

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 19, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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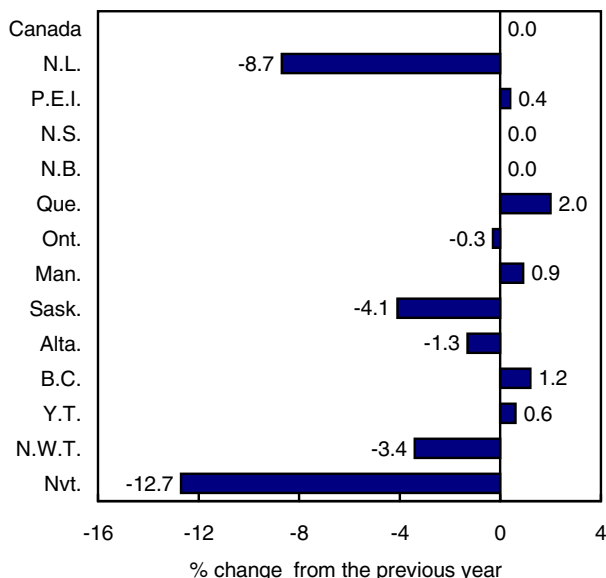
Releases

Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories 2009

Labour productivity of the business sector increased in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia as well as Yukon in 2009. At the national level, productivity was unchanged in 2009, after decreasing by 0.8% a year earlier.

The strongest growth in business productivity occurred in Quebec in 2009, where it increased by 2.0%. The largest declines occurred in the resource-based economies of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Labour productivity in the business sector by province and territory, 2009



Both business output and hours worked fell in all provinces and territories except the Yukon.

Nationally, productivity of services-producing businesses increased 1.2%, while that of the goods-producing businesses remained unchanged after three consecutive years of decreases. Real gross domestic product (GDP) fell 9.0% in the goods-producing businesses and 1.0% in the services-producing businesses.

Note to readers

This release covers provincial and territorial data on labour productivity and related variables by business-sector industry. It constitutes a revision for 2004 to 2009 of the estimates released on June 4. The revisions bring the data into line with the revised data of the "Provincial and territorial economic accounts," published on November 4.

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product per hour worked. Productivity gains occur when the production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to their production.

Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, as these data reflect changes in other inputs, in particular capital, in addition to the efficiency growth of production processes. As well, growth in labour productivity is often influenced by the degree of diversity in the industrial structure. As a result, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces.

For the purpose of this analysis, as in the national labour productivity releases, productivity measures cover the business sector. It is important to note that real production is based on value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry.

As well, the service-producing business sector and its component, finance, insurance and real estate, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings, because there are no data on the number of hours that homeowners spend on dwelling maintenance services.

In 2009, businesses adjusted to the economic downturn by sharply reducing hours worked. The weakness in output and in the employment market was confined mostly to the first half of the year.

Average hourly compensation in Canadian businesses rose 3.0% in 2009, same as the previous year. Provincially, Newfoundland and Labrador (+9.4%) had the largest increase in average hourly compensation.

Atlantic provinces

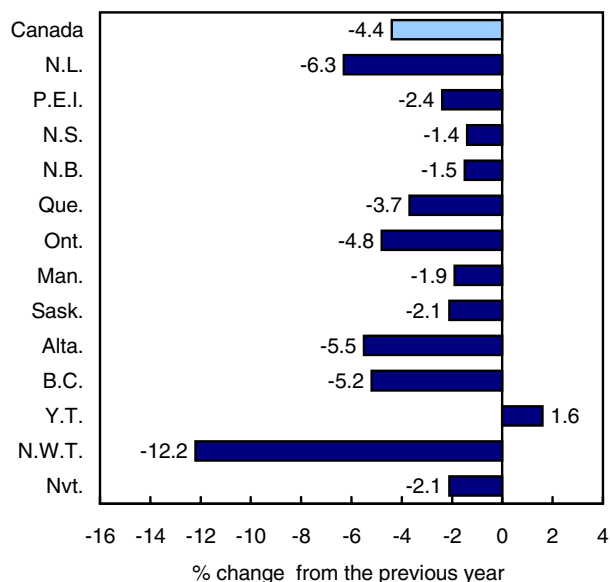
Business productivity rose 0.4% in Prince Edward Island; the only province in Atlantic Canada to record an increase. Real GDP of businesses, which fell 1.9%, was accompanied by an even sharper decline of 2.4% in hours worked.

In Nova Scotia, productivity was unchanged for a second consecutive year, as real GDP contracted at the same pace as hours worked. A 1.5% decrease in output was due largely to substantial declines in mining and oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing.

In New Brunswick, business productivity was also unchanged after falling 2.7% in 2008. Construction was the main contributor to a 1.7% decline in real GDP.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, productivity fell 8.7% in 2009, the largest decline among the provinces. Real output was down for the first time since 2004, because of a sharp downturn in oil and metallic mineral extraction. At the same time, hours worked fell by 6.3%, also the largest decrease among the provinces.

Hours worked in the business sector by province and territory, 2009



Central Canada

In Quebec, most industries contributed to the 2.0% productivity increase. Large advances occurred in retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and the information and cultural industries.

Real GDP of Quebec businesses fell 1.8%, the result of substantial declines in forestry and manufacturing, especially transportation equipment. Hours worked declined 3.7%, with cuts in every industry except finance, insurance and real estate. Manufacturing productivity in Quebec was up 0.9%, its seventh consecutive year of growth.

In Ontario, productivity declined 0.3% compared with a 1.8% decline in 2008. Manufacturing, mining, and transportation and warehousing were responsible for almost the entire 2009 decrease. Weakness in the manufacturing sector, especially the motor vehicle and parts industry, again lowered growth in business output.

Manufacturing productivity in Ontario fell 1.2%, a smaller decline than in 2008. Output and hours worked in manufacturing both fell by more than 10%. It was the fifth consecutive decline in hours worked.

Western provinces

In Manitoba, business productivity rose 0.9%, after remaining unchanged in 2008. Hours worked fell by 1.9%, more than twice the decline of 0.9% in real GDP. The main contributors to the decline in output were agriculture and manufacturing.

In Saskatchewan, business productivity declined 4.1%, compared with a 3.2% gain in 2008 that led all provinces. Hours worked fell by 2.1% in 2009, while real GDP of businesses declined (-6.0%) for the first time since 2006, primarily because of a steep decline in mining, oil and gas production.

In Alberta, business productivity was down 1.3%, the third consecutive decrease. The main contributors to the productivity decline were construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and transportation and warehousing. Real GDP of businesses fell 6.7%, mainly a result of declines in construction and manufacturing. Hours worked in businesses fell 5.5%, with the largest declines in mining and oil and gas extraction and in construction.

After two consecutive annual decreases, business productivity in British Columbia rebounded by 1.2% in 2009. Real GDP of businesses declined by 3.9%, while hours worked fell by 5.2%. The weakness in real GDP was due primarily to manufacturing and forestry. The main contributors to the decrease in hours worked were forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing and wholesale trade.

The territories

Business productivity in Yukon rebounded with a 0.6% gain in 2009, as real output grew at a faster pace than hours worked. This followed a 6.0% productivity decline in 2008. The main factors in increases in both real output and hours worked were mining operations and construction work associated with the development of a new mine.

In the Northwest Territories, productivity fell 3.4%, following a sharp 8.8% drop in 2008. Substantially lower output by diamond mines due to weaker global demand was responsible for the decrease. Hours worked declined 12.2%, the largest drop in the country.

In Nunavut, productivity fell 12.7% in 2009. Business output was down sharply with the end of construction at the Meadowbank Gold Mine.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0009 to 383-0011.

contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector, 2009¹

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	% change from the previous year							
Canada	-4.3	-2.7	-1.8	-4.4	0.0	-1.5	3.0	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-14.5	-4.7	-1.7	-6.3	-8.7	2.4	9.4	19.8
Prince Edward Island	-1.9	-2.1	-0.3	-2.4	0.4	3.4	6.0	5.5
Nova Scotia	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	0.0	0.8	2.1	2.3
New Brunswick	-1.7	-0.8	-0.7	-1.5	0.0	0.9	2.4	2.5
Quebec	-1.8	-2.4	-1.3	-3.7	2.0	0.4	4.2	2.2
Ontario	-5.2	-3.1	-1.7	-4.8	-0.3	-2.6	2.3	2.7
Manitoba	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.9	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	-6.0	-0.3	-1.8	-2.1	-4.1	3.1	5.3	9.9
Alberta	-6.7	-2.2	-3.4	-5.5	-1.3	-1.4	4.3	5.7
British Columbia	-3.9	-3.5	-1.7	-5.2	1.2	-3.1	2.2	0.9
Yukon	2.4	1.9	-0.2	1.6	0.6	-0.8	-2.4	-3.0
Northwest Territories	-15.1	-6.7	-5.9	-12.2	-3.4	-1.0	12.8	16.6
Nunavut	-14.5	-2.1	0.0	-2.1	-12.7	2.2	4.5	19.6

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Businesses producing goods and businesses producing services, 2009¹

	Real gross domestic product		Volume of hours worked		Labour productivity		Hourly compensation	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
	% change from the previous year							
Canada	-9.0	-1.0	-9.1	-2.3	0.0	1.2	1.7	4.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	-20.6	1.9	-10.8	-4.4	-10.9	6.7	10.6	9.5
Prince Edward Island	-4.8	-0.7	0.6	-4.1	-5.4	3.4	2.5	8.0
Nova Scotia	-4.7	0.1	-6.2	0.7	1.5	-0.7	3.1	2.1
New Brunswick	-6.0	1.2	-2.0	-1.3	-4.0	2.6	1.2	3.3
Quebec	-4.7	0.2	-6.3	-2.5	1.7	2.6	3.0	5.2
Ontario	-12.4	-1.7	-10.9	-2.4	-1.8	0.6	-1.4	4.4
Manitoba	-2.7	0.4	-5.6	0.1	3.0	0.3	1.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	-8.5	-2.7	-3.6	-1.0	-4.9	-1.8	6.3	4.6
Alberta	-10.2	-2.6	-9.4	-3.1	-1.0	0.5	5.0	4.6
British Columbia	-8.7	-1.3	-13.1	-2.1	5.1	0.6	2.3	2.8
Yukon	9.7	-0.6	-1.3	2.7	11.1	-2.9	-4.5	-0.9
Northwest Territories	-19.7	-3.0	-24.0	-3.0	5.8	0.0	25.7	6.2
Nunavut	-27.5	2.0	-18.0	6.9	-11.6	-4.6	16.2	0.9

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2010

The composite price index for apartment building construction edged up 0.1% in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter.

Of the seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surveyed, five reported quarterly increases in the third quarter, with Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part, and Vancouver (+0.4% each) recording the largest quarterly gains. Calgary (-0.6%) posted the largest decline.

Year-over-year, the composite price index for apartment building construction was up 1.0%. Of the CMAs surveyed, Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part (+4.1%) posted the largest increase, while Calgary (-0.9%) recorded the only decline.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a one

quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The Apartment Building Construction Price Index for the fourth quarter will be released on February 18, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Apartment Building Construction Price Index¹

	2010	Third quarter 2009	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter to third quarter 2010	Third quarter 2009 to third quarter 2010
	relative importance ²	(2002=100)			% change	
Composite index	100.0	134.8	136.0	136.2	0.1	1.0
Halifax	1.7	130.4	131.9	132.0	0.1	1.2
Montréal	25.5	132.5	133.9	134.2	0.2	1.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	2.3	135.0	140.0	140.6	0.4	4.1
Toronto	34.5	135.9	136.9	137.1	0.1	0.9
Calgary	6.9	158.1	157.6	156.6	-0.6	-0.9
Edmonton	6.1	147.6	152.1	151.9	-0.1	2.9
Vancouver	23.0	133.2	134.1	134.7	0.4	1.1

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

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building permits for each CMA.

Canadian potato production

2009 (revised) and 2010 (preliminary)

Canadian farmers harvested 344,000 acres (139 217 hectares) of potatoes in 2010, resulting in 97,279,000 hundredweights (4 412 575 metric tonnes) being produced. This is down 4% from 2009.

The national yield increased 1% from 2009. Area planted was down 4% and area harvested was down 5%.

Note: The publication "Canadian Potato Production" contains additional tables comparing Canada, the United States and Mexico, showing the area planted and harvested as well as production and value estimates.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0014, 001-0045 and 001-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446, 3465, 7526 and 7529.

The November 2010 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (22-008-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

September 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

August 2010

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The August 2010 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 65, no. 8 (45-004-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Potato Production, November 2010, Vol. 8, no. 2

Catalogue number 22-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, August 2010, Vol. 65, no. 8

Catalogue number 45-004-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Wholesale Trade, September 2010, Vol. 73, no. 9

Catalogue number 63-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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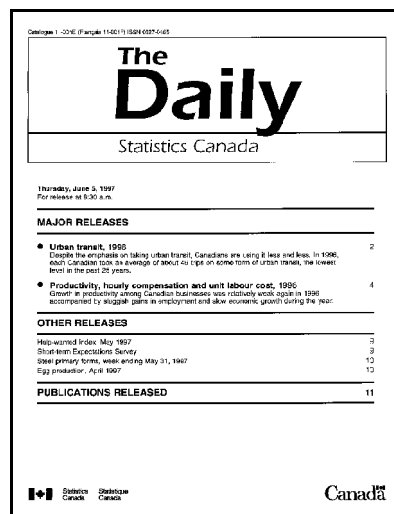
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Release dates: November 22 to 26, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	Consumer Price Index	October 2010
23	Retail trade	September 2010
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2010
24	Farm income	2009
24	Farm cash receipts	January to September 2010
25	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2010
25	Characteristics of international overnight travellers	Second quarter 2010
26	International travel account	Third quarter 2010