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Releases

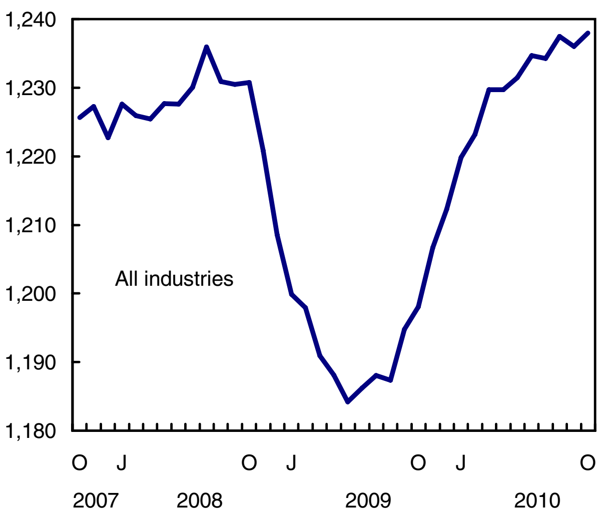
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
October 2010

Real gross domestic product increased 0.2% in October following a 0.1% decline in September. Mining and oil and gas extraction was the main source of growth. Gains were also posted by real estate agents and brokers, the public sector, wholesale trade and transportation. Conversely, manufacturing, construction, utilities, retail trade as well as the finance and insurance sectors retreated.

Real gross domestic product increases in October

billions of chained (2002) dollars



Mining and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining and oil and gas extraction rose 2.4% in October. Oil and gas extraction advanced 1.3%, almost entirely on the strength of natural gas. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction rebounded (+9.9%) from its September decline, when unfavourable weather had hampered rigging activities. Pipeline transportation also increased.

Output at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines continued to recover following the end of labour disputes. Their output in October reached the levels recorded in the spring of 2009.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2002 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2002. For the 1997 to 2007 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.*
>
> *For the period starting with January 2008, the data 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 2007. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.*
>
> ***Revisions***
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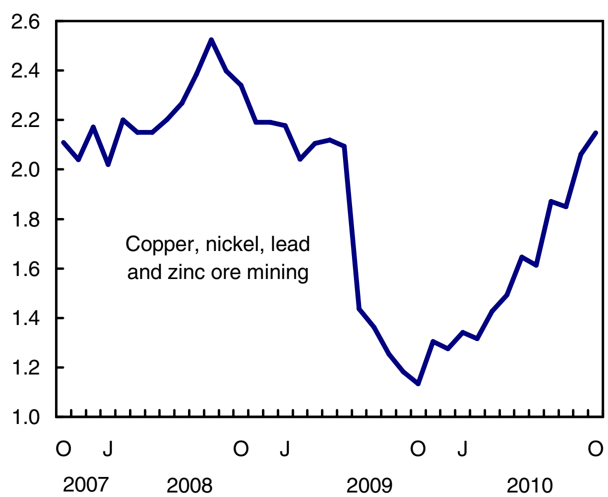
> *With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2010. For more information about monthly GDP by industry, see the* National Economic Accounts *module on our website (www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/index-eng.htm).*

Output of copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines reaches its spring 2009 levels

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing declines

Manufacturing decreased 0.6% in October, with manufacturers of non-durable goods cutting back production by 2.3% while those of durable goods increasing their output by 0.8%. Output at refineries was significantly reduced, partly due to extended maintenance. The manufacturing of pharmaceutical products as well as that of food and beverage products also declined. In contrast, manufacturers of motor vehicles and associated parts increased their production. On the whole, manufacturers reduced their inventories in October to help meet demand.

The home resale market up but construction down

An increase in the home resale market in several parts of the country led to a 5.1% rise in the output of real estate agents and brokers, marking a third consecutive monthly gain.

Construction declined 0.5% in October as residential building construction fell 1.7%. The construction of single dwellings as well as alterations and improvements led the drop. Non-residential building construction increased while engineering and repair work was unchanged.

Increase in wholesale trade but decline in retail

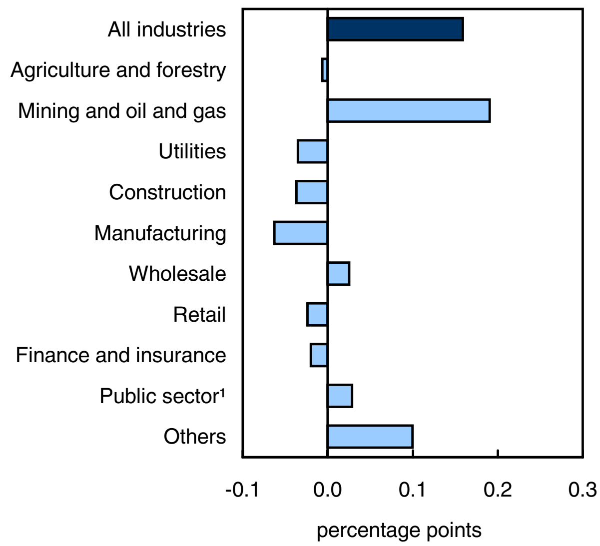
Wholesale trade grew 0.5% in October. This was mainly due to higher wholesaling activity of motor vehicles and parts, and personal and household goods. These gains were partly offset by reduced wholesaling of machinery and equipment.

Retail trade fell 0.4% after an increase of a similar magnitude in September. The decline in October was largely attributable to clothing stores and general merchandise stores (which include department stores). However, notable increases were reported by furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores.

The finance and insurance sector declines

The finance and insurance sector declined 0.3%, due to a reduced volume of trading on the stock exchanges and lower activities in the insurance sector. Banking activities were unchanged.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, October 2010



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The October 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 10 (15-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for November 2010 will be released on January 31, 2011.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

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Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2002) dollars

	May 2010[r]	June 2010[r]	July 2010[r]	August 2010[r]	September 2010[r]	October 2010[p]	October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ millions[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.0**	**0.3**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**1,237,977**	**3.3**
Goods-producing industries	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.7**	**0.2**	**348,591**	**5.9**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-0.4	0.9	-0.4	26,812	4.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.5	-0.3	0.9	0.1	-1.6	2.4	55,551	11.0
Utilities	-0.4	1.4	-0.6	-0.9	1.0	-1.5	29,235	-3.0
Construction	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.5	73,034	5.5
Manufacturing	0.8	0.8	-0.5	0.4	-1.1	-0.6	158,837	4.8
Services-producing industries	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**893,752**	**2.3**
Wholesale trade	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	70,865	5.5
Retail trade	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.4	76,318	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.0	-0.4	0.5	59,086	4.5
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	45,606	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.0	0.2	257,497	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	61,135	1.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	30,701	3.0
Education services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	63,017	2.3
Health care and social assistance	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	82,905	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.8	1.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	11,236	1.2
Accommodation and food services	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.2	27,838	4.2
Other services (except public administration)	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.4	32,308	1.1
Public administration	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	75,397	1.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.3	0.4	-0.0	0.2	-1.0	0.4	248,595	6.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.8	-0.0	-1.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	64,003	0.6
Durable manufacturing industries	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.4	-1.6	0.8	94,919	8.3
Business sector industries	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	1,026,795	3.6
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	211,327	1.9
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.2	60,167	2.6
Energy sector	1.4	0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-1.7	1.1	82,346	3.6

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Millions of chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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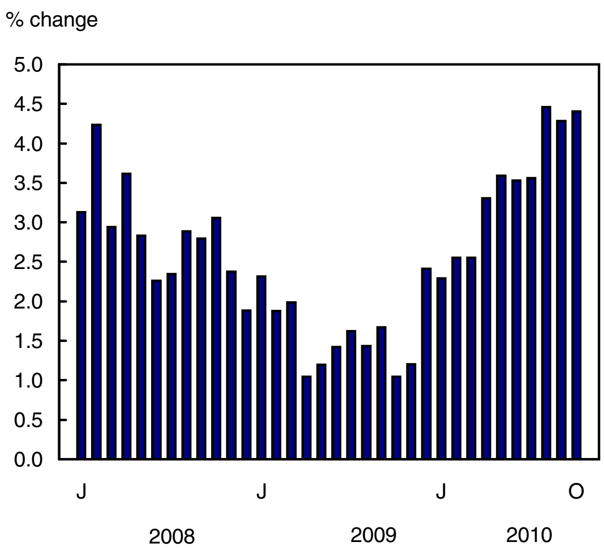
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

October 2010 (preliminary)

Between October 2009 and October 2010, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose 4.4% to $863.33.

The pace of growth in earnings has been increasing in recent months. October was the third consecutive month in which the year-over-year growth rate was higher than 4.0%. Prior to this period, the increase surpassed 3.0% for four months in a row. For most of 2009, the rate of growth was below 2.0%.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings



Some of the growth in weekly earnings between October 2009 and October 2010 was attributable to a 0.9% increase in the average number of hours worked per week. The remainder of the increase reflects a number of other factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, changes in occupations within industry and job experience.

Average weekly earnings increased in every province. Growth was at or above the national average in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Growth was slowest in Prince Edward Island.

Average weekly earnings by industry

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, growth in average weekly earnings between October 2009 and October 2010 was above the national average of 4.4% in manufacturing; wholesale trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and administrative and support services. The slowest growth in earnings occurred in construction.

From October 2009, when average weekly earnings in the manufacturing sector hit the most recent low, until August 2010, earnings were on an upward trend. Over the following two months, manufacturing earnings were essentially unchanged.

Among manufacturing industries, the growth in earnings from October 2009 to October 2010 was strongest in the manufacturing of beverages; petroleum and coal products; plastics and rubber products; primary metals; machinery; and food.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

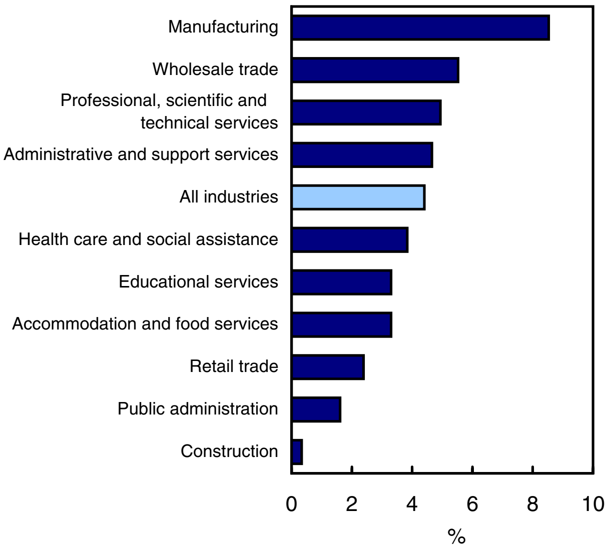
All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses which could not be classified to a North American Industrial Classification System code.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Changes in average earnings can be influenced by a number of factors. Changes in the level of earnings, the number of payroll employees, and the number of hours worked can have an impact. Other factors could include compositional changes over time, such as changes in the proportions of full-time and part-time work; proportions of casual, senior and junior employees; the occupational distribution within and across industries; and in the distribution of employment between industries. Such effects may apply differently within different provinces and territories, and over time.

Because earnings can be influenced by any number of these factors, it is sometimes the case that earnings are moving in one direction and payroll employment is going the opposite direction (either at the aggregate level, by sector or industry).

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings in the ten largest industries, October 2009 to October 2010



Earnings in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector have been on a strong upward trend since their recent low in August 2009. From October 2009 to October 2010, earnings in this sector have risen by 13.6% to lead all industrial sectors. Growth was strong in all mining, quarrying, oil and gas industries.

In October, while the growth in year-over-year average weekly earnings in construction (+0.3%) was the lowest of all major industrial sectors, there were notable differences within the sector. While both earnings and employment increased in specialty trade contracting and building construction over the 12-month period, both earnings and employment declined in heavy and civil engineering construction, the sub-sector with the highest average weekly earnings. The earnings decline in this sub-sector pulled down overall average earnings growth in construction over the period.

Non-farm payroll employment by industry

Non-farm payroll employment edged down 0.1% (-10,400) in November from September, offsetting a similar increase the month before. Since October 2009, the number of payroll employees has increased by 1.7% (+241,100).

In October, manufacturing payroll jobs fell for the third time in four months, down 0.5% (-8,000). Most of October's manufacturing losses were in food; printing and related support activities; and fabricated metal products. Since October 2009, total factory jobs have risen by 0.4% (+5,600).

The number of jobs in health care and social assistance decreased by 0.2% (-3,900) from September, mainly in residential developmental handicap, mental health and substance abuse facilities; and general medical and surgical hospitals. Despite this one-month employment decline in the health sector, the number of jobs has increased by 1.7% (+26,700) since October 2009, making it one of the top contributors to total growth over the 12 months.

In administrative and support services, payroll employment increased by 0.3% (+2,100) in October, with half of the gains in employment services. Since October 2009, the number of employees in administrative and support services has increased by 2.8% (+19,700).

Hours worked and average hours worked by hourly and salaried employees

Total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees were little changed in October compared with the month before, and were up 2.4% over the previous 12 months.

Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees amounted to 32.9 hours in October, unchanged for the sixth consecutive month but up from 32.6 in October 2009.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for November 2010 will be released on January 28, 2011.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

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Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	October 2009	September 2010[r]	October 2010[p]	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ current			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**826.91**	**863.68**	**863.33**	**0.0**	**4.4**
Forestry, logging and support	869.81	969.59	991.32	2.2	14.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,544.79	1,737.59	1,754.69	1.0	13.6
Utilities	1,568.66	1,580.96	1,537.03	-2.8	-2.0
Construction	1,056.86	1,059.24	1,060.40	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	900.04	981.23	976.79	-0.5	8.5
Wholesale trade	991.59	1,037.23	1,046.36	0.9	5.5
Retail trade	496.77	503.55	508.64	1.0	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	854.18	908.84	910.71	0.2	6.6
Information and cultural industries	1,032.48	1,072.44	1,123.21	4.7	8.8
Finance and insurance	1,045.03	1,047.41	1,059.70	1.2	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	764.02	822.95	811.99	-1.3	6.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,122.94	1,174.75	1,178.37	0.3	4.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,181.85	1,168.96	1,191.43	1.9	0.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	673.34	707.13	704.70	-0.3	4.7
Educational services	902.11	945.86	931.90	-1.5	3.3
Health care and social assistance	768.85	799.25	798.37	-0.1	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	521.77	554.50	554.77	0.0	6.3
Accommodation and food services	342.21	362.47	353.51	-2.5	3.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	687.67	699.03	686.57	-1.8	-0.2
Public administration	1,085.28	1,121.20	1,102.78	-1.6	1.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	810.25	843.38	836.87	-0.8	3.3
Prince Edward Island	702.89	704.45	703.84	-0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	725.20	766.83	770.80	0.5	6.3
New Brunswick	755.28	761.23	764.95	0.5	1.3
Quebec	761.33	793.07	786.55	-0.8	3.3
Ontario	852.67	902.78	889.84	-1.4	4.4
Manitoba	784.28	789.56	795.68	0.8	1.5
Saskatchewan	813.21	847.05	875.47	3.4	7.7
Alberta	949.74	996.80	1,012.54	1.6	6.6
British Columbia	802.88	820.98	833.96	1.6	3.9
Yukon	903.86	922.21	923.55	0.1	2.2
Northwest Territories[1]	1,151.69	1,195.66	1,220.52	2.1	6.0
Nunavut[1]	867.77	884.34	916.94	3.7	5.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	October 2009	September 2010[r]	October 2010[p]	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	December 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,532.4**	**14,494.5**	**14,746.1**	**14,735.7**	**-0.1**	**1.7**	**1.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	39.4	39.2	38.9	-0.8	-1.3	-0.5
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	171.3	191.8	191.7	-0.1	11.9	10.6
Utilities	117.5	116.7	118.1	118.1	0.0	1.2	0.5
Construction	805.5	800.6	825.0	826.3	0.2	3.2	2.6
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,452.3	1,465.9	1,457.9	-0.5	0.4	0.7
Wholesale trade	723.0	721.6	731.6	730.0	-0.2	1.2	1.0
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,852.1	1,847.3	1,848.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	667.5	669.5	668.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	313.4	316.1	313.3	313.3	0.0	-0.9	0.0
Finance and insurance	682.6	675.2	692.2	691.8	-0.1	2.5	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	241.6	239.5	237.7	-0.8	-1.6	-3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	731.8	753.0	753.5	0.1	3.0	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	115.4	108.9	107.0	-1.7	-7.3	-9.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	714.8	732.4	734.5	0.3	2.8	2.1
Educational services	1,161.9	1,152.2	1,161.0	1,170.2	0.8	1.6	0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,595.8	1,626.4	1,622.6	-0.2	1.7	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	250.4	245.8	243.5	-0.9	-2.8	-2.1
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,063.5	1,064.2	1,064.2	0.0	0.1	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	504.8	507.9	508.6	0.1	0.8	0.5
Public administration	1,054.7	1,054.2	1,056.2	1,055.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	193.6	197.9	198.7	0.4	2.6	2.5
Prince Edward Island	63.6	63.2	64.4	64.0	-0.6	1.3	0.6
Nova Scotia	395.6	392.9	406.8	406.2	-0.1	3.4	2.7
New Brunswick	314.4	311.0	319.6	316.6	-0.9	1.8	0.7
Quebec	3,360.1	3,357.4	3,385.2	3,378.2	-0.2	0.6	0.5
Ontario	5,576.6	5,567.3	5,666.6	5,658.7	-0.1	1.6	1.5
Manitoba	557.4	553.9	558.0	561.6	0.6	1.4	0.8
Saskatchewan	438.8	440.0	444.1	443.5	-0.1	0.8	1.1
Alberta	1,718.3	1,715.3	1,757.7	1,761.3	0.2	2.7	2.5
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,875.6	1,896.3	1,895.9	0.0	1.1	1.0
Yukon	20.1	19.1	19.8	20.0	1.0	4.7	-0.5
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	27.1	28.3	28.2	-0.4	4.1	5.2
Nunavut[1]	10.2	11.1	11.8	11.8	0.0	6.3	15.7

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Food services and drinking places

October 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.8% from September to almost $4.1 billion in October. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 0.3%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since February 2010, sales of food increased by 0.7%, while the price of food bought in restaurant increased by 1.4%.

In October, three of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales. The largest increase in sales was in limited-service restaurant sector, which increased 1.1%. Sales in the drinking places sector increased 1.0%. Sales at full-service restaurants increased by 0.7%.

Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, declined 0.5%.

Sales were up in seven provinces in October and down in two provinces. The largest increase was in Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.3%), while declines were registered in Nova Scotia (-0.4%) and Quebec (-0.3%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions to improve data quality and coherence are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates. The annual revision was released in October.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; *servicesind@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; *pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	October 2009r	July 2010r	August 2010r	September 2010r	October 2010p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ thousands					% change	
Total, food services sales	3,912,568	4,064,209	4,035,686	4,046,489	4,078,063	0.8	4.2
Full-service restaurants	1,696,029	1,754,848	1,740,067	1,750,443	1,762,098	0.7	3.9
Limited-service eating places	1,692,600	1,780,164	1,762,374	1,770,823	1,790,422	1.1	5.8
Special food services	311,632	330,532	331,433	325,376	323,671	-0.5	3.9
Drinking places	212,307	198,665	201,812	199,847	201,872	1.0	-4.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,344	52,929	52,950	52,660	54,408	3.3	10.3
Prince Edward Island	14,795	15,115	15,021	15,458	15,688	1.5	6.0
Nova Scotia	98,832	102,951	104,943	105,727	105,334	-0.4	6.6
New Brunswick	78,790	81,616	80,749	81,846	82,705	1.0	5.0
Quebec	778,570	832,562	833,990	825,907	823,754	-0.3	5.8
Ontario	1,466,818	1,523,999	1,489,383	1,503,900	1,523,584	1.3	3.9
Manitoba	111,770	114,897	114,610	116,288	116,678	0.3	4.4
Saskatchewan	115,497	123,065	121,752	121,885	121,855	0.0	5.5
Alberta	537,200	558,384	559,539	561,891	568,470	1.2	5.8
British Columbia	647,792	645,560	650,117	648,292	652,828	0.7	0.8
Yukon	4,371	4,559	4,621	4,497	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,422	6,677	6,520	6,647	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,367	1,895	1,491	1,491	F	F	F

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
F *too unreliable to be published*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

■

Natural gas sales

October 2010 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 483 million cubic metres in October, down 6.4% compared with October 2009.

The volume of sales to the industrial sectors was up 1.2% compared with October 2009. The volumes of sales to the residential and commercial sectors were down 23.2% and 17.1% respectively compared with October 2009.

Total sales in October were 24.9% higher compared with September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, 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.

Natural gas sales

	October 2009	September 2010	October 2010^p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	**5 857 626**	**4 390 471**	**5 483 195**	**24.9**	**-6.4**
Residential[1]	1 170 779	572 702	899 632	57.1	-23.2
Commercial[2]	877 700	483 126	727 703	50.6	-17.1
Industrial[3]	3 809 147	3 334 643	3 855 860	15.6	1.2

^{p} *preliminary*

1. *Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.*
2. *Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.*
3. *Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.*

■

Production and value of honey and maple products

2010

Canadian beekeepers produced substantially more honey in 2010, while it was the opposite case for maple product producers.

Production of honey in 2010 amounted to 74.3 million pounds, roughly 4.0 million pounds, or 5.6% more than in 2009.

Meanwhile, farmers produced 7.2 million gallons of maple products, 19.9% less than the record high of 9.0 million gallons in 2009 that was the result of favourable weather conditions.

The total value of the 2010 maple products reached $280.9 million, down 20.6% from 2009. Maple products include maple syrup, maple sugar and maple butter.

Quebec farmers, who account for over 90% of Canadian maple products, produced 6.6 million gallons in 2010, down 1.6 million gallons from what was an exceptional year for them in 2009. In 2010, the average price for maple products in Quebec was $36.82 per gallon, compared with $37.45 in 2009.

Beekeepers' average yield of honey amounted to 120 pounds per colony, up slightly from 119 pounds in 2009. Beekeepers in Alberta, who produce over one-third of honey in Canada, reported a decline in yield from 116 pounds per colony to 106 pounds.

Yields varied from region to region. Production on the Prairies was less than expected because of an early spring and wet cool weather. In the Eastern and Central provinces, beekeepers reported better than average production, reflecting warm temperatures and sunny days.

Canada had 7,284 beekeepers in 2010, 256 more than in 2009. They managed 617,264 beehives in 2010, an increase of 25,144.

In 2009, the total value of honey produced amounted to $126.3 million, up by $21.1 million (+20.0%) from 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0007 and 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3414 and 3419.

The annual bulletin *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products*, 2010 (23-221-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rita Athwal (613-951-5022; *rita.athwal@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

November 2010 (preliminary)

Data on placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Finlay (613-951-7385; *gordon.finlay@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

International Travel Survey

2009

The annual publication, *International Travel*, summarizes the characteristics of travellers entering or leaving Canada. It provides data on international travel and travellers by country, province, state, and region of residence or destination, as well as by transportation mode, trip purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group and sex in the form of tables, charts and analytical review.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

The publication *International Travel*, 2009 (66-201-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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 2010, Vol. 24, no. 10
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 2010
Catalogue number 23-221-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, third quarter 2010, Vol. 21, no. 3
Catalogue number 61-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

International Travel, 2009
Catalogue number 66-201-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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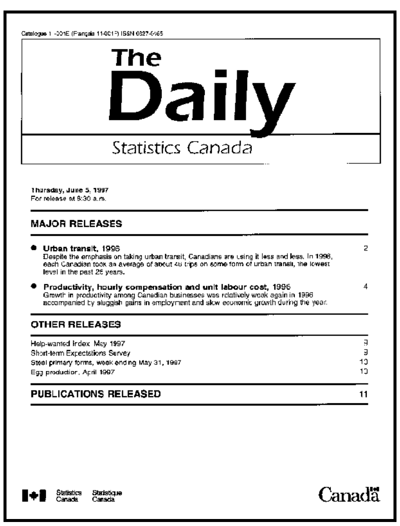
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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 45 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

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Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada — Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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