



The Daily

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The value of building permits fell in November but still remained slightly above the \$6-billion mark for a seventh consecutive month. At \$68.1 billion, the total value of building permits from January to November has already surpassed the record for an entire year set in 2006.	
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Releases

Building permits

November 2007

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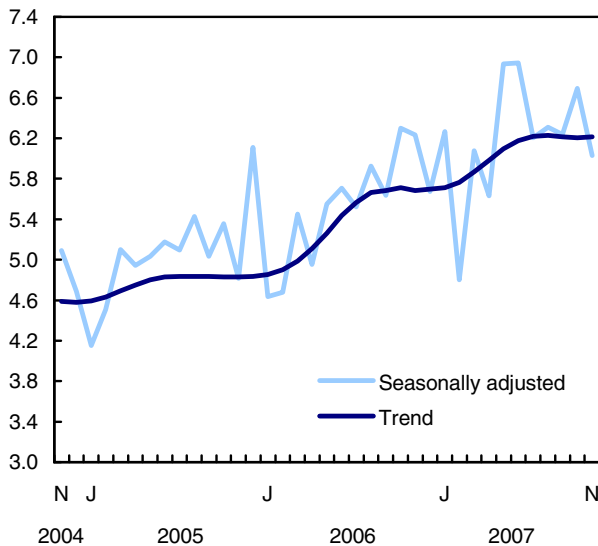
Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.0 billion, down 9.9% from October. Fewer construction intentions for both residential and non-residential buildings contributed to the decline in November.

On a year-to-date basis, the total value of building permits issued by municipalities from January to November hit \$68.1 billion, up 12.4% from the total for the first 11 months of 2006. This total was also 2.8% higher than the previous annual record of \$66.3 billion set in 2006. The strong results came from gains in both residential and non-residential sectors.

In the non-residential sector, intentions fell 17.5% to \$2.2 billion in November. A rise in industrial construction intentions was insufficient to offset strong decreases in the commercial and institutional components.

Total value of permits declines in November

\$ billions



The residential sector followed suit with a 5.0% decline to \$3.9 billion. A slight gain in single housing could not make up for a dive in the multi-family

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of the Building Permits release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part).

component. Municipalities approved 19,659 new units, down 4.3%.

November's decline in the total value of permits was spread across the country as every province, except for Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba, recorded decreases.

Housing sector: Decline in demand for multi-family units

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings fell by 15.2% in November to \$1.4 billion, an amount close to the 2007 monthly average. The number of multiple-family units approved decreased 7.9% to 9,914.

Single-family permits increased by 1.8% to \$2.5 billion. The number of new single units authorized remained virtually unchanged (-0.2%).

Strength in employment, growth in disposable income, tight apartment vacancy rates in certain centres and attractive financing options continued to affect positively the housing sector.

However, the deterioration of housing affordability due to the growth in prices for new housing and the recent increases in mortgage rates could erode demand.

Provincially, the largest decrease (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia, where the value of housing permits fell 28.5% to \$611 million. The drop originated from a 49.7% decrease in the value of multi-family permits.

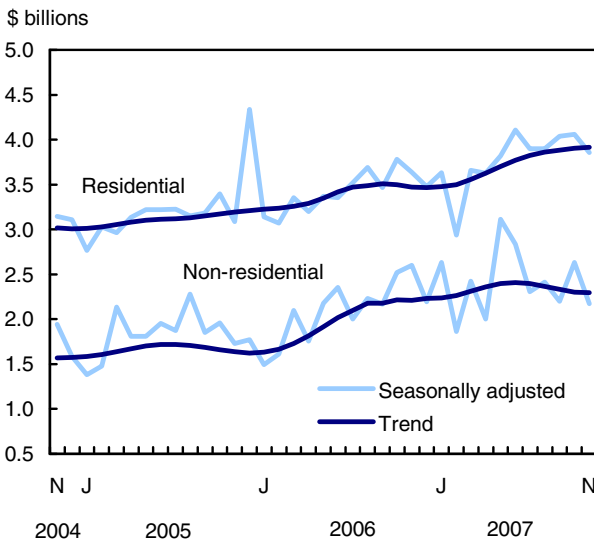
Quebec followed with a drop of 8.8% to \$735 million, as a result of decreases in both the single and multi-family components.

In contrast, Alberta experienced the largest gain among the province with an increase of 13.3% in

residential intentions. This gain originated from both single and multi-family housing.

For the first 11 months of 2007, the value of housing permits totalled \$41.5 billion, up 10.5% from the same period in 2006. The gain was fuelled by growth in both the single-family (+8.6%) and multi-family components (+14.2%).

Both residential and non-residential sectors decline



Non-residential sector: Construction intentions at their lowest level in seven months

The value of non-residential permits plunged in November to its lowest level since April. This drop came after the value of non-residential permits surged 19.8% in October, thanks to large commercial projects in Calgary.

Commercial intentions tumbled 32.5% to \$1.1 billion in November, the lowest level since February. The drop was largely fuelled by a decline in permits for office buildings and by smaller decreases in retail trade buildings and warehouses.

Following a 30.6% gain in October, the value of institutional permits decreased 14.1% to \$581 million. The decline was spread across various types of institutional buildings (schools, nursing homes, administrative buildings, churches).

In contrast, the industrial component climbed 47.9% in November as the value totalled \$495 million, halting three consecutive monthly declines. Construction projects for manufacturing buildings fuelled the increase in November.

Following peaks in May and June, the value of non-residential permits has been on a downward trend because of lower levels in commercial permits. In contrast, the value of industrial and institutional permits has been on an upward trend over recent months.

Provincially, the largest decline in non-residential construction intentions (in dollars) occurred in Alberta (-36.7% to \$480 million), after an exceptional month in October, as important gains in institutional and industrial permits were offset by the drop in the commercial component. Ontario followed with a sizeable 16.1% decline.

In November, gains in the non-residential sector were recorded only in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Northwest Territories.

For the January-to-November period, the total value of non-residential permits reached \$26.6 billion, up 15.5% from the same period in 2006. The total has already surpassed the annual record of \$25.2 billion reached in 2006.

The three non-residential components posted marked gains in their cumulative numbers. The value of commercial permits increased 19.2% to \$15.6 billion; the gain was largely fuelled by the strong demand for new office space. The value of institutional permits gained 7.0% to \$6.3 billion, thanks to projects for hospitals and nursing homes. Industrial permits increased 16.0% to \$4.7 billion due mostly to projects for plants.

Among the provinces, Ontario (+26.1%) showed the largest cumulative increase in non-residential construction, followed by Alberta (+19.7%) and Quebec (+15.3%). The levels in Ontario and Alberta already surpassed their annual records reached respectively in 2005 and 2006.

Low office vacancy rates in major centres, the increasing demand for health and nursing facilities and the vigorous retail and wholesale sectors contributed to generate an increase in non-residential construction projects.

Metropolitan areas: Boom in construction intentions for Toronto

On a year-to-date basis, 22 out of the 34 census metropolitan areas showed gains. The largest by far (in dollars) occurred in Toronto, where \$12.0 billion worth of construction projects have been approved since the beginning of 2007, nearly \$2.0 billion more than the value from January to November in 2006. Construction projects for office buildings and new single-family dwellings were the largest contributors to the strong showing.

Calgary, Montréal, Edmonton and Québec distantly followed, each of them showing gains in both the residential and non-residential sectors. In contrast, Windsor, Barrie and Oshawa posted the largest retreats.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The November 2007 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The December 2007 building permit estimate will be released on February 6.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (613-951-6321; toll-free 1-800-579-8533; bdp_information@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area¹

	October 2007 ^r	November 2007 ^p	October to November 2007	January to November 2006	January to November 2007	January–November 2006 to January–November 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	33.6	36.4	8.3	353.4	351.2	-0.6
Halifax	70.0	56.3	-19.5	603.4	618.2	2.5
Moncton	27.2	24.7	-9.4	244.7	257.5	5.3
Saint John	14.1	19.4	37.4	168.2	204.7	21.7
Saguenay	25.9	13.0	-49.8	198.2	196.5	-0.9
Québec	133.9	123.0	-8.1	1,058.7	1,367.5	29.2
Sherbrooke	36.9	19.0	-48.3	343.9	275.8	-19.8
Trois-Rivières	22.4	26.1	16.2	225.5	281.9	25.1
Montréal	623.4	579.8	-7.0	5,531.2	6,066.9	9.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	255.5	213.5	-16.4	2,042.7	2,379.0	16.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	36.2	34.8	-3.8	493.1	544.6	10.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	219.3	178.7	-18.5	1,549.6	1,834.3	18.4
Kingston	95.2	15.1	-84.1	239.1	314.5	31.6
Peterborough	27.0	9.6	-64.5	134.7	154.9	15.0
Oshawa	79.4	99.3	25.1	810.4	712.8	-12.0
Toronto	1,087.9	1,081.8	-0.6	9,990.2	11,978.6	19.9
Hamilton	135.4	186.7	38.0	913.0	1,122.3	22.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	86.4	55.0	-36.3	486.3	456.0	-6.2
Kitchener	59.5	64.4	8.1	827.2	780.2	-5.7
Brantford	8.8	15.2	72.4	174.5	169.5	-2.9
Guelph	31.6	25.9	-18.2	292.9	288.2	-1.6
London	65.0	99.7	53.4	843.5	859.7	1.9
Windsor	20.7	28.8	38.6	463.2	291.1	-37.2
Barrie	18.0	23.6	30.8	470.1	344.7	-26.7
Greater Sudbury	26.8	25.1	-6.6	218.0	347.2	59.3
Thunder Bay	6.2	8.8	42.9	85.2	88.2	3.5
Winnipeg	62.0	67.1	8.3	834.8	831.5	-0.4
Regina	41.1	19.0	-53.8	336.7	344.6	2.4
Saskatoon	40.7	55.6	36.5	390.1	603.1	54.6
Calgary	726.4	340.1	-53.2	5,005.7	6,001.4	19.9
Edmonton	253.2	421.5	66.5	3,242.8	3,719.4	14.7
Kelowna	80.1	85.4	6.6	572.2	798.7	39.6
Abbotsford	30.0	35.1	16.9	341.8	279.7	-18.2
Vancouver	669.0	446.1	-33.3	6,156.1	6,446.7	4.7
Victoria	48.6	60.5	24.4	735.3	879.8	19.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	October 2007 ^r	November 2007 ^p	October to November 2007	January to November 2006	January to November 2007	January–November 2006 to January–November 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	6,693.0	6,028.8	-9.9	60,593.1	68,129.2	12.4
Residential	4,058.1	3,856.1	-5.0	37,574.5	41,535.0	10.5
Non-residential	2,634.9	2,172.6	-17.5	23,018.6	26,594.2	15.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	49.7	58.9	18.5	500.8	552.0	10.2
Residential	39.3	39.0	-0.6	295.2	380.8	29.0
Non-residential	10.4	19.9	90.6	205.5	171.2	-16.7
Prince Edward Island	25.5	14.8	-41.7	193.7	152.8	-21.1
Residential	10.8	11.9	9.4	116.3	108.3	-6.9
Non-residential	14.6	3.0	-79.7	77.3	44.5	-42.5
Nova Scotia	123.2	108.1	-12.3	1,151.2	1,192.2	3.6
Residential	72.5	68.1	-6.1	775.9	775.3	-0.1
Non-residential	50.7	40.0	-21.1	375.3	416.9	11.1
New Brunswick	95.1	82.8	-12.9	865.9	901.3	4.1
Residential	48.8	47.6	-2.5	455.6	507.5	11.4
Non-residential	46.3	35.2	-23.9	410.3	393.8	-4.0
Quebec	1,202.8	1,123.6	-6.6	10,816.8	11,972.5	10.7
Residential	805.7	734.6	-8.8	7,127.4	7,717.3	8.3
Non-residential	397.1	389.0	-2.0	3,689.4	4,255.2	15.3
Ontario	2,423.3	2,291.5	-5.4	21,272.9	24,405.8	14.7
Residential	1,424.5	1,453.1	2.0	13,042.4	14,028.3	7.6
Non-residential	998.8	838.3	-16.1	8,230.5	10,377.5	26.1
Manitoba	113.5	113.9	0.3	1,263.8	1,374.4	8.8
Residential	71.6	91.7	28.2	756.2	887.8	17.4
Non-residential	41.9	22.2	-47.2	507.6	486.5	-4.1
Saskatchewan	128.5	119.1	-7.3	1,055.8	1,413.8	33.9
Residential	88.1	68.0	-22.8	437.8	773.1	76.6
Non-residential	40.4	51.1	26.3	618.0	640.6	3.7
Alberta	1,397.5	1,204.5	-13.8	12,591.5	14,508.1	15.2
Residential	639.2	724.3	13.3	7,481.5	8,393.5	12.2
Non-residential	758.3	480.2	-36.7	5,110.0	6,114.7	19.7
British Columbia	1,127.6	901.9	-20.0	10,699.1	11,459.1	7.1
Residential	855.0	611.5	-28.5	7,004.8	7,857.9	12.2
Non-residential	272.6	290.5	6.5	3,694.3	3,601.2	-2.5
Yukon	3.7	2.0	-46.6	91.5	69.5	-24.1
Residential	1.8	1.6	-13.1	34.6	33.5	-3.2
Non-residential	1.9	0.4	-78.8	56.9	35.9	-36.8
Northwest Territories	1.6	3.7	130.4	37.3	64.4	72.9
Residential	0.7	0.8	18.5	17.2	18.0	4.6
Non-residential	0.9	2.9	214.5	20.1	46.4	131.5
Nunavut	1.0	4.0	304.7	52.8	63.6	20.3
Residential	0.2	3.9	2,407.1	29.6	53.7	81.7
Non-residential	0.8	0.1	-88.0	23.3	9.9	-57.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.



National tourism indicators

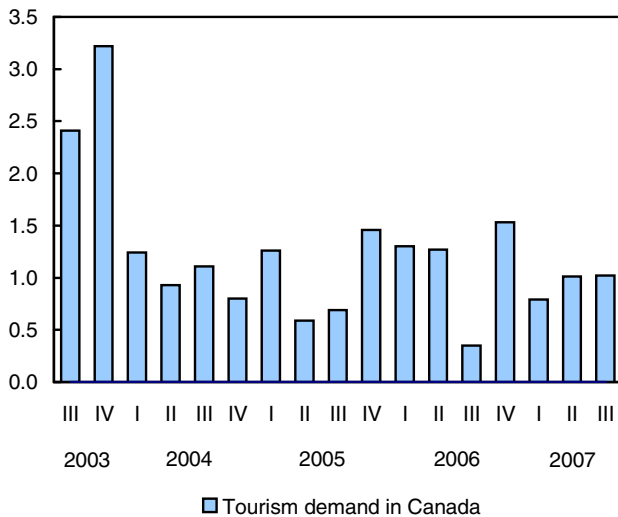
Third quarter 2007

Tourism spending in Canada increased for the 17th consecutive quarter in the third quarter of 2007.

Tourism spending was up 1.0% in the third quarter, as outlays by international visitors grew for a second consecutive quarter and expenditures by Canadians continued to advance.

Tourism spending continues up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



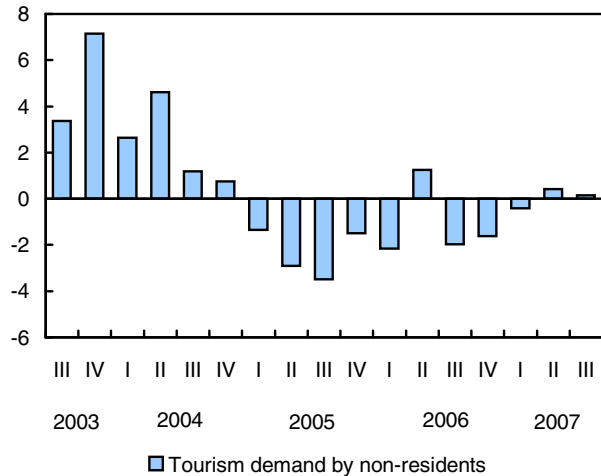
Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price change) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

The National Tourism Indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

First back-to-back increase in tourism exports since 2004

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Back-to-back gains in international spending

Spending on tourism by international visitors travelling to Canada (tourism exports) edged up 0.2% during the third quarter. While only a modest gain, this was the first back-to-back increase in tourism exports since the fourth quarter of 2004.

The increase came despite fewer same-day and overnight visitors. The number of visitors from the United States was down 1.7% from the second quarter, while visitors from other countries slipped 0.5%.

International tourism spending on transportation services and other non-tourism commodities both gained 0.6% during the summer of 2007, while spending on accommodation advanced 0.4%.

On the down-side, outlays on recreation and entertainment by international visitors fell 1.4%, while consumption of food and beverages slipped 0.5%.

Spending on tourism at home continues up

Spending by Canadians on tourism in Canada was up 1.3% in the third quarter of 2007, after growing 1.2% in the second. This was the 13th consecutive quarterly advance since the second quarter of 2004.

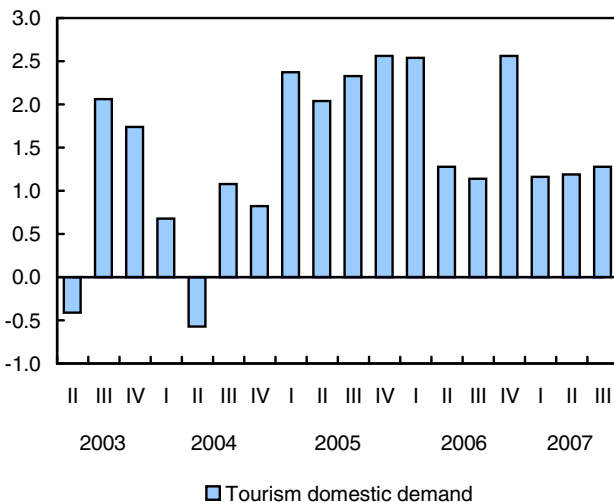
The strength in domestic spending came despite a 5.7% jump in the number of Canadians travelling to the United States, the largest quarterly increase in four years. The Canadian dollar appreciated a sharp 5.1% vis-à-vis its US counterpart during the third quarter, making it cheaper for Canadians to travel and shop across the border.

Gains in tourism domestic spending were recorded across all the major categories of spending except transportation. Outlays on accommodation, recreation and entertainment and other non-tourism commodities were notably strong.

Domestic spending on transportation was flat, as higher expenditures on airfares were offset by lower expenditures on ground transportation.

Tourism domestic spending advances again

% change, preceding quarter,
adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Higher spending on accommodation

Spending by resident and non-resident visitors on accommodation was up 2.1% during the third quarter of 2007, the fastest pace in nearly two years.

Other tourism commodities (which include recreation and entertainment, travel agency services, pre-trip spending and conventions fees) posted a strong 1.8% gain for the quarter.

Total tourism spending on air transportation was up 0.5% as both domestic and international outlays on flights with Canadian carriers increased. Spending fell notably on rail transportation (-1.9%) and vehicle repairs and parts (-2.7%).

Tourism GDP outpaces economy-wide GDP

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) increased 1.0% in the third quarter of 2007, outpacing the 0.7% growth of the Canadian economy overall.

Tourism GDP advanced in all tourism industries, led by accommodation (+1.9%). Food and beverage services and the transportation industry trailed with gains of 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

Tourism employment

Employment attributable to tourism rose 0.2% in the third quarter of 2007, after growing 0.7% in the second. Notable job gains were registered in transportation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and travel agencies.

Tourism employment edged down in accommodation and other non-tourism industries (e.g., industries that produce commodities occasionally bought by tourists including groceries, alcoholic beverages, motor vehicle parts and repair, vehicle fuel, toiletries).

Looking ahead

According to the Business Conditions Survey for the Traveller Accommodation Industry, Canadian hoteliers expected improvements in the fourth quarter of 2007 in the number of room nights booked, average room rates, occupancy rates, the number of corporate travellers, and the number of hours worked by employees.

On the currency front, the Canadian dollar continued to gain strength against its US counterpart in October and November. The dollar also advanced against the Euro, the British pound and the Japanese Yen in October, only to retreat in November.

On the international front, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development composite leading indicators for October 2007 indicate a weakening performance for all G7 economies (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom). The latest indicators for China, India and Brazil point to continued expansion but a weakening outlook for Russia.

Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The third quarter 2007 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

□

National tourism indicators

	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Second to third quarter 2007
	\$ millions at 2002 prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	15,907	16,150	16,276	16,440	16,608	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,944	3,880	3,864	3,880	3,886	0.2
Tourism domestic demand	11,963	12,270	12,412	12,560	12,721	1.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,783	5,898	5,927	6,016	6,022	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,092	1,069	1,058	1,028	1,033	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	4,690	4,829	4,869	4,988	4,988	0.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,603	2,632	2,635	2,642	2,698	2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	966	942	935	950	954	0.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,637	1,690	1,701	1,692	1,744	3.1
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,236	2,282	2,283	2,278	2,290	0.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	619	611	610	617	614	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,617	1,671	1,673	1,661	1,677	0.9
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,584	2,615	2,657	2,694	2,743	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	500	495	495	503	497	-1.1
Tourism domestic demand	2,085	2,120	2,162	2,191	2,245	2.5
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,701	2,723	2,774	2,811	2,855	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	767	763	767	783	788	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,934	1,959	2,007	2,028	2,067	1.9

National tourism indicators

	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Second to third quarter 2007
	\$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,809	16,904	17,165	17,481	17,640	0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,126	4,047	4,059	4,098	4,110	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	12,683	12,857	13,106	13,384	13,530	1.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,174	6,125	6,230	6,462	6,438	-0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,123	1,085	1,078	1,067	1,074	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	5,051	5,040	5,152	5,395	5,364	-0.6
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,659	2,696	2,745	2,747	2,801	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	986	965	973	988	991	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,673	1,731	1,772	1,760	1,811	2.9
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,480	2,541	2,559	2,570	2,607	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	687	680	683	696	698	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,793	1,861	1,875	1,875	1,908	1.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,701	2,742	2,776	2,806	2,863	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	538	535	538	544	542	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	2,164	2,207	2,238	2,262	2,322	2.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,795	2,799	2,856	2,895	2,930	1.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	793	781	786	803	805	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,002	2,018	2,070	2,093	2,125	1.6

New Housing Price Index

November 2007

The 12-month rate of growth in new housing prices held steady in November, the 15th straight month in which the year-over-year growth rate has not increased.

Contractors' selling prices were up 6.1% between November 2006 and November 2007, unchanged from the year-over-year increase in October.

On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.5% between October and November, resulting in a New Housing Price Index of 156.5 (1997=100).

Regionally, Saskatoon continues its dominance in year-over-year inflation, leading the country with a price increase of 47.9%, unchanged from October. The monthly increase showed no change from October.

In Regina, new housing prices were up 0.9% from October, as a result of higher costs for materials and labour. The year-over-year increase was 28.2%, down slightly from its previous measure of 29.5% in October 2007.

For Calgary, prices were 5.0% higher than in November 2006, falling from the 6.2% increase in October. On a monthly basis, Calgary recorded its second straight month of decline as new housing prices fell 0.1%. This decrease comes as some builders reduced pricing to reflect current market conditions in the city.

Edmonton saw prices that were 21.7% higher than in November 2006, down from the high of 42.8% in November 2006. Monthly prices in Edmonton remained unchanged from October.

Winnipeg experienced moderate gains with prices increasing 0.5% from October. The year-over-year rise held steady at 15.4%.

On the West Coast, the 12-month increase for Vancouver was 6.4%, up slightly from 6.2% in October. On a monthly basis, prices in Vancouver rose 0.2%

from October as a result of strong market conditions for sellers in the Lower Mainland area.

In Victoria, contractors' selling prices rose 1.2% from November 2006, posting the largest increase since August 2006. Prices were 0.5% higher in November compared with October.

Windsor continues to be the only city in Canada to record year-over-year deflation, with prices falling 1.7% from November 2006. Contractors' selling prices for November remained unchanged from the previous month.

Elsewhere in Ontario, Toronto recorded a moderate increase as new housing prices rose 0.9% from October and 3.4% from November 2006. Hamilton and London also recorded yearly increases of 3.0% and 3.9% respectively.

In Montréal, the 12-month growth rate slowed to 4.1%, where declines attributed to a competitive market were offset by increased construction costs. Meanwhile in Québec, prices increased 6.0% from November 2006 and 1.9% from October 2007.

In the Atlantic region, Halifax saw prices rise 10.4% from November 2006 and 3.5% from October, in the wake of strong demand for new housing, while prices remained unchanged in St. John's (+6.7%) on a 12-month basis.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in February.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
(1997=100)

	November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007 % change	October to November 2007
Canada total	156.5	6.1	0.5
House only	166.5	5.8	0.5
Land only	136.8	6.7	0.4
St. John's	141.1	6.7	0.6
Halifax	145.1	10.4	3.5
Charlottetown	119.1	0.9	0.8
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	114.9	1.1	0.0
Québec	151.3	6.0	1.9
Montréal	156.5	4.1	0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	162.3	0.6	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa	143.5	3.4	0.9
Hamilton	149.4	3.0	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	151.0	2.6	-0.6
Kitchener	139.4	1.4	0.0
London	139.5	3.9	0.4
Windsor	102.6	-1.7	0.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	108.7	5.6	0.8
Winnipeg	171.2	15.4	0.5
Regina	204.4	28.2	0.9
Saskatoon	213.9	47.9	0.0
Calgary	250.0	5.0	-0.1
Edmonton	249.2	21.7	0.0
Vancouver	123.5	6.4	0.2
Victoria	119.0	1.2	0.5

Note: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Study: A geographical profile of employment trends in the core public administration
2006

This study is the third in a series that has profiled shifts during the past 11 years in what is known as the Core Public Administration (CPA), the 178,000 or so federal public servants employed by the Treasury Board.

The first two studies showed that the CPA is smaller than it used to be and its composition has changed with the times. In 2006, CPA employees were more knowledge-based than they were 11 years earlier. There were also proportionally more women in the CPA, and the average age of employees was increasing.

This third study examined employment trends in the CPA on a geographical basis. The CPA represented 46.7% of total federal general government in 2006.

It found that across Canada, total employment in the CPA declined by 5.6% between 1995 and 2006, from just over 188,000 employees to just under 178,000. Most provinces and territories had fewer employees in the CPA by 2006.

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia experienced the largest declines, each incurring a loss of more than 2,000 employees during this period. CPA employment rose in only two provinces — Prince Edward Island and Ontario. The number of CPA employees outside Canada stayed practically unchanged.

The increase in the numbers in Ontario can be entirely explained by the rise in CPA employment within the National Capital Region (NCR). It consists of the cities of Ottawa and Gatineau and surrounding urban and rural communities, where many federal institutions are located.

The share of federal employees working in the NCR has been steadily increasing in the 11-year period according to both CPA data and general federal employment data. But the share of CPA employees working in the NCR is consistently higher than for the federal general government.

In March of 2006, 42.6% of the CPA employees were working in the NCR, while the federal general government had only 29.5% of its employees within this area for the same month.

Roughly 7 out of every 10 CPA Ontario workers had a job in the Ontario part of the NCR in 2006. In

comparison, about 5 out of every 10 CPA workers in Quebec had a job in the Quebec part of the NCR.

The net increase of 117 CPA employees in Prince Edward Island during this period was mainly due to growth in one federal department.

The study also examined the growing employment in occupational categories referred to as knowledge-based in the regions. These categories are: scientific and professional; computer systems; program and administrative; executive; and administrative and foreign service.

In 2006, knowledge-based workers represented 57.8% of workers in the CPA, up from only 41.1% during the mid-1990s.

All provinces experienced an increase in the number of knowledge-based employees and a decline in less knowledge-based workers from 1995 to 2006.

In 1995, none of the areas in Canada employed a majority of its CPA employees in knowledge-based occupations, other than the NCR. By 2006, they were in the majority in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

In 1995, 39.8% of CPA employees were aged 45 and older. By 2006, this proportion had climbed to 52.3%. The increase in the proportion of these older CPA workers occurred in all provinces and territories and for employees outside Canada. In 2006, CPA workers aged 45 and older were a majority in all provinces. In addition, the CPA workforce was older than the general workforce.

There were only three regions in which the majority of CPA workers were under the age of 45 in 2006: the NCR, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The proportion of female CPA workers has increased from 1995 to 2006. In 2006, women outnumbered men within the CPA in Canada as a whole and in most of the provinces. However, CPA employees outside Canada and in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia continue to be mostly male.

Note: Core Public Administration (CPA) employees represented 46.7% of total federal general government employment in 2006. The CPA excludes the regular members, special constables and civilian members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), regular and reserve force members of the Canadian Force, those classified as "Non-commercial and other" (such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Library of Parliament) and employees of separate agencies such as the Canada Revenue Agency, all of which have a geographical distribution different from the CPA.

The difference between the CPA and the federal general government is further emphasized by the proportion of employees working outside the National Capital Region (NCR). In March of 2006, 57.4% of

the CPA employees were working outside the NCR, while the federal general government had 70.5% of its employees working outside the NCR during the same month.

The study also presents the geographic distribution for the entire federal government. It focuses on CPA data because this source allows analysis by age, sex and occupation.

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* at the following link (1713).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

The analytical article "Employment trends in the Core Public Administration: A geographical profile" (11-621-MWE2008066, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series.

The previous two analytical articles about federal employment are "Employment trends in the Federal Public Service" (11-621-MWE2007053, free) and "Female employment in the Core (Federal) Public Administration" (11-621-MWE2007061, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katarzyna Naczka (613-951-5605), Public Institutions Division. ■

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2007

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services dampened total retail sales in the third quarter of 2007 with their lowest year-over-year increase in three years.

Retailers sold \$106.8 billion of goods and services in the third quarter of 2007, up 4.1% over the same quarter in 2006. Although this was the lowest increase since the second quarter of 2004, all major commodity groupings posted sales increases.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services amounted to \$22.9 billion, up 0.9% over the same quarter in 2006. Within this category, the value of sales of new cars dropped 3.2%, while new truck sales (including vans, minivans and sport utility vehicles) fell 2.7%. This was the first decline for new trucks since the second quarter of 2006. For new cars, this was the third decline in the past four quarters. Although sales of used vehicles were up 7.3% in the third quarter, this was their lowest increase in over a year.

During the same period, the sales value of trucks according to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey

(NMVS) declined by 7.0%. The difference is attributable to the inclusion in the NMVS of sales of heavy trucks by wholesalers, which substantially declined in 2007. In 2006, firms increased their purchases of heavy trucks in order to renew their fleets to meet new environmental regulations that came into effect in the United States at the beginning of 2007.

Of all the commodity groups covered in the survey, health and personal care products posted the highest sales increase (+7.9%). This was the lowest increase since the first quarter of 2006. Sales of prescription drugs led the way, rising 10.5%.

The strength in the housing market continued to influence positively sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics. The 7.0% rise in the sale of these commodities, totalling \$9.7 billion, was the lowest increase so far in 2007. Within this category, sales of home furnishings were strong (+12.5%), while there was less strength in sales of indoor furniture (+5.7%) and home electronics (+4.5%).

Sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives were up 5.9% in the third quarter, the lowest year-over-year increase so far in 2007. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), there was no change in the price of gasoline from the third quarter of 2007 over the same quarter a year earlier. Prices increased in the first half of 2007 compared with the same period a year earlier.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products amounted to \$8.0 billion, up 5.0% from 2006. This was the lowest increase since the first quarter of 2005. Within this category, hardware and home renovation products increased 6.1% on the strength of lumber and other building materials (+7.2%).

Shoppers spent \$8.4 billion on clothing, footwear and accessories in the third quarter, up 3.4% compared with the same quarter of 2006. The sales increases of women's (+2.9%) and men's clothing (+2.0%), were the lowest since the fourth quarter of 2003. Children's clothing sales rose 2.6%, which was the lowest increase so far in 2007. Prices declined for all categories of clothing according to the CPI.

Sales of food and beverages increased 3.5%, the smallest increase since the first quarter of 2006. According to the CPI, prices for food purchased from stores rose 2.0% in the same period.

Sporting and leisure goods advanced 7.0% on the strength of toys, games and hobby supplies (including electronic games), which were up 28.6% from 2006.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0018 and 080-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. □

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	21,979	22,469	22,752	3.5
Health and personal care products	8,268	8,810	8,921	7.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	8,091	8,335	8,367	3.4
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	9,048	8,817	9,678	7.0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	22,671	25,718	22,866	0.9
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	10,388	10,848	11,003	5.9
Housewares	2,036	1,918	2,037	0.0
Hardware, lawn and garden products	7,645	9,329	8,030	5.0
Sporting and leisure goods	3,167	3,282	3,389	7.0
All other goods and services	9,304	10,346	9,729	4.6
Total	102,596	109,871	106,772	4.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Elementary and secondary public school enrolments, graduates and educators 2005/2006

Regular enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools (including enrolments in minority and second language programs) and the number of educators are now available for 2005/2006. Data on the number of graduates of those institutions are also available for 2006.

Data on elementary-secondary public schools for 2005/2006 are obtained using information from the Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project. Historical data on enrolments and educators for 1999/2000 to 2005/2006 are available. Historical data on graduates for 2000 to 2006 are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

For additional information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Informatics professional services price indexes

2006 (preliminary)

Informatics professional services price indexes (IPSPI) are now available for 2006. Indexes for 2004 and 2005 have been revised.

The IPSPI measure change in the total price of informatics professional services as well as changes in their labour cost and realised net multiplier components. These indexes are available at the Canada-level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0014, 329-0051, 329-0052, 329-0054 and 329-0055.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2333.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Monique Beyrouiti (613-951-1673; monique.beyrouiti@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

Analysis in Brief : "Employment trends in the Core Public Administration: A geographical profile"
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2008066
 (free).

National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, Third quarter 2007
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
 (free).

Industry Price Indexes, November 2007, Vol. 33, no. 11
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was historically weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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