres	2005
26	Employment Insurance	April 2007
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	April 2007
27	Periodical publishing	2005
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	May 2007
28	A comparison of crime in large urban, small urban and rural areas	
29	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2007
29	Gross domestic product by industry	April 2007

---