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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Releases

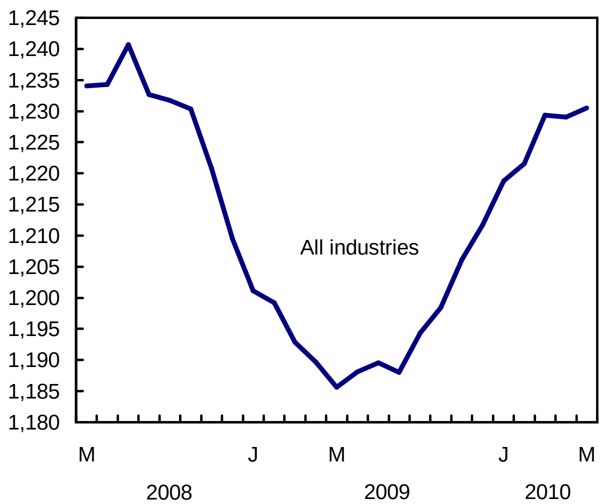
Gross domestic product by industry

May 2010

Real gross domestic product increased by 0.1% in May after being unchanged in April. Goods-producing industries rose 0.6%, led by oil and gas extraction. Construction and utilities fell back while manufacturing activity edged up.

Real gross domestic product advances in May

billions of chained (2002) dollars



The services-producing industries were down 0.1%, largely due to lower activity in wholesale trade and by real estate agents and brokers. This marked the second consecutive month of weakness in the service sector since the beginning of 2009. Conversely, the finance and insurance sector as well as retail trade advanced in May.

Mining strengthens further

Mining and oil and gas extraction (+3.4%) increased significantly for a third consecutive month. Both oil and natural gas production rose. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction (+4.8%) continued their upward trend. The output of copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines also grew significantly in May.

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 2006 period, the monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables.

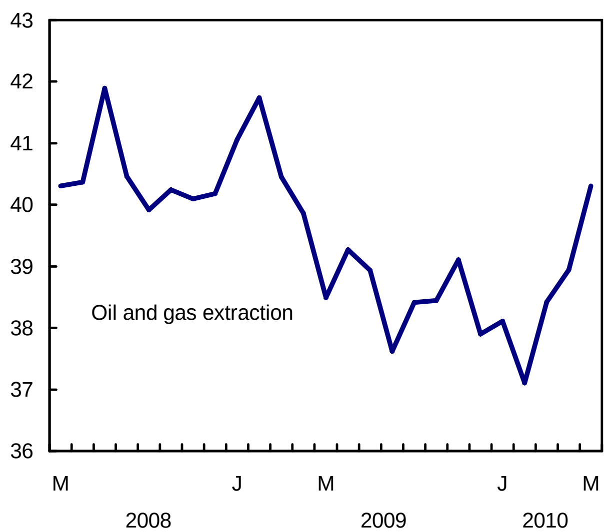
For the period starting with January 2007, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are the industry output and input prices of 2006. This makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2009. 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).*

Oil and gas extraction continues to increase

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2002) dollars



Construction activity down for a second month

Construction declined 1.6% in May, led by a 3.8% drop in residential building construction. Construction of single dwellings fell as did alterations and improvements work. Conversely, non-residential building construction rose 0.8%.

Real estate transactions fall sharply

Sales of existing homes fell significantly in several parts of the country in May, resulting in an 11.3% decrease in the output of real estate agents and brokers. This marked the fifth consecutive monthly decline in this industry.

Widespread decreases in wholesale trade

Wholesaling activity decreased 1.8% in May, with weakness in most major trade groups. The most notable declines were in other products (mainly agricultural supplies), personal and household goods, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and building materials.

Increase in the finance and insurance sector

The finance and insurance sector advanced 0.5% in May, led by financial intermediation (loans and banking activities) and a higher volume of trading on the stock exchanges.

Retail trade expands

Retail trade grew by 0.3% in May, with notable increases in clothing and accessories, and in food and beverage stores. Decreases were recorded in building and outdoor home supplies stores, mirroring the weakness in construction, and by used car dealers.

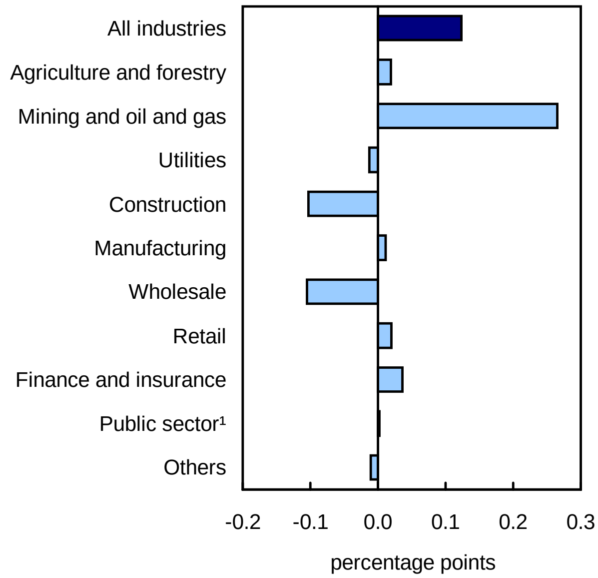
Manufacturing edges up

Manufacturing was up by 0.1% in May. Manufacturers of non-durable goods increased their production by 0.8%, notably those of pharmaceutical and food products. Conversely, manufacturing of durable goods fell 0.4%, particularly communication equipment and machinery.

Other industries

Forestry and logging increased by 7.7% in May. Utilities decreased for a third consecutive month as the demand for electricity declined.

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



1. Education, health and public administration.

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

The May 2010 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 24, no. 5 (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 June will be released on August 31.

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

□

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

	December 2009[r]	January 2010[r]	February 2010[r]	March 2010[r]	April 2010[r]	May 2010[p]	May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
	Seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**-0.0**	**0.1**	**1,230,525**	**3.8**
Goods-producing industries	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**345,559**	**6.3**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.1	-0.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	26,142	3.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.2	1.1	-0.5	3.1	1.0	3.4	54,996	7.9
Utilities	1.8	0.0	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.5	29,077	-1.4
Construction	0.4	2.0	-0.7	0.8	-0.2	-1.6	70,741	4.1
Manufacturing	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	-0.3	0.1	160,579	8.6
Services-producing industries	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**888,819**	**2.7**
Wholesale trade	1.3	2.1	-1.0	1.4	0.5	-1.8	70,134	8.3
Retail trade	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.9	-1.8	0.3	77,406	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.5	58,022	5.8
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	45,483	-0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.4	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	257,676	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	60,095	-0.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	29,833	-0.5
Education services	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.1	63,176	2.7
Health care and social assistance	0.4	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.0	82,523	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	-0.4	5.5	-4.4	-1.7	0.5	11,092	-0.7
Accommodation and food services	1.2	-0.3	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	27,355	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	32,104	-0.3
Public administration	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	74,262	2.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.2	248,892	7.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	-1.1	0.8	65,255	4.6
Durable manufacturing industries	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.3	-0.4	95,354	12.0
Business sector industries	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	-0.0	0.1	1,021,209	4.1
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.1	209,393	2.4
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	59,651	1.8
Energy sector	-0.5	0.7	-1.0	1.6	0.6	2.4	82,624	6.2

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

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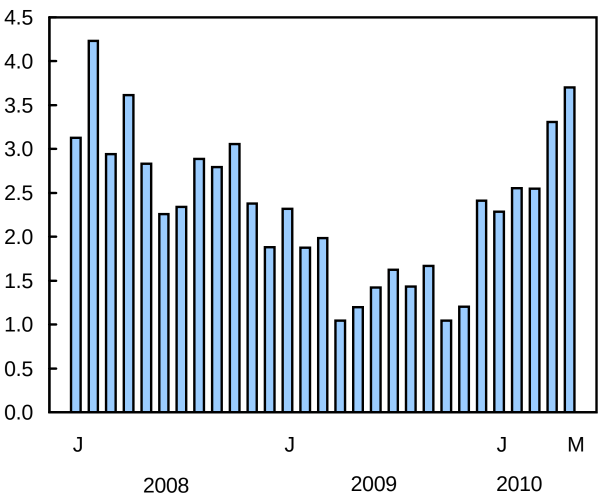
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

May 2010 (preliminary)

In May, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees rose by 3.7% from May 2009 to $848.45. This was the fastest year-over-year increase since February 2008.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings



In recent months, the pace of growth in earnings has increased. May marked the sixth consecutive month for which the year-over-year increase was at or above 2.3%. During the prior eight months, year-over-year increases were below 1.8%.

Average weekly earnings by industry

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, growth in average weekly earnings from May 2009 to May 2010 were at or above average in administration and support, waste management and remediation services (+10.9%), educational services (+10.3%), accommodation and food services (+6.5%), wholesale trade (+5.4%), manufacturing (+5.3%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+4.3%).

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.

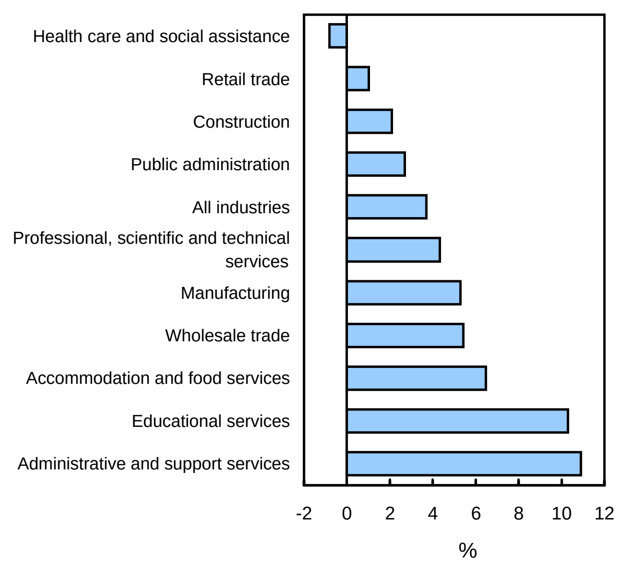
Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey whose main objective is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in 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.

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 monthly total earnings by the number of employees. A number of factors can influence wage changes, such as changes in the level of earnings and/or in the number of payroll employees. Compositional changes over time could also be a factor, such as changes in: the proportions of full-time, part-time, 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.

The 12-month change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest industries, May 2009 to May 2010



Among the largest industrial sectors, manufacturing has had the most notable shift in average weekly earnings. Between July 2008 and October 2009, earnings in this sector declined by 6.1%, although since October 2009 they have almost recovered (+5.4%).

Among the larger manufacturing industries, this earnings shift was most notable in wood, chemical, primary metal and machinery manufacturing. At $948.93 in May, average weekly earnings in manufacturing were among the highest monthly levels since July 2008.

Average weekly earnings by province

Average weekly earnings on a year-over-year basis increased in every province in May. The fastest increases occurred in Prince Edward Island (+5.9%), Saskatchewan (+5.0%), Alberta (+4.4%), and Nova Scotia (+4.1%). New Brunswick had the slowest rate of growth (+2.3%).

Overall, Alberta had the highest average weekly earnings, at $985.17 in May, followed by Ontario at $874.66. These were the only two provinces in which earnings were above the national average of $848.45.

Since payroll employment started to increase in August 2009, earnings have increased near or above the national average rate of 3.0% in all provinces except Quebec (+2.4%), Manitoba (+1.5%) and New Brunswick (+0.8%).

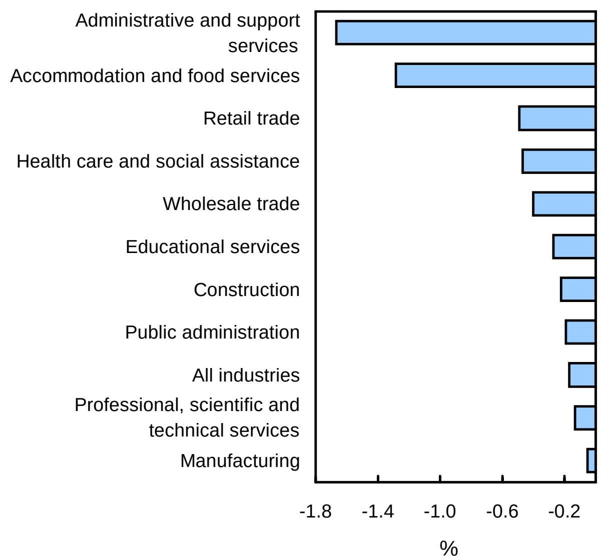
Non-farm payroll employment by industry

Non-farm payroll employment declined by 0.2% in May (-25,000). The declines were spread across a number of services industries, while employment in the goods-producing sector was little changed. Despite May's losses, the number of payroll employees has increased by 0.9% since August 2009 (+128,300).

The most notable employment declines in services were in administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; accommodation and food services; retail trade and health care and social assistance.

Payroll employment fell by 1.7% in administrative and support, waste management and remediation services in May (-12,300). Despite this decline, employment in this industry has increased by 1.4% since August 2009 (+9,900). Job losses in May were particularly notable in investigation and security services; employment services; business support services; and services to buildings and dwellings.

Monthly changes in non-farm payroll employment in the 10 largest industries, April to May 2010



In accommodation and food services, payroll employment declined by 1.3% in May (-13,500), the third consecutive monthly loss. Since August 2009, payroll employment in this industry has declined by 1.7% (-18,400). May's job decline was mainly in full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Payroll jobs in retail trade fell by 0.5% in May (-9,100), with losses mainly in building material and supplies dealers as well as grocery stores and clothing stores. Since August 2009, employment in retail trade has declined by 0.4% (-7,400), largely due to the decline in May.

Payroll employment declined by 0.5% in health care and social assistance (-7,600). May's drop occurred mainly in ambulatory health care services (such as offices of health care practitioners and out-patient care centres), and social assistance. This was the first notable decline in health care and social assistance since January 2009. The number of payroll jobs in this industry has increased by 1.5% (+23,000) since August 2009.

Despite job losses across many service industries in May, there was modest job growth of 1.5% (+2,800) in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. Payroll employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since November 2009, increasing by 8.6% (+14,700) during this time. This increase was driven mainly by support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction; and mining and quarrying.

There was little employment change in manufacturing in May. Since August 2009, factory jobs have risen by 0.5% (+7,100).

Hours worked and average hours worked by salaried and hourly wage employees

There was a 0.2% decline in total hours worked by hourly and salaried employees in May, following three consecutive monthly increases. Average weekly hours worked by hourly and salaried employees stood at 32.9 hours in May, close to the average for the past year.

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 June will be released on August 26.

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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2009	April 2010[r]	May 2010[p]	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**818.18**	**845.17**	**848.45**	**0.4**	**3.7**
Forestry, logging and support	815.81	1,013.19	980.07	-3.3	20.1
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,614.38	1,721.88	1,689.35	-1.9	4.6
Utilities	1,482.94	1,574.74	1,572.62	-0.1	6.0
Construction	1,044.94	1,067.13	1,066.86	0.0	2.1
Manufacturing	901.32	927.13	948.93	2.4	5.3
Wholesale trade	971.26	1,027.09	1,023.93	-0.3	5.4
Retail trade	491.73	502.59	496.78	-1.2	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	881.43	874.86	874.32	-0.1	-0.8
Information and cultural industries	1,126.14	1,042.57	1,067.09	2.4	-5.2
Finance and insurance	1,043.94	1,027.56	1,022.74	-0.5	-2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	745.80	830.80	823.82	-0.8	10.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,122.67	1,157.88	1,171.22	1.2	4.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,090.62	1,235.39	1,180.68	-4.4	8.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	645.34	709.40	715.74	0.9	10.9
Educational services	844.47	928.35	931.43	0.3	10.3
Health care and social assistance	781.32	763.25	774.87	1.5	-0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	511.93	550.25	541.92	-1.5	5.9
Accommodation and food services	335.85	346.06	357.59	3.3	6.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	684.86	714.89	694.99	-2.8	1.5
Public administration	1,060.62	1,097.39	1,089.30	-0.7	2.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	803.59	834.17	827.29	-0.8	2.9
Prince Edward Island	686.07	721.08	726.65	0.8	5.9
Nova Scotia	727.91	750.52	757.97	1.0	4.1
New Brunswick	739.76	761.88	757.07	-0.6	2.3
Quebec	751.26	773.71	779.70	0.8	3.8
Ontario	843.70	871.81	874.66	0.3	3.7
Manitoba	765.10	782.76	787.33	0.6	2.9
Saskatchewan	802.67	842.35	843.11	0.1	5.0
Alberta	943.73	993.17	985.17	-0.8	4.4
British Columbia	798.10	816.21	821.66	0.7	3.0
Yukon	890.78	911.63	912.30	0.1	2.4
Northwest Territories[1]	1,141.47	1,189.34	1,194.83	0.5	4.7
Nunavut[1]	879.88	843.05	811.28	-3.8	-7.8

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

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	May 2009	April 2010[r]	May 2010[p]	April to May 2010	May 2009 to May 2010	December 2009 to May 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,532.4**	**14,543.8**	**14,628.7**	**14,603.7**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	38.3	40.8	40.4	-1.0	5.5	3.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	182.3	182.8	185.6	1.5	1.8	7.0
Utilities	117.5	119.1	117.7	117.3	-0.3	-1.5	-0.2
Construction	805.5	785.6	822.7	820.9	-0.2	4.5	1.9
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,487.3	1,461.7	1,460.9	-0.1	-1.8	0.9
Wholesale trade	723.0	731.9	729.9	726.9	-0.4	-0.7	0.5
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,865.1	1,855.8	1,846.7	-0.5	-1.0	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	676.3	669.6	665.9	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6
Information and cultural industries	313.4	322.6	314.8	313.3	-0.5	-2.9	0.0
Finance and insurance	682.6	665.8	685.8	684.8	-0.1	2.9	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	240.4	240.3	239.0	-0.5	-0.6	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	744.2	749.3	748.3	-0.1	0.6	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	117.7	109.3	108.3	-0.9	-8.0	-8.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	720.8	734.5	722.3	-1.7	0.2	0.4
Educational services	1,161.9	1,145.3	1,161.3	1,158.2	-0.3	1.1	-0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,574.9	1,610.3	1,602.7	-0.5	1.8	-0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	251.2	247.2	242.4	-1.9	-3.5	-2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,066.7	1,055.2	1,041.7	-1.3	-2.3	-2.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	504.8	507.3	505.9	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Public administration	1,054.7	1,033.0	1,046.5	1,044.4	-0.2	1.1	-1.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	191.4	197.1	196.3	-0.4	2.6	1.3
Prince Edward Island	63.6	63.0	63.8	64.4	0.9	2.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	395.6	392.6	400.4	398.3	-0.5	1.5	0.7
New Brunswick	314.4	308.0	318.0	318.9	0.3	3.5	1.4
Quebec	3,360.1	3,325.1	3,364.3	3,349.8	-0.4	0.7	-0.3
Ontario	5,576.6	5,567.4	5,621.3	5,600.0	-0.4	0.6	0.4
Manitoba	557.4	560.6	557.4	556.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	438.8	440.8	438.5	438.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.1
Alberta	1,718.3	1,733.6	1,729.4	1,731.7	0.1	-0.1	0.8
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,887.8	1,887.8	1,878.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.1
Yukon	20.1	19.1	19.4	19.7	1.5	3.1	-2.0
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	26.6	26.5	27.0	1.9	1.5	0.7
Nunavut[1]	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.8	5.9	5.9	5.9

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

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Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index
June 2010

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.5% in June compared with May. The courier portion rose 0.6%, while the local messenger component declined 0.1%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

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. ■

Canadian Business Patterns
June 2010

The CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* provides counts of active locations by various geography levels, industry classification and employment size.

This product is compiled from the Business Register, which is a repository of information on the Canadian business population.

Nationally, there were 2,362,860 active locations recorded for June 2010.

Data from the June 2010 *Canadian Business Patterns* are available on CD-ROM. They are presented by the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007), and by employment categories.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

The June 2010 edition of the CD-ROM *Canadian Business Patterns* (61F0040X, various prices) is now available. The cost varies between $150 and $1,100, depending on the number of tables or cells requested. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Todd Hahn (613-951-6705; *brdinfodre@statcan.gc.ca*) or Joanne Proulx (613-951-9006), Business Register Division. ■

Financial information of universities and colleges
2008/2009

The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) provides financial data on the major degree-granting institutions in Canada. The CAUBO data are an important part of the Statistics Canada's Financial Information of Universities and Colleges Survey.

The final CAUBO report is now available for the 2008/2009 academic year and includes financial data for all CAUBO member institutions. Aggregated data for degree-granting institutions that are not members of the CAUBO organization are expected to be released in August.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3121.

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 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 2010, Vol. 24, no. 5
Catalogue number 15-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Canadian Business Patterns (CBP), June 2010
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10	**New Housing Price Index**	June 2010
11	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	June 2010
13	**New motor vehicle sales**	June 2010
17	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	June 2010
17	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	June 2010
18	**Health Reports**	2009
18	**Employment Insurance**	June 2010
19	**Wholesale trade**	June 2010
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19	**Leading indicators**	July 2010
20	**Consumer Price Index**	July 2010
20	**Production of principal field crops**	As of July 31, 2010
24	**Retail trade**	June 2010
25	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Second quarter 2010
26	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	June 2010
26	**Characteristics of international overnight travellers**	First quarter 2010
27	**International travel account**	Second quarter 2010
30	**Balance of international payments**	Second quarter 2010
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	July 2010
31	**Gross domestic product by income and expenditure**	Second quarter 2010
31	**Gross domestic product by industry**	June 2010