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Releases

Perspectives on Labour and Income
April 2010

The April 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features two articles.

"Labour market review 2009" highlights the trends behind the employment downturn: where jobs were lost, who was most affected and how work hours changed.

"Job-education match and mismatch: Wage differentials" estimates the wage premium for a close job-to-education match among graduates of universities and community colleges.

The April 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 4 (75-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; *ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca*), Labour Statistics Division.

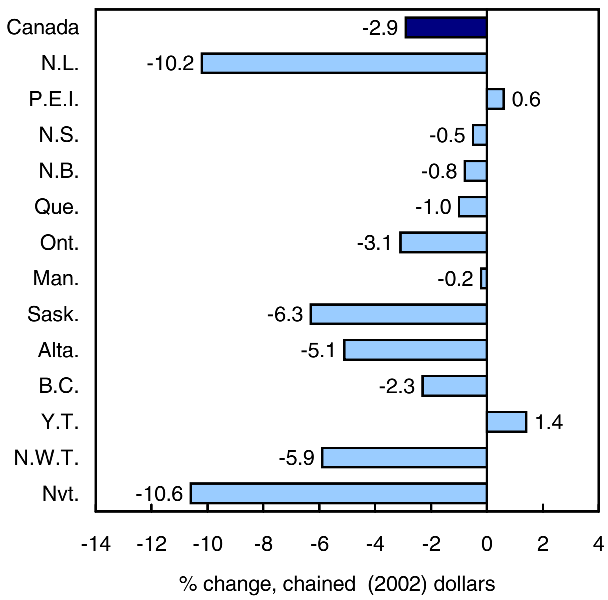
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories

2009 (preliminary)

In 2009, real gross domestic product (GDP) fell in every province and territory except Prince Edward Island and Yukon. Nationally, real GDP declined 2.9% in 2009, following a 0.6% increase in 2008.

Real gross domestic product, 2009



Provincially, the largest GDP declines occurred in the resource-intensive economies of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Manufacturing output fell in every province except Prince Edward Island. Manufacturers in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador experienced double-digit declines in production.

Atlantic provinces

The GDP of Newfoundland and Labrador fell 10.2% in 2009, following an increase of 0.7% in 2008. The decline was mostly due to a sharp drop in oil extraction and metal ore mining operations, with the latter affected by a strike.

Note to readers

The provincial-territorial 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. Percentage changes for GDP by industry are therefore calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2009 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial-territorial GDP by industry, and by income and expenditure for 2006 to 2009 will be published in the fall.

Fish products manufacturing declined in tandem with a drop in fishing output. The permanent closure of a paper mill precipitated a large drop in forestry activity.

Residential and non-residential building construction advanced, leading to an overall increase in construction. Engineering construction weakened after several construction projects were completed.

In Prince Edward Island, GDP grew by 0.6%, down slightly from a 0.7% advance in 2008. Increased output in aquaculture and higher lobster landings more than offset a decline in agriculture. Output rose in government service industries and retail trade. In manufacturing, transportation equipment industries' GDP advanced, while a plant closure hampered production in food industries. Several tourism-related industries retreated.

In Nova Scotia, GDP declined 0.5%, following a 2.4% increase in 2008. Significant decreases in mining, oil and gas extraction, and manufacturing outweighed the increases in engineering construction and government-related industries.

Output in forestry and forest products manufacturing declined sharply as export demand fell. A mine closure and lower gas extraction led to a sharp drop in the output of mining, oil and gas extraction. Services advanced 1.0% as output rose in hospitals, education and public administration.

In New Brunswick, GDP fell 0.8%, following a 0.1% rise in 2008. The 2009 drop was largely attributable to a decline in construction, as work neared completion on several engineering construction projects. A decline in residential construction was partially offset by an increase in non-residential building construction.

Falling commodity prices hampered mining output as well as exploration activities. Forestry and forest products manufacturing fell sharply in the wake of lower export demand. The public sector (health care, education and public administration combined) expanded. Retail trade advanced as labour income increased.

Central Canada

In Quebec, GDP fell 1.0% after a 1.3% increase in 2008. The forestry and logging, and manufacturing sectors recorded significant declines. Wholesale trade also fell. Advances in construction, retail trade and the public sector partly offset these declines.

Output in transportation equipment manufacturing (which includes aerospace) fell 12%, while manufacturing output declined 9.4%. Transportation construction and electric power engineering construction advanced, more than offsetting declines in residential and non-residential building construction.

Growth in retail trade decelerated from 2008 to 2009, mirroring slower growth in labour income.

In Ontario, GDP fell 3.1% in 2009 after a 0.3% decline in 2008. The production of automobiles and auto parts dropped more than 20%, matching the decline recorded in 2008. Weak export demand led to sharp declines in the production of wood, metal and machinery products.

In all, 17 of 21 major manufacturing industry groups contributed to an overall 15% decline in manufacturing. This was accompanied by decreases in wholesale trade, utilities and transportation industries.

Construction activity weakened as residential construction dropped 11%. Output in retail trade and many service industries fell as labour income declined. The public sector and financial services industries as well as the offices of real estate agents and brokers recorded growth.

Western provinces

In Manitoba, the economy edged down 0.2% in 2009, compared with a 2.2% gain in 2008. After a bumper harvest in 2008, crop production edged down, while animal production declined as world demand fell.

Manufacturing fell 9.0% as output retreated in most industries. Construction activity continued unabated with non-residential building and engineering projects contributing to increased output. Retail and wholesale trade also advanced.

In Saskatchewan, GDP fell 6.3% in 2009 after a 4.4% increase in 2008. Mining, oil and gas production fell 18% as potash production fell by more than 50%, mainly as a result of weak export demand. Oil and gas extraction continued its recent downward trend and mining exploration fell 35% as commodity prices decreased.

Crop production remained high, although down from record levels in 2008. Construction activity edged up 0.1% as non-residential building construction increases were offset by declines in residential and engineering construction.

Manufacturing activity in Saskatchewan declined, with most of the drop coming from industries which supply materials to mining industries. Retail trade advanced.

In Alberta, GDP fell 5.1% following a 0.3% increase in 2008. Construction activity dropped 23% after several engineering construction projects were put on hold. Falling oil and gas prices also affected mining exploration, which fell 30%.

Manufacturing GDP fell 17% with chemical, machinery, wood and metal products production all declining more than 20%. In contrast to the last several years, retail trade declined sharply, largely as a result of falling auto sales. Wholesale trade recorded a double-digit decline.

With the drop in construction and mining activity, output in business service and transportation industries fell for the first time in several years.

Following a 0.2% increase in 2008, British Columbia's GDP fell 2.3% in 2009, largely attributable to a drop in the goods-producing industries, notably manufacturing. Falling export demand resulted in large declines in the forestry industries. Logging production fell 19%, while wood products manufacturing declined 18%. Job losses throughout the forestry sector contributed to a decrease in labour income and retail trade.

A sharp drop in residential construction contributed to a decline in total construction, although this was mitigated by construction projects related to the 2010 Olympics. The buoyant home resale market led to a 22% increase in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

The territories

In Yukon, GDP increased 1.4% after a 4.3% increase in 2008. Mining activity and construction associated with a new mine contributed to the growth. Completion of work on transmission lines allowed more electric power generation. In service industries, the public sector expanded while retail trade edged down.

In the Northwest Territories, GDP fell by 5.9% following a 7.7% decrease in 2008. Diamond mining output dropped sharply as world demand slumped. Non-residential building construction advanced. Engineering construction declined as several mining projects were put on hold in the uncertain economic climate. Retail trade declined as gains in labour income slowed markedly.

Nunavut's economy fell 10.6% after an 8.9% increase in 2008. Construction activity declined by 41% with work finishing at the Meadowbank gold mine. By year's end, the mine had not begun production, and Nunavut had no producing gold or diamond mine for the first time since the territory was formed. The public sector as a whole advanced.

Products, services and contact information and detailed analysis and tables

All of Statistics Canada's information and data on the System of National Economic Accounts are available from the *Key resource* module of our website.

Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 2009 preliminary data

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1303.

To purchase data on provincial gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.gc.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.gc.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2002) dollars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	annual % change						
Canada	**2.1**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**0.6**	**-2.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.4	-1.0	2.3	3.2	9.3	0.7	-10.2
Prince Edward Island	2.2	2.8	1.1	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.6
Nova Scotia	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.4	-0.5
New Brunswick	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.1	-0.8
Quebec	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.3	-1.0
Ontario	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	-0.3	-3.1
Manitoba	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	4.5	4.7	2.8	-0.9	3.4	4.4	-6.3
Alberta	3.2	5.5	4.8	6.4	2.3	0.3	-5.1
British Columbia	2.6	3.8	4.7	4.1	2.7	0.2	-2.3
Yukon	-1.9	5.4	2.5	5.3	2.7	4.3	1.4
Northwest Territories	14.6	2.9	-0.8	0.4	10.2	-7.7	-5.9
Nunavut	-0.9	4.3	1.0	2.8	10.0	8.9	-10.6

■

Hog inventories

April 1, 2010

As of April 1, Canadian hog producers reported 11.6 million hogs on farm, down 2.1% from the same date in 2009. This is a continuing trend as year-to-year hog inventories have decreased since 2006.

Sows inventory is reported at 1.3 million head, down 5.7% from April 1, 2009. The number of sows expected to farrow in the second (-2.1%) and third (-3.6%) quarters this year is down from one year earlier.

Total hogs produced in Canada, which are either slaughtered in Canada or exported on the international market, was less than 7.0 million hogs in the first quarter. This was down 5.9% from the same quarter in 2009 and a 16.6% drop from the same quarter in 2008.

Canadian hog exports totalled 1.4 million in the first quarter, down 20.5% from the same period in 2009. Hog slaughter has been stable at 5.5 million head for each of the past three quarters.

The estimated number of hog farms at April 1, 2010 is 7,150. For the first time, the average number of hogs per farm exceeded 1,600 hogs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0004, 003-0028 and 003-0087 to 003-0093.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The first quarter 2010 issue of *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (23-010-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

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 Jennifer Evans (613-951-2506; *jennifer.evans@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Hog inventories at April 1 and January 1

	April 1, 2009	January 1, 2010	April 1, 2010	January to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
	Hogs				
	thousands of head			% change	
Canada	**11,885.0**	**11,835.0**	**11,635.0**	**-1.7**	**-2.1**
East	6,995.0	6,920.0	6,759.0	-2.3	-3.4
Atlantic	149.7	129.2	123.9	-4.1	-17.2
Quebec	3,870.0	3,920.0	3,900.0	-0.5	0.8
Ontario	2,975.3	2,870.8	2,735.1	-4.7	-8.1
West	4,890.0	4,915.0	4,876.0	-0.8	-0.3
Manitoba	2,477.0	2,530.0	2,550.0	0.8	2.9
Saskatchewan	760.0	780.0	740.0	-5.1	-2.6
Alberta	1,540.0	1,505.0	1,490.0	-1.0	-3.2
British Columbia	113.0	100.0	96.0	-4.0	-15.0

■

Railway carloadings

February 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways increased in February, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States increased to 21.9 million metric tonnes in February, up 6.2% from February 2009.

Compared with February 2009, freight loaded in Canada rose 5.0% to 19.8 million metric tonnes in February. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 5.3% to 17.9 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were potash, coal, iron ores and concentrates, and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished).

In contrast, several commodity groups registered decreases. Leading the drop in tonnage was wheat, followed by wood pulp, fresh, chilled or dried vegetables and newsprint.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars increased 2.8% to 1.9 million metric tonnes in February, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.2 million metric tonnes, up 18.6% from February 2009. Both non-intermodal and intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 58.1% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The February 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 2 (52-001-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 1-866-500-8400; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Logging

2008

Principal statistics for logging for 2008 are now available for Canada and the provinces. The principal statistics for 2007 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 301-0007.

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

New products and studies

Hog Statistics, first quarter 2010, Vol. 9, no. 2
Catalogue number 23-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, February 2010, Vol. 87, no. 2
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Vol. 11, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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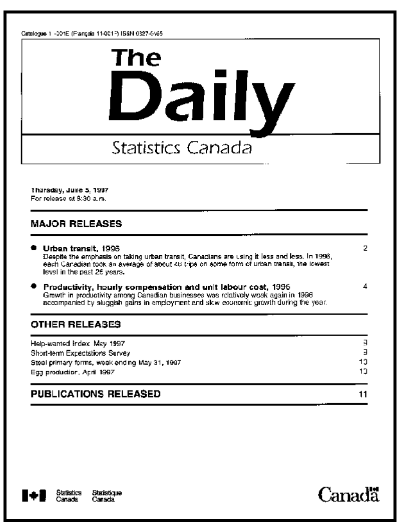
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **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 48 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.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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