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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Gross domestic product by industry, May 2007 2
Economic activity increased 0.3% in May, after remaining essentially unchanged in April. Significant increases in retail and wholesale trade propelled the growth.

Restaurants, caterers and taverns, May 2007 5

Port activity, January to June 2005 5

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 2007 7

New products 8

Release dates: August 2007 10

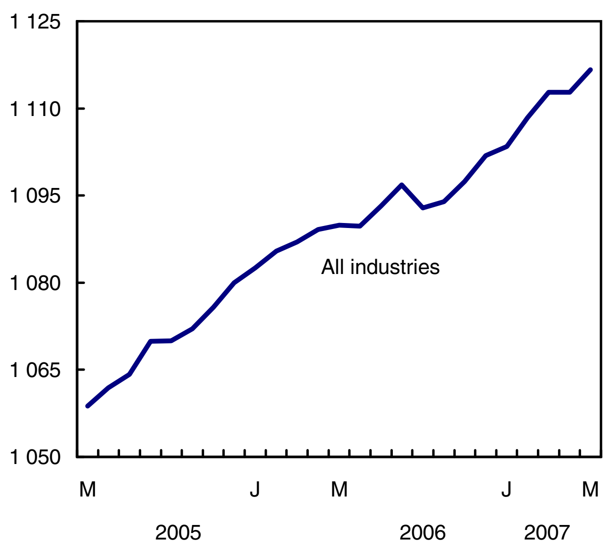
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
May 2007

Economic activity increased 0.3% in May, after remaining essentially unchanged in April. Significant increases in retail and wholesale trade propelled the growth in May, while an important drop in oil and gas exploration dampened it. The strength of the service industries (+0.5%) more than offset the decrease in the production of goods (-0.1%). Gains were also registered in construction, manufacturing, mining excluding oil and gas, and utilities. In addition, the accommodation and food services, and financial sectors moved ahead. On the other hand, declines were recorded in agriculture and forestry.

Economic activity accelerates in May

Gross domestic product in billions of chained (1997) dollars



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).

Conversion to NAICS 2002 and to reference year 2002

With the September 2007 release (July reference month), the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. In addition, the reference year for the chained dollar data and the base year for the constant price data will change from 1997 to 2002.

More detailed information on these planned changes will soon be made available. In the meantime, for questions or comments, please contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622; iad-info-dci@statcan.ca).

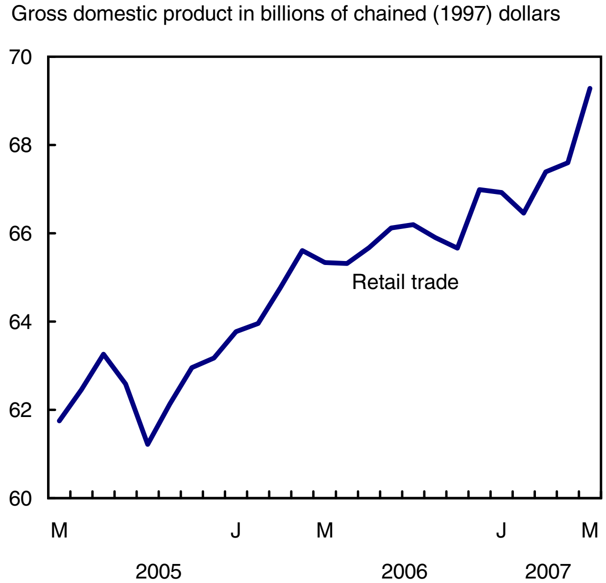
Retail trade rises sharply

Retail trade jumped 2.5% in May, the largest monthly increase recorded since the 3.0% gain in November 2001. The growth in May followed rises of 0.3% and 1.4% in April and March respectively. The May increase was widespread and largely due to the strength in sales at new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers, building and outdoor home supplies stores, as well as clothing and general merchandise stores (including department stores). Additional momentum came from sporting goods stores and pharmacies.

Wholesale trade advances

Wholesale trade rebounded partially in May (+1.4%), following a strong decline in April (-2.0%). The growth in wholesale activities was also widespread, with significant increases recorded in sales of motor vehicles, machinery and electronic equipment and other products (which primarily include agricultural products, chemicals, recycled materials and paper products).

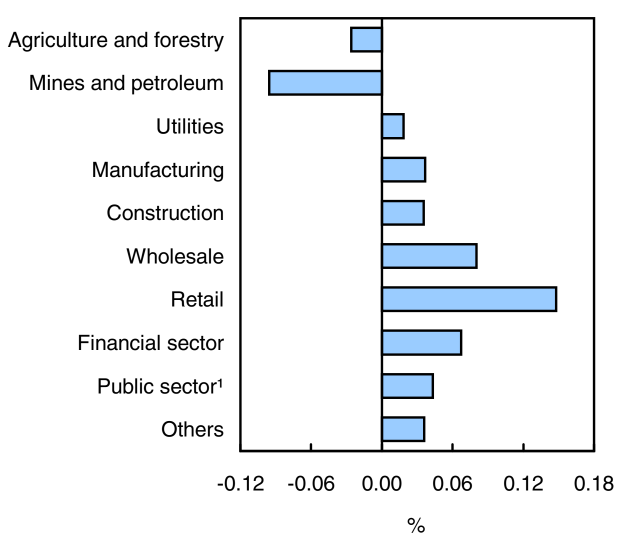
Retailers show strong growth



Energy sector falls

The energy sector fell 1.1% in May, as a result of the decline in natural gas extraction and the continuing plunge in oil and gas exploration (-19.7%). However, petroleum extraction and utilities increased.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

For the third month in a row, oil and gas exploration activities recorded a double-digit decrease, reaching a level 40% below their last peak in January. Low natural gas prices have caused exploration companies to significantly reduce their activities. As a result, the number of existing wells being utilized has decreased.

The output of the mining sector, excluding oil and gas, increased 1.5%. The substantial gains realized by the metal ore mines were reduced by the decline in non-metallic mineral mines. The end of labour disputes in metal mines helped this sector to rebound.

Construction moves ahead

The construction sector rose 0.6% in May. The strong showing in non-residential building construction (+2.6%) and in engineering and repair work (+0.4%) overshadowed the 0.1% decline in residential construction. There was notable strength in the industrial and commercial buildings, while the construction of single-family homes continued to be the source of the decline in residential construction. However, the construction of apartments and other multi-unit structures, as well as renovation activities, increased.

The home resale market rose sharply in May. For the second consecutive month, the number of units sold reached an all-time high. This resulted in a robust 2.4% increase for the real estate agents and brokers industry.

Manufacturing activity advances

The manufacturing sector rose 0.3%. The 1.0% gain in the production of non-durable goods more than offset the 0.3% decline in durable goods manufacturing. Of the 21 major manufacturing groups, 11 increased; these accounted for 54% of total manufacturing value added.

The manufacturing of fabricated metal products, plastics and rubber products, textiles and clothing, beverages and tobacco, as well as meat products all posted significant increases. Notable declines were recorded in motor vehicle manufacturing (-2.9%) and associated parts production (-1.2%).

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) slipped 0.2% in May. The drop in mining was partially offset by gains in manufacturing and utilities. In the United States, industrial production decreased 0.1% in May, due to the drop in utilities, while mining moved ahead and manufacturing was unchanged.

Other industries

Output in the finance and insurance sector grew 0.3%. This increase was fuelled by a rise in trading on the financial markets in May. The accommodation and food services sector edged up 0.5% in May, following four consecutive months of declines or no growth. Overnight travel from the United States to Canada was up strongly (+3.6%) in May, while the number of overseas visitors to Canada slipped. Air transportation decreased 1.2%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The May 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 5 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for June will be released on August 31.

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 (1997) dollars

	December 2006[r]	January 2007[r]	February 2007[r]	March 2007[r]	April 2007[r]	May 2007[p]	May 2007	May 2006 to May 2007
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**1,116,632**	**2.5**
Goods-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**	**336,375**	**0.7**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.1	0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	24,753	-2.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-2.1	2.5	2.8	-1.3	-0.7	-1.6	39,258	-0.0
Utilities	-0.3	2.2	2.8	-0.8	2.6	0.7	29,016	5.1
Construction	1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	71,345	5.1
Manufacturing	0.7	-1.4	0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.3	171,275	-1.1
Services-producing industries	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**782,105**	**3.3**
Wholesale trade	1.7	-0.3	1.0	1.8	-2.0	1.4	72,645	2.2
Retail trade	2.0	-0.1	-0.7	1.4	0.3	2.5	69,287	6.0
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.0	53,576	1.4
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.3	45,013	2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	231,486	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	50,619	4.1
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	26,521	3.6
Education services	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	48,818	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	63,433	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.1	-2.6	1.0	0.5	-1.1	0.6	9,463	2.3
Accommodation and food services	0.9	-0.5	-2.0	0.0	-1.2	0.5	24,132	0.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	27,465	2.6
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	61,958	1.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.2	241,843	-0.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	68,817	-0.9
Durable manufacturing industries	1.6	-2.2	1.0	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	102,332	-1.2
Business sector industries	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.0	0.4	949,757	2.6
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	167,345	1.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	-0.3	67,090	3.6
Energy sector	-1.8	2.6	2.8	-1.2	0.3	-1.1	64,282	0.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (1997) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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Restaurants, caterers and taverns

May 2007 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.5 billion in May, a 3.2% increase from May 2006 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

The increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited service restaurants (+3.8%). Sales for full service restaurants rose 3.3%. These two sectors accounted for more than 86% of the industry's sales in May. The food service contractors sector also increased (+8.8%). That sector accounted for more than 5% of the industry's sales in May.

Note: Sales estimates at the provincial and national levels were revised for March and April.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain more information about the redesign of the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696; *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*) or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; fax: 613-951-6696; *pierre.felx@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	May 2006[r]	April 2007[r]	May 2007[p]	May 2006 to May 2007
	Not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,394,305**	**3,264,892**	**3,503,350**	**3.2**
Full-service restaurants	1,561,970	1,495,874	1,614,296	3.3
Limited-service restaurants	1,355,580	1,292,878	1,407,700	3.8
Food service contractors	176,123	204,666	191,609	8.8
Social and mobile caterers	76,909	63,540	76,280	-0.8
Drinking places	223,723	207,934	213,465	-4.6
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	33,977	32,689	34,032	0.2
Prince Edward Island	12,854	10,619	12,201	-5.1
Nova Scotia	77,783	70,470	78,755	1.3
New Brunswick	56,079	52,349	55,070	-1.8
Quebec	721,854	655,527	738,850	2.4
Ontario	1,339,997	1,279,668	1,382,094	3.1
Manitoba	86,576	79,569	84,188	-2.8
Saskatchewan	83,975	87,852	90,279	7.5
Alberta	418,189	448,630	443,728	6.1
British Columbia	553,259	537,115	572,776	3.5
Yukon	2,688	2,813	3,247	20.8
Northwest Territories	6,692	7,282	7,821	16.9
Nunavut	382	310	307	-19.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

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Port activity

January to June 2005

Activity at Canada's ports edged up during the first six months of 2005 compared with the same period a year earlier.

The nation's ports handled 213.6 million metric tonnes of cargo between January and June 2005, up 0.4% from the same six-month period in 2004.

Gains in shipments of other manufactured and miscellaneous goods, coal and stone, sand and gravel offset declines in iron ores and concentrates, and crude petroleum.

International cargo, which accounted for 71% of the total, increased 1.0% to 152.4 million tonnes, while domestic freight declined 1.2% to 61.2 million tonnes.

Overall, shipments increased at 12 of the nation's top 20 ports.

At the nation's busiest port, Vancouver, shipments continued their upward trend. The port handled 38.9 million tonnes of freight during the first six months of 2005, up 4.4% from the same period in 2004.

The rise was the result of increased tonnages of both bulk and containerized cargo.

Higher outbound shipments of coal to Europe and crude petroleum to the United States were primarily responsible for Vancouver's gain in dry bulk cargo. In addition, Vancouver handled 854,000 twenty-foot equivalents, up 5.5%. These contained 6.9 million tonnes of cargo, a 4.7% increase.

Come-by-Chance, the second busiest port, handled 19.7 million tonnes of cargo, down 11.4% from the first six months of 2004. This was due to a sharp drop in crude petroleum, the port's primary commodity.

Activity at Come-by-Chance was adversely affected by a reduction in international shipments of crude petroleum, combined with a decline in domestic cargo resulting from lower production from the offshore oilfields of Newfoundland and Labrador.

At Port Hawkesbury, shipments rose 12.5% to 13.7 million tonnes, led by increased tonnages of crude petroleum and stone, sand, gravel and crushed stone.

The biggest decline occurred at Port-Cartier, where tonnage fell a sharp 17.3% to just over 6.0 million tonnes, primarily the result of a two-month strike in the iron ore industry. As a result, outbound shipments of iron ores and concentrates at Port-Cartier plunged by 1.5 million tonnes, the equivalent of a 23.9% decline.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

Annual estimates will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205-XWE, free), which will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division.

Canada's top 20 ports by tonnage handled

	Domestic			International			Total		
	January to June								
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	thousand tonnes		% change	thousand tonnes		% change	thousand tonnes		% change
Total	**61,923**	**61,189**	**-1.2**	**150,837**	**152,385**	**1.0**	**212,760**	**213,574**	**0.4**
Top 20 ports	43,531	42,573	-2.3	127,923	129,765	1.4	171,453	172,338	0.5
Vancouver	821	915	10.2	36,453	38,001	4.2	37,274	38,915	4.4
Come-By-Chance	9,253	9,359	1.1	12,983	10,343	-20.3	22,235	19,702	-11.4
Saint John	1,377	1,576	12.6	12,540	12,431	-0.9	13,917	14,007	0.7
Port Hawkesbury	260	107	-143.1	11,927	13,598	14.0	12,186	13,704	12.5
Montréal/Contrecoeur	2,148	2,475	13.2	8,577	9,212	7.4	10,725	11,687	9.0
Québec/Lévis	1,815	1,557	-16.6	7,477	8,418	12.6	9,292	9,975	7.3
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	760	1,285	40.9	8,974	8,341	-7.0	9,733	9,626	-1.1
Newfoundland Offshore	8,852	8,022	-10.4	0	0	0.0	8,852	8,022	-9.4
Fraser River	4,137	3,691	-12.1	3,332	3,212	-3.6	7,468	6,903	-7.6
Halifax	1,400	1,379	-1.6	5,690	5,502	-3.3	7,091	6,881	-3.0
Port-Cartier	1,663	1,322	-25.8	5,648	4,723	-16.4	7,311	6,045	-17.3
Nanticoke	613	644	4.8	4,653	5,116	10.0	5,266	5,760	9.4
Hamilton	1,926	1,835	-4.9	2,174	2,362	8.6	4,100	4,197	2.4
Howe Sound	2,877	2,791	-3.1	69	113	64.3	2,946	2,904	-1.4
Thunder Bay	2,199	1,885	-16.6	958	1,017	6.2	3,157	2,902	-8.1
Port-Alfred	68	67	-2.8	1,558	2,205	41.6	1,626	2,272	39.7
North Arm Fraser River	2,150	2,245	4.2	0	0	0.0	2,150	2,245	4.4
Sault-Ste-Marie	264	278	4.8	1,596	1,965	23.1	1,860	2,243	20.6
Prince Rupert	0	0	0.0	2,612	2,208	-15.5	2,612	2,208	-15.5
Sorel	947	1,140	16.9	704	998	41.8	1,651	2,138	29.5
Other ports	18,393	18,617	1.2	22,914	22,620	-1.3	41,307	41,237	-0.2

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Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 2007

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

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*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2007, Vol. 21, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series: "Off-farm labour decisions of Canadian farm operators in 2001: The role of operator, farm, community and regional determinants", 1991 to 2001, no. 85
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE
(free).

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, January to March 2007, Vol. 23, no. 1
Catalogue number 62-007-XWE
(free).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 2007, Vol. 85, no. 5
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB
(free).

Industrial Research and Development: Intentions, 2006/2007
Catalogue number 88-202-XIE
(free).

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

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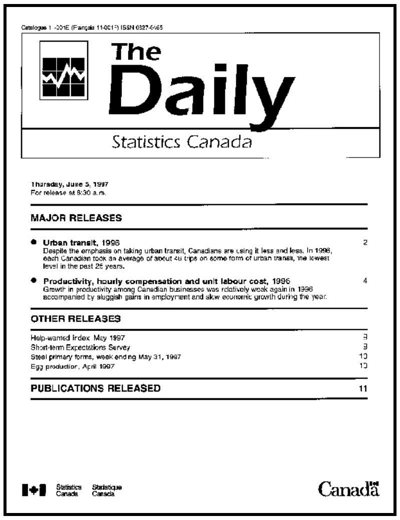
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 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 46 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	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release dates: August 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	**Building permits**	June 2007
3	**Motion picture theatres**	2005
9	**New Housing Price Index**	June 2007
10	**Labour Force Survey**	July 2007
14	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	June 2007
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	June 2007
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	June 2007
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	June 2007
16	**Livestock statistics**	July 1, 2007
17	**Wholesale trade**	June 2007
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	June 2007
21	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2007
21	**Retail trade**	June 2007
21	**Employment Insurance**	June 2007
21	**Leading indicators**	July 2007
22	**Health Reports**	2007
23	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Second quarter 2007
23	**Field crop reporting series: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops**	July 2007
27	**Farm cash receipts**	First six months of 2007
28	**Why are most university students women? Evidence based on academic abilities, study habits and parental influences**	
28	**Long-term productivity growth in Canada and the United States**	1961 to 2005
28	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	June 2007
29	**Characteristics of international travellers**	First quarter 2007
29	**International travel account**	Second quarter 2007
30	**Balance of international payments**	Second quarter 2007
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	July 2007
31	**National economic and financial accounts**	Second quarter 2007
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	June 2007