



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 8, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

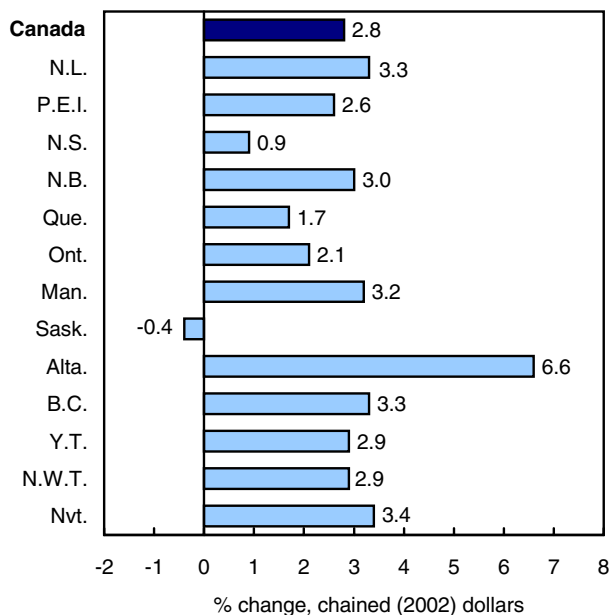
### Provincial and territorial economic accounts

2003 to 2006 (revised)

Alberta led the country in growth again in 2006, continuing to build on its booming oil industry, the impact of which rippled across its economy.

Economic growth was widespread as several Western Provinces, as well as two of the four Atlantic Provinces registered growth rates above the national average.

#### Real gross domestic product



Nationally, gross domestic product (GDP) increased 2.8% in 2006, a slightly slower pace than the 3.1% gain in 2005. Services production generally outpaced goods production.

Growth increased 6.6% in Alberta, the fastest pace of all provinces and territories. Continued investment in Alberta's oil-patch rippled through all sectors in the province.

Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Nunavut were helped by increased production in their mining industries. Good crop conditions and busy construction sites pushed economic growth above the national average in both Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

#### Note to readers

This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of estimates released in The Daily on April 25, 2007.

This latest release is based on updated data sources and methodologies, and includes the latest input-output tables' benchmarks (revised 2003 and preliminary 2004 data, also released today), revisions to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released on May 31, 2007, and revisions to the national gross domestic product (GDP) by industry released on October 31, 2007.

Other elements incorporated in the update are the re-referencing of the volume estimates to 2002, and the conversion to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997 for GDP-by-industry statistics.

Percentage changes for expenditure- and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) were calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

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

Retail and wholesale trade gave a lift to British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. This effect was dampened, however, in the Central Canadian Provinces by weakness in the manufacturing sector.

Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia both experienced downturns in their mining, and oil and gas extraction industries, keeping growth in these provinces below the national pace. Saskatchewan was further affected by a smaller crop in 2006 and was the only province to register a decline in GDP.

Construction played an important role in the North, as growth in Yukon was slowed by a decline in this activity, while growth in the Northwest Territories was bolstered.

Between 2003 and 2006, most of the growth was in Western Canada, with Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia leading the way. The provinces and territories with the strongest growth over this period generally benefited from upturns in primary industries, such as agriculture, mining, and oil and gas extraction.

Growth rates for real GDP in the provinces and territories have been revised from 2003 to 2006. Overall, the picture of economic growth remained the same. Growth rates were revised up in 2006 for five jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories. Growth rates in Nova Scotia,

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Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Nunavut were revised down. The growth rates in Quebec and in Yukon remained the same.

### **Commodity prices continue to energize economies in Western Canada**

Alberta led the country in economic growth for the third consecutive year. High oil prices accelerated investment in the oil patch. The economic impact of the development of the oil sands in northern Alberta rippled across the province. An influx of workers boosted personal income and, in turn, increased demand for new homes and other goods and services. Construction continued at a feverish pace.

British Columbia also benefited from a boom in construction, although overall growth in economic activity slowed to 3.3%. Strong population growth and projects related to the upcoming Olympic Games have spurred on investment in construction. In 2006, service industries such as retail and wholesale trade, along with financial services, were important contributors to the economy.

Busy construction sites pushed economic growth to 3.2% in Manitoba, above the national average for the first time since 1998. An increase in hydro-electricity output in 2005 and a good crop in 2006, combined with growing investment in residential and non-residential construction, moved Manitoba's economy forward.

After three years of strong growth, the Saskatchewan economy slipped 0.4% in 2006. A smaller crop along with a downturn in several key mining industries contributed to the decline. However, with high commodity prices, income levels remained relatively strong in 2006.

### **Domestic demand supports Central Canada**

Retail and wholesale trade continued to support the economies of Ontario and Quebec as income levels remained strong. Business investment, particularly in Ontario, also continued to boost the economy.

Despite this, the growth rates for both Ontario and Quebec have remained below the national average over the last four years. The economy advanced 2.1% in Ontario in 2006 and 1.7% in Quebec.

The Quebec and Ontario economies were hurt by a rising Canadian dollar and a slowdown in US demand. Manufacturing, lethargic throughout the past four years, experienced a sharp drop in 2006 as motor vehicle makers in Ontario were hard hit by a reduction in export demand.

### **Stronger economic activity returns to Eastern Canada**

After two years of below-average growth, two of the four Eastern Provinces exceeded the national average in 2006.

Economic activity jumped 3.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador after remaining flat in 2005. The first full year of production at the Voisey's Bay nickel mine and the White Rose oil field contributed to this advance.

New Brunswick also registered an upturn in its economic fortunes in 2006 (+3.0%). After two years of slow growth, gains in manufacturing, forestry and construction pushed the province forward. Investment in non-residential construction was particularly strong.

A 2.6% gain in Prince Edward Island was fuelled by a good potato crop and renewed strength in the province's construction industry. Exports also advanced, contributing to a rise in corporate profits.

Nova Scotia was one of two Eastern Provinces to lag the national average in 2006 (+0.9%). A big upswing in construction investment was offset by a decrease in most of the primary goods-producing industries, including natural gas production. Exports fell in 2006 as a result of this weakened production.

### **Construction an important part of the territorial economies**

Large construction projects have played an important role in the territorial economies over the past few years.

In 2006, Nunavut benefited from the economic activity at the Jericho diamond mine. The territory's economy advanced 3.4% in 2006 on the heels of a decline (-0.2%) in 2005.

In Yukon, a downturn in construction activity in 2006, following two years of big increases, led to slower growth. Yukon's economy advanced 2.9% in 2006, compared with 3.9% in 2005.

The Northwest Territories have experienced large variations in growth over the past few years. Substantial increases in construction investment from 2004 to 2006 propelled the economy forward. The economy grew 2.9% in 2006, rebounding from a sharp downturn (-2.5%) in 2005.

### **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

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available through the *National Economic Accounts* module, accessible from the home page of our website.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the 2006 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, Vol. 3, no. 2 (13-016-XWE), now available on our website. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *National accounts*.

### **Provincial economic accounts, 2003 to 2006**

**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.**

Revised provincial and territorial economic accounts estimates for 2003, 2004 and 2005 are included with this release. Updated estimates of the preliminary 2006 data that were released on April 25, 2007, are also included.

The provincial and territorial economic accounts include estimates of the income- and 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 include revised revenue and expenditure data for 2003 and 2004 based on public accounts and new estimates for 2005.

Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue side details are presented in tables 11 to 13. Table 11 disaggregates direct taxes, social insurance contributions, and transfers paid by persons to governments. 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, 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.

The publication, *Provincial Economic Accounts, Tables and Analytical Document*, 2006

(13-213-PPB, \$54), is now available. The accounts can also be obtained on diskette (13-213-DDB, \$428). The diskette can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-213-XDB, \$86). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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](mailto: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 1-800-887-4623; [imad@statcan.ca](mailto: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](mailto:cookeb@statcan.ca)), Industry Accounts Division.

### **Input-output tables (2003 final and 2004 preliminary)**

The publications, *Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry and Sector at Basic Price* (15-209-XCB, \$535), and *Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector* (15-210-XCB, \$535) are now available in CANSIM (tables 381-0015 and 381-0016). Symmetric industry-by-industry national and provincial input-output tables are also available on demand. To purchase any of these new products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-877-4623; [iad-info-dci@statcan.ca](mailto:iad-info-dci@statcan.ca)), Industry Accounts Division.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0023, 379-0024, 381-0009 to 381-0016 and 386-0002.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697; [rioux@statcan.ca](mailto:rioux@statcan.ca)), Industry Accounts Division. □

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**Real gross domestic product growth, chained (2002) dollars**

	2003	2004	2005	2006
	% change			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.8	-1.7	0.2	3.3
Prince Edward Island	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.6
Nova Scotia	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.9
New Brunswick	2.8	1.4	0.5	3.0
Quebec	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7
Ontario	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.1
Manitoba	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.2
Saskatchewan	4.6	3.8	3.5	-0.4
Alberta	3.2	5.2	5.3	6.6
British Columbia	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3
Yukon	-1.8	3.3	3.9	2.9
Northwest Territories	13.4	3.6	-2.5	2.9
Nunavut	-0.1	4.0	-0.2	3.4

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## Study: Trading with a giant: An update on Canada-China trade

2002 to 2007

Canada's merchandise exports to China in the first seven months of 2007 have grown at more than twice the pace of its imports on the strength of the Asian giant's demand for Canada's natural resources, according to an article published today in the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

Between January and July 2007, Canada's exports to China surged 43% from the same period in 2006, while its imports from China rose only 17%.

This rate of growth in exports in 2007 surpassed that of any other G7 country, and put China neck-and-neck with Japan as Canada's third largest export market.

Canada's exports to China rose sharply between 2002 and 2006, from \$4 billion to nearly \$8 billion. In 2005 and 2006, gains were subdued after a surge in 2004.

The sharp rise in exports during the first seven months of 2007 was the result of several factors. Accelerating Chinese demand, combined with higher world prices for metals, potash and canola, boosted industrial goods and agricultural exports. China also became Canada's number two export market for crude oil.

Canada is clearly benefiting from the magnitude of China's demand for natural resources. The nation of more than 1.3 billion people is expanding its manufacturing base and building massive infrastructure projects, from ports and bridges to facilities for the 2008 Olympic Games.

This demand has propelled world commodity prices to unprecedented levels. In 2007, metals prices were over three times higher than in 2002, and crude oil prices quadrupled to over \$90 US per barrel. By pushing prices higher, China has boosted Canada's natural resource exports to other countries.

Increasing exports to Europe and Asia, combined with relatively little growth in exports to the United States, resulted in a sharp increase in the share of Canada's exports held by countries other than the United States.

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Canada's exports headed to non-US destinations in 2007, compared with 16% just five years earlier.

### Export surge concentrated in industrial goods

Canada's exports of industrial goods to China, which include metals, fertilizers (potash), and chemicals (ethylene glycol), are set to triple their 2002 values in 2007. These exports make up just over half of Canada's shipments to China.

Forestry and agricultural exports, notably wood pulp and grains, comprise 16% and 14% of Canada's exports respectively, with machinery (12%), energy (3%) and consumer goods (1%) rounding out the total.

Canada's metal exports to China between 2002 and 2006 registered faster growth than those to any other major market. During that period, exports surged from \$300 million to \$2 billion. So far in 2007, metal exports to China have been running 70% higher than in 2006, a much faster pace than in previous years.

In addition, potash exports from Saskatchewan so far in 2007 have already surpassed 2006 values, and are on track to match the record set in 2005. The province supplies more than 40% of the world's exports of potash. After spiking in 2005, potash shipments to China fell in 2006 during protracted contract negotiations.

Total canola exports to China advanced in 2007, making it the third largest market for these products behind the United States and Japan. China now accounts for 20% of Canada's canola exports.

Energy exports have never been a large component of Canada's shipments to China. However, in the first seven months of 2007, the value of crude oil exports to China surpassed \$150 million, as China and Canada tested out the logistics of shipping Alberta oil through the Port of Vancouver.

While still not a significant share of all of Canada's oil exports, China opened up a potentially large market for Canadian crude oil.

### China leads Canada's trade diversification

In recent years, exports to countries other than the United States have outpaced those to the United States. Given higher commodity prices pushed up by Chinese demand, exports of industrial goods to several European countries and China accounted for the major part of the shift in exports. Aircraft and other machinery, which are in high demand overseas, also had an impact.

As a result of this sharp gain in exports overseas, Canada's exports have become increasingly diversified. Between 2002 and 2006, the United States' share of Canadian exports fell from its peak of 84% to 79%. During the first seven months of 2007, this share declined to 76%.

Conversely, between 2002 and 2007, the share of Canada's exports to countries other than the United States rose sharply from 16% to 24%.

The recent shift to increased trade with the rest of the world was well-timed, given the onset of the housing-induced slowdown south of the border. All regions of Canada have benefited from this shift in exports toward non-US countries.

Since 2002, all provinces have shown strong export growth to non-US destinations. In the cases of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador, the growth was more than sufficient to offset declining exports to the United States.

For British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, exports to non-US countries boosted overall exports beyond the more moderate growth in shipments to the United States.

Alberta was the only province not to show an increased share of its exports shipped to countries other than the United States. This is because Alberta's exports south of the border are growing as fast as those to non-US countries, thanks to crude oil, Alberta's main export to the United States.

Ontario's exports to countries other than the United States posted the largest gain of any province, rising nearly \$20 billion since 2002. Ontario's auto sector may have slowed, but the overseas demand for its nickel, gold, and uranium resources, as well as aircraft, high-tech and other machinery, is on the rise.

In 2002, 7% of Ontario's exports went to non-US destinations; by 2007, this share more than doubled to 17%.

#### **Import growth from China in 2007 more restrained than exports**

Canada's sources of imports have also diversified. So far in 2007, a record-high 35% of imports have come from countries other than the United States, compared with about 25% in 2002. Over half of the increase in the market share from non-US countries is attributable to China.

Since 2002, China's share of Canada's imports has tripled to nearly 10% of total imports. Canadian imports from China more than doubled between 2002 and 2006 to \$35 billion, a slightly faster pace than Canada's exports to China. Imports from China were more than Canada's combined imports from Japan and Mexico.

Canada's imports from China grew only 17% over the first seven months of 2007 compared to the same period in 2006.

Canadian import values have been dampened by the stronger Canadian loonie vis-à-vis the Chinese currency, lowering Canada's import bill with China.

Essentially, this means that Canadian companies can import the same quantity for less. The increase of 17%, which occurred in spite of lower prices, suggests a large increase in imported volumes.

The study, "Trading with a giant: An update of Canada-China trade", is included in the November 2007 Internet edition of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 20, no. 11 (11-010-XWB, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The monthly paper version of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 20, no. 11 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243), will be available soon.

For more information about the *Canadian Economic Observer*, click on the banner ad from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diana Wyman (613-951-4181; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Division. ■

## New Housing Price Index

September 2007

The rate of growth in new housing prices decelerated for the 10th consecutive month in September, in line with a trend seen across most of the country.

Contractors' selling prices increased 6.2% between September 2006 and September 2007, a slowdown from the 6.5% gain observed in August.

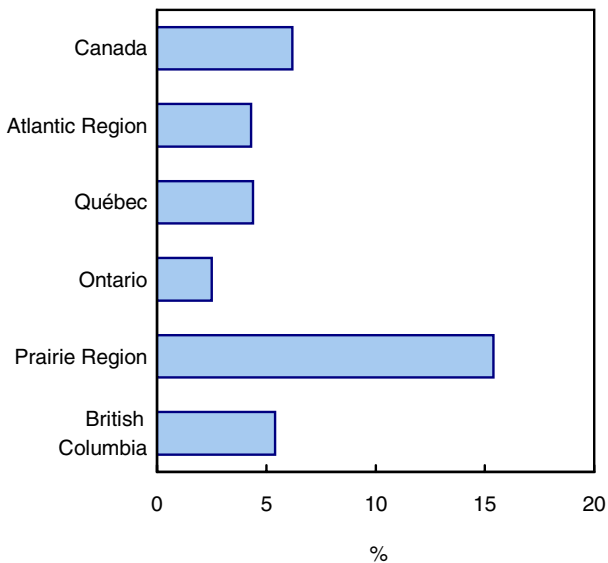
On a monthly basis, prices increased 0.3% between August and September, resulting in a New Housing Price Index of 155.5 (1997=100).

Saskatoon again had the highest year-over-year increase of all census metropolitan areas. Selling prices there increased 47.0% from September 2006, but this was still slower than the record-high 53.6% gain in August.

Only two Western metropolitan areas showed growth in year-over-year increases. Prices rose 29.6% in Regina in September, compared with 29.2% in August. In Winnipeg, selling prices rose 16.2%, compared with 16.0% in August. In both centres, higher costs for carpenters and electricians drove the increase.

### The Prairies continue to lead the way

% change from a year earlier



The Edmonton market remained strong with a 26.6% increase. New housing prices rose 5.9% in Calgary in September, the only Prairie city with a year-over-year increase below 10%. This occurred despite higher development costs, as new lots were released into the market.

The pace of growth in Vancouver slowed to 6.1%. In Victoria, new housing prices edged up only 0.2%, as some builders lowered prices to stimulate sales.

Deflation occurred in only one area: Windsor. As demand slowed, contractors in Windsor reduced prices, resulting in a year-over-year decline of 3.2%.

Elsewhere in Ontario, however, year-over-year housing price increases remained mostly steady. Healthy home markets in Toronto (+2.7%) and Hamilton (+3.3%) allowed builders to moderately increase prices.

New housing prices rose 4.6% in Montréal, where decreases due to a competitive market were offset by increased costs.

In the Atlantic Provinces, increased costs for labour and materials pushed prices up in St. John's (+5.7%) and Halifax (+7.3%).

On a monthly basis, the fastest gains occurred in Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (+0.9%), Winnipeg (+0.8%) and St. John's (+0.8%). Windsor (-0.4%) and Victoria (-0.3%) both slipped back into negative territory.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in February.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

## New Housing Price Indexes

	September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007
	(1997=100)	% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>House only</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Land only</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
St. John's	138.9	5.7	0.8
Halifax	140.2	7.3	0.3
Charlottetown	118.1	0.6	0.3
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	114.5	0.8	0.1
Québec	148.0	3.9	0.0
Montréal	155.7	4.6	0.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	162.3	1.1	0.2
Toronto and Oshawa	142.1	2.7	0.3
Hamilton	148.9	3.3	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	151.7	4.2	0.0
Kitchener	139.7	1.9	0.0
London	139.3	2.8	0.7
Windsor	102.6	-3.2	-0.4
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	107.3	5.1	0.9
Winnipeg	170.3	16.2	0.8
Regina	202.5	29.6	0.3
Saskatoon	212.5	47.0	0.2
Calgary	250.7	5.9	0.7
Edmonton	248.4	26.6	0.0
Vancouver	122.4	6.1	0.0
Victoria	118.4	0.2	-0.3

**Note:** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

## Registered retirement savings plan contributions

2006

The number of taxfilers making contributions to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs), and the amount contributed both increased for the third consecutive year in 2006.

Contributions rose 5.8% from 2005 to \$32.4 billion, the highest amount ever reported. Data are from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2007.

Just under 6.2 million taxfilers contributed to an RRSP in 2006, an increase of 60,000 or 1.0% from 2005. This was the highest level since 2001, when over 6.2 million people contributed to an RRSP. Alberta had the largest gain in the number of contributors, an increase of almost 26,000.

To be eligible to contribute to an RRSP, a taxfiler must have either new room as a result of qualifying income from the previous year (generally employment income), or unused room from earlier years. The limit is based on 18% of the previous tax year's earned income,

to a fixed maximum, less any pension adjustment, plus any unused room carried forward. The fixed maximum in 2006 was \$18,000, up from \$16,500 in 2005.

Almost 88% of taxfilers were eligible to contribute to an RRSP for the 2006 tax year, up from 86% in 2005. Out of the 88% of taxfilers eligible to contribute to an RRSP in 2006, about 31% actually made contributions, which is comparable to 2005.

The \$32.4 billion in RRSP contributions in 2006 represented about 7.0% of the total room available to eligible taxfilers, which is the same ratio as in 2005.

Total contributions increased in all provinces and territories in 2006 except for Prince Edward Island (-7.2%), New Brunswick (-2.3%), and Nunavut, which remained relatively stable. The decrease in Prince Edward Island is a turnaround from 2005, when the province had recorded the largest increase (+21.8%) in the country. In 2006, taxfilers in Alberta recorded the largest percentage increase (+12.5%) in total contributions, followed by those in the Northwest Territories (+12.1%) and Saskatchewan (+8.6%).

Nationally, the median contribution was \$2,730 in 2006, up \$100 from 2005. The median is the point at which exactly one-half of contributing taxfilers contributed more than \$2,730, and the other half less.

The median contribution in the three territories again surpassed those in all provinces, continuing a historical trend.

The highest median contribution at the census metropolitan area (CMA) level occurred in Calgary, where it was \$3,580, followed by Vancouver at \$3,350, and Toronto at \$3,250. The same three CMAs have occupied the top three positions for the last five years.

The largest percentage gains in total contributions among CMAs were in Greater Sudbury (+13.7%), followed by Thunder Bay (+13.0%), Calgary (+12.8%), and Edmonton (+11.2%). This is a change from 2005, when Calgary and Edmonton had the largest percentage increases in total contributions.

Of the 27 CMAs, 20 had an increase in the number of contributors in 2006, while the remainder were relatively stable.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0039 to 111-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databanks, *RRSP Contributors* (17C0006, various prices), *RRSP Contribution Limits* (17C0011, various prices), and *Canadian Taxfilers* (17C0010, various prices), are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, and areas as small as forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

## RRSP contributors

	Number of contributors		Contributions		
	2006	2005 to 2006	2006	2005 to 2006	2006
	number	% change	\$ thousands	% change	median in \$
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,196,050</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>32,350,792</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2,730</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	60,900	0.5	291,235	0.8	2,280
Prince Edward Island	19,360	0.4	87,801	-7.2	2,100
Nova Scotia	132,590	-0.4	634,234	4.2	2,200
New Brunswick	102,400	0.0	460,750	-2.3	2,120
Quebec	1,562,370	0.8	7,246,331	4.1	2,500
Ontario	2,392,740	0.0	13,064,314	4.4	2,860
Manitoba	206,240	0.1	915,615	5.9	2,200
Saskatchewan	173,400	2.1	795,040	8.6	2,400
Alberta	728,590	3.7	4,268,953	12.5	3,010
British Columbia	801,670	2.2	4,494,619	8.0	3,000
Yukon	6,060	0.7	33,296	4.3	3,340
Northwest Territories	7,590	3.1	45,699	12.1	3,500
Nunavut	2,150	-2.3	12,906	-0.6	4,350

**Note:** Due to rounding, components may not add up to totals.

## Greenhouse gas emissions

2006

Data on greenhouse gas emissions by major industrial emitters are now available. The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Environment Canada and Alberta Environment.

This survey collected details on emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, as well as emissions of hydrofluorocarbon, perfluorocarbon, and sulphur hexafluoride. All facilities that emit 100,000 tonnes or more of greenhouse gases per year were required to complete a report. The facilities reported the data online using a secure electronic data reporting system.

Accurate tracking of greenhouse gas emissions contributes to the development, implementation and evaluation of climate change and energy use policies and strategies.

Previous surveys were conducted for 2004 and 2005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5081.**

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; [mced@statcan.ca](mailto:mced@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Halifax Uniform Crime Reporting data by census tract

2001

A data file containing select incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey 2001 data for the Halifax Regional Police Service, aggregated to the census tract level, is now available upon request. These data include totals for select *Criminal Code* incidents, offences against the person, and offences against property.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

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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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