



The Daily

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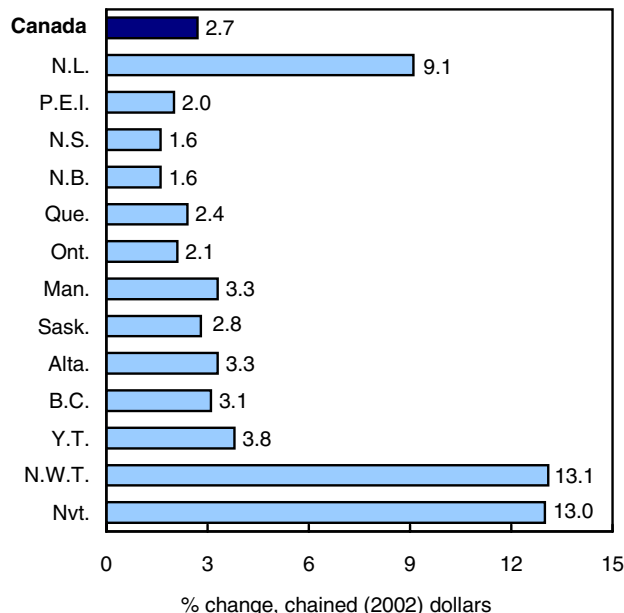
Releases

Provincial and territorial economic accounts

2007 (preliminary estimates)

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 2.7% nationally in 2007, matching the average rate of growth during the last five years. GDP growth in five provinces and all three territories, mostly on the strength of natural resources, surpassed the national average, with Newfoundland and Labrador well ahead of all the other provinces.

Real gross domestic product, 2007



GDP in Newfoundland and Labrador surged 9.1% in 2007, nearly three times the rate of growth in 2006. The Saskatchewan economy increased 2.8%, rebounding from a drop in 2006. In oil-rich Alberta, the economy moved ahead 3.3%, about half the 2006 growth rate. Manitoba and British Columbia, the remaining two provinces with above average growth, were boosted by consumer spending, with their economies rising 3.3% and 3.1% respectively.

Diamonds spurred economic growth in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, while copper production boosted Yukon's economy.

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 price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as personal income, labour income and corporate profits) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for price variations.

More detailed analysis on today's releases, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the 2007 preliminary estimates issue of Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review (13-016-XWE, free).

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for 2007 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates for 2004 to 2007 will be published in the fall.

The year was marked by higher commodity prices and a further large appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart.

Mining activity flourished, but goods production generally lagged behind services. Personal income and consumer spending remained strong as final domestic demand increased 4.3%. Imports increased a significant 5.7% while foreign demand for manufactured goods softened.

Mining and oil and gas extraction aids Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and Saskatchewan

The economy surged 9.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador, far outstripping the other provincial economies. This was well ahead of its 3.3% gain in 2006. Increased oil and mineral extraction, combined with strong world commodity prices, became the catalyst for growth in 2007, more than three-quarters of which could be attributed to mining activities.

Oil extraction in the province leapt ahead, thanks to a virtually trouble-free year on its many oil platforms. The second full year of production at the Voisey's Bay nickel mine was also a big contributor.

Alberta's economy advanced 3.3%, following a 6.6% increase in 2006. Oil and gas extraction increased, but exploration activity was curtailed for the second consecutive year. Residential and non-residential investment continued to expand in response to Alberta's ever-growing population. Canadians flocked to the

province with the lowest unemployment rate in the country.

In Saskatchewan, GDP grew by 2.8%, following a 0.4% decline in 2006. Potash mining bounced back on the strength of increased demand from China, while grain production fell slightly. Corporate profits got a boost from high world prices for grains, potash and uranium.

Moderate growth in Quebec and Ontario

The Canadian dollar has appreciated considerably relative to its US counterpart since 2002. The impact of the higher dollar has been most keenly felt in export-oriented manufacturing industries, where jobs have been lost. In both Ontario and Quebec, steady service production contributed to growth in 2007.

Quebec's economic activity accelerated to 2.4% from 1.7% in 2006. Labour income rose 5.8% as many Quebec government employees received a hefty pay equity settlement. Personal spending was up 4.6%, mostly on durables. Business investment, including home building, rose 6.5%, lifting the fortunes of lending institutions and financial services. High commodity prices boosted mining activity, offsetting the weakness in forestry and wood products industries.

GDP in Quebec's manufacturing sector rose 0.8%, thanks in part to strong production of aerospace products and machinery and equipment. Quebec's overall job picture improved as the unemployment rate fell to 7.2%.

In Ontario, the economy expanded by 2.1%, matching its increase in 2006. Growth in Ontario, like Quebec, has lagged the Canadian average every year since 2003. Output in the services producing industries increased, while goods production fell. Manufacturers curtailed output for the third consecutive year, partly because of weaker US demand for automotive and wood products. In all, production dropped in 16 of 21 manufacturing major industry groups.

Despite the weakness in manufacturing, Ontario's job picture held steady. The unemployment rate increased only slightly to 6.4%. The steady labour income picture contributed to growth in personal spending, particularly on durable goods. Construction activity expanded with engineering projects and a small increase in residential construction offsetting a decline in non-residential building construction.

Consumer spending accelerates in Manitoba and British Columbia

Manitoba's GDP grew 3.3%, after posting a 3.2% increase in 2006. Labour income growth of 7.4% had

a positive impact on home building and retail trade. Construction investment advanced at a feverish pace, with work ongoing at several large projects around the province. A recovery in manufacturing, particularly of primary metals and transportation equipment, resulted in goods production outpacing services production again in 2007.

British Columbia's economy rose 3.1% in 2007, a slight slowdown from growth of 3.3% in 2006. Labour income advanced 6.2%, with personal expenditures, particularly on durable goods, following suit. Construction activity continued to advance, with home building contributing. Corporate profits fell for the first time since 2002 as American markets for lumber and wood products weakened significantly.

Maritime provinces: Growth, but below the national average

Nova Scotia's GDP increased 1.6% in 2007, up from 0.9% in 2006. An increase in gas production at Sable Island during 2007 and a rebound in forestry and paper products, due to a mill reopening, contributed to growth in exports. Retailers in the province benefited from housing construction and continued growth in labour income.

Economic activity in Prince Edward Island slowed to 2.0% in 2007 from 2.6% in 2006. Manufacturing rebounded from a 2006 decrease, largely thanks to food production for export. Home building picked up after two years of decline. Labour income's strength contributed to growth in personal expenditures, particularly of durables.

In New Brunswick, GDP grew by 1.6% in 2007, a slowdown from the 3.0% growth of 2006. Exports of forestry and related manufactured products tumbled. The construction of several large projects in the province more than offset weakness centred in the manufacturing sector. Retailers, particularly of big ticket items, benefited from an improved employment picture and accelerating labour income growth.

Territories: Diamond, gold, copper production surges in the North

Diamond production jumped in the Northwest Territories as the economy surged 13.1%, much faster than the 2.9% gain in 2006. Construction activity continued unabated at the Snap Lake mine site. Three of Canada's four diamond mines are located in the Northwest Territories.

Nunavut's economy expanded by a record 13.0% in 2007, up from 3.4% in 2006. Construction work at the Meadowbank gold mine, as well as mineral exploration throughout the territory, benefited from world demand

for natural resources. Canada's fourth diamond mine is located in Nunavut. Diamond production was up over 2006.

Yukon's economy expanded by 3.8% in 2007, up from 2.9% in 2006. A new mine opened, allowing the territory to benefit from high copper and gold prices. Construction work continued on several infrastructure projects. Yukon also hosted the Canada Winter Games in February and March of 2007.

Real gross domestic product at market prices, chained (2002) dollars

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | % change | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1.6 | 15.6 | 5.8 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 9.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | -1.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| New Brunswick | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Ontario | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Manitoba | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Saskatchewan | -1.0 | -0.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | -0.4 | 2.8 |
| Alberta | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 |
| British Columbia | 0.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Yukon | 4.4 | -1.3 | -1.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 21.2 | 6.4 | 13.4 | 3.6 | -2.5 | 2.9 | 13.1 |
| Nunavut | 5.9 | 5.9 | -0.1 | 4.0 | -0.2 | 3.4 | 13.0 |

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

All of Statistics Canada's information and data on the System of National Economic Accounts are available through the *National Economic Accounts* web module, accessible from our website.

More detailed analysis on today's release, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the 2007 preliminary estimates issue of *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (13-016-XWE, free), now available online. From the *Publication* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Economic accounts*.

Provincial economic accounts, 2007 preliminary estimates

Available on CANSIM: tables 384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013 and 384-0036.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1303, 1401, 1402 and 1902.

With this release, preliminary estimates have been made for 2007 without revisions to previous years. The provincial and territorial economic accounts includes estimates of the income and the expenditure-based GDP, real GDP, contributions to percent change in real GDP, implicit price indexes, sources and disposition of personal income and government detail tables.

The government detail tables have not been updated with this release; their 2006 estimates will be included in the fall release. Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue details are presented in tables 11 to 13. Table 11 disaggregates direct taxes, social insurance contributions and transfers paid by persons to government. Table 12 presents the components of taxes on production and products, while Table 13 lists the sources of government investment income. On the expenditure side, the major transfers to persons are presented in Table 14 while subsidies and capital transfers, to both the personal and business sectors, can be found in Table 15. Finally, Table 16 lists the most important current transfers between levels of governments.

Provincial Economic Accounts, Tables and Analytical Document, 2007 preliminary estimates (13-213-PPB, \$54) is now available. To purchase this product, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

The publication *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts: Data Tables* (13-018-XWE, free) is also available. From the *Publication* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Economic accounts*.

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

Provincial gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0025 and 379-0026.

To purchase data on provincial gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Cooke (613-951-9061; cookeb@statcan.ca), Industry Accounts Division. ■

Survey of Earned Doctorates

2004/2005

The number of students graduating from Canadian universities with a doctorate has remained stable since the mid 1990s, but there are signs that this may change.

Canadian universities awarded PhDs to about 4,000 students in the 2004/2005 academic year, according to new data from the Survey of Earned Doctorates.

Over three-quarters of these graduates completed their studies in a science or engineering field; the most popular was biological sciences.

Although the number of graduates in recent years has not varied substantially, enrolment in doctoral programs has increased.

Between 2000 and 2004, enrolment grew at an average rate of almost 7% a year. In 2004/2005, more than 34,000 students were enrolled in all years of doctoral programs. This suggests there should soon be a commensurate increase in the number of earned doctorates.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada attributes the growth in enrolment to two factors. The first is an increase in the number of faculty at Canadian institutions, which has increased the institutional capacity for training graduate students.

The second is an increase in the level of funding for graduate students through student financial assistance and research grants from both governments and universities.

Although PhD graduates accounted for roughly 0.4% of the population, Canada lags behind many other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development countries in this regard. The proportion in the United States was 0.7%.

Survey data also showed there was a more equitable distribution between the sexes among doctoral grads in 2004/2005. About 46% of graduates were women, up from 43% in the previous year.

The survey was administered to all students graduating from a doctoral program at a Canadian university. The 2004/2005 survey was the second edition.

Field of study: One-fifth enrolled in biological sciences

About one-fifth of the 2004/2005 graduates (21%) were enrolled in biological sciences. Engineering and humanities each accounted for over 10% of graduates.

As was the case in 2003/2004, about 9% graduated from both psychology and education, and 8% from social sciences.

Physical sciences, life sciences, social sciences, and engineering, which together constitute the broad

category of "science and engineering," accounted for over 75% of Canadian doctoral graduates. In the United States, this category accounted for 68%.

Even though female graduates neared parity with men, there were wide gaps between the sexes within certain fields of study.

Engineering remained the most male-dominated field, while psychology became the most female-dominated. Women represented less than one-fifth of graduates in engineering, but nearly four out of every five in psychology in 2004/2005.

Some of the gains made by women came in traditionally male dominated fields. In computer and information sciences and mathematics, as well as in physical sciences, the numbers of female graduates grew much faster than the number of male graduates.

Between the 2003/2004 and the 2004/2005 academic years, the proportion of women graduating from computer and information sciences and mathematics increased from 20% to 30%.

Profile of new graduates: Nearly one-quarter planned on living outside Canada

On average, doctoral graduates were 36 years old in 2004/2005. They took an average of 5 years 9 months to complete their doctorate.

The international mobility of graduates is important because of the international nature of academic research. Nearly 23% of doctoral graduates in 2004/2005 planned to live outside of Canada on completing their degree, slightly higher than the proportion of 21% in the previous year.

Almost 6 out of every 10 (59%) students graduated without any debt related to their graduate studies. The proportion of students without any debt from either their graduate or undergraduate studies also improved from the previous year; 50% of graduates were debt-free in 2004/2005 compared with 46% in 2003/2004. About 65% of students said they received a fellowship or scholarship through their university, 63% reported receiving a teaching assistantship, and 32% reported receiving a research assistantship.

Almost three-quarters of doctoral graduates had firm plans for their future when they graduated. Graduates of social sciences and life sciences were the most likely to have established plans.

The majority of doctoral graduates found employment in research and development, or teaching. Almost 38% of graduates intended to work in research and development, while 33% planned to teach.

Participation in doctoral education has been encouraged by the availability of financial support and by strong income expectations.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) expected to earn more than \$55,000, up from 60% in 2003/2004.

Furthermore, for graduates who were continuing their studies, most chose post-doctoral programs with a focus on research and development.

Canada continued to be a desired destination for foreign doctoral students. Nearly 23% of doctorate earners were foreign or visa students, and a majority of these students planned to remain in Canada. Over 42% of engineering graduates were foreign or visa students.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3126.

The report "Doctoral Graduates in Canada: Findings from the Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2004/2005"

is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-MIE2008065, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Education, training and learning*.

To obtain more information on Statistics Canada's Education Statistics Program, 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; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Repair and maintenance services

2006

Total operating revenues of businesses that primarily provide repair and maintenance services increased 4.4% to \$19.0 billion in 2006.

Automotive repair and maintenance services accounted for the majority (62%) of revenues. The rest came from electronic, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair services. (This survey excludes vehicle repairs provided by gasoline stations, retailers such as car dealers and retail chain stores.)

Modest increases in operating revenues for automotive repair and maintenance firms left profits relatively unchanged from the previous year.

Businesses that focus on electronic, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair enjoyed strong growth for the fourth year in a row. Operating revenues reached \$7.2 billion, up 10.9% from 2005.

Firms in most of the provinces earned more revenues in 2006 than in the previous year. Those in Alberta (+22.0%), British Columbia (+18.6%) and Saskatchewan (+12.0%) all posted double-digit operating revenue increases. These western provinces benefited from upturns in primary industries, such as agriculture, mining and oil and gas extraction.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4720, 4721 and 4722.

Estimates for the reference year 2006 for the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Repair and Maintenance Services are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Susie Knox (613-951-6042; susie.knox@statcan.ca), or Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; veronica.utovac@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution

2006

Data on the electric power industry are now available for 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2001, 2194 and 2196.

The 2006 issue of *Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution* (57-202-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Sawmills

February 2008

Monthly lumber production by sawmills declined by 4.0% to 5,032.1 thousand cubic metres in February.

Sawmills shipped 4,867.5 thousand cubic meters of lumber in February, up 4.4% from January. Compared with the same month last year, lumber shipments dropped 11.4%.

Between January and February, stocks edged up 1.4% to 8,496.8 thousand cubic meters.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The February 2008 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 62, no. 2 (35-003-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, obtain 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. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

January 2008

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging

2006

The Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging collects information on over 250 different industries. Principal statistics for manufacturing industries for 2006 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories. With this release, the coverage of the principal statistics has been expanded to include the activities of all manufacturers in Canada. This change in coverage affects the data for reference years 2004 to 2006. Data for 2005 also include revisions, as per our one-year revision policy. Data for 2003 for manufacturing can be found in CANSIM tables 301-0003 and 301-0005.

Available on CANSIM: table 301-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

To order data, to obtain 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

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, 2007 Preliminary Estimates, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 13-016-XWE
(free).

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts: Data Tables, 2007 Preliminary Estimates
Catalogue number 13-018-XWE
(free).

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates - Tables and Analytical Document, 2007 Preliminary Estimates
Catalogue number 13-213-PPB (\$54).

Sawmills, February 2008, Vol. 62, no. 2
Catalogue number 35-003-XWE
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers: "Doctoral Graduates in Canada: Findings from the Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2004/2005", no. 65
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2008065
(free).

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

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| <small>Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.</small> | |
| MAJOR RELEASES | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 25 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. | 4 |
| OTHER RELEASES | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maplewood Index, May 1997 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term Expectations Survey | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 | 12 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg production, Apr. 1997 | 12 |
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