Gross Domestic Product by Industry

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
0* value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p preliminary
r revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
The System of National Accounts

In Canada, the National Accounts have been developed since the close of the Second World War in a series of publications relating to their constituent parts. These have now reached a stage of evolution where they can be termed a “System of National Accounts”. For purposes of identification, all publications (containing tables of statistics, descriptions of conceptual frameworks and descriptions of sources and methods) which make up this System carry the term “System of National Accounts” as a general title.

The System of National Accounts in Canada consists of several parts. The annual and quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts (included with Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 13) were, historically speaking, the first set of statistics to be referred to with the title “National Accounts” (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure). The Balance of International Payments data (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 67), are also part of the System of National Accounts and they, in fact, pre-date the Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Greatly expanded structural detail on industries and on goods and services is portrayed in the Input-Output Tables of the System (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 15). The Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 15 also provide measures of the contribution of each industry to total Gross Domestic Product at basic price as well as Productivity Measures.

Both the Input-Output tables and the estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry use the establishment as the primary unit of industrial production. Measures of financial transactions are provided by the Financial Flow Accounts (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 13). Types of lenders and financial instruments are the primary detail in these statistics and the legal entity is the main unit of classification of transactors. Balance sheets of outstanding assets and liabilities are published annually.

The System of National Accounts provides an overall conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems. At present, direct comparisons amongst those parts which use the establishment as the basic unit and those which use the legal entity can be carried out only at highly aggregated levels of data. However, Statistics Canada is continuing research on enterprise company establishment relationships; it may eventually be feasible to reclassify the data which are on one basis (say the establishment basis) to correspond to the units employed on another (the company or the enterprise basis).

In its broad outline, the Canadian System of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard as described in System of National Accounts, 1993, a joint publication of the Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and development, United Nations and World Bank.
Preface

This report is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada to fully document and thus, promote better understanding of the key economic series published by the agency. The purpose of this work is to describe in detail all aspects of monthly Gross Domestic Product by industry, also known as output-based Gross Domestic Product, one of the major economic indicators produced by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

The first estimates of monthly output by industry were released in 1926 and ever since, monthly measures have been prepared and published by Statistics Canada on a regular and continuing basis. Initially, these estimates were constructed only for the mining, manufacturing and public utilities industries (known as the Index of Industrial Production), but during the decades that followed the concepts and methods have evolved and eventually the scope of the estimates expanded to cover all non-agricultural output. Published with a lag of between 2 to 3 months, regular quarterly releases of non-agricultural output began in 1964 and four years later the coverage was expanded to include agricultural production as well.

Beginning in the mid 1960's, parallel with the development of monthly measures for all industries, an increasing attention was also given to converting the entire Gross Domestic Product by industry system to a monthly basis. In 1970, the project of developing conventions and methodologies for measuring monthly output of all industries was completed and the first monthly release covering the entire economy at a quite extensive industrial detail was published in 1971. At first, the monthly estimates were released approximately 3 months after the reference period, but by the end of 1972 timeliness improved from 90 to 60 days and with this the monthly output-based Gross Domestic Product became the timeliest indicator of current economic trends in Canada.

This report is intended to serve as a reference work for both beginner and established practitioners of economics who are interested in measuring Gross Domestic Product on an industry by industry basis. It replaces the last comprehensive documentation, which was published in 1963. Since then, although periodic attempts have been made to describe the numerous improvements in the estimation methods, a complete and detailed documentation of the enhancements has not been produced until now. While this document draws heavily from these previous sources, it extends the description to provide an overview of the present system.

This report was written by Erika Young under the guidance of Kishori Lal, former Associate Assistant Chief Statistician.

Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada
Acknowledgement

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Introduction

The main objecti of the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) of Statistics Canada is to provide information on the major economic activities taking place in Canada. Fundamental among these activities is economic production, an activity that can be described as one in which producers use inputs to create outputs. Evaluating the level of production is important as it measures the amount of goods and services supplied by the economic system, available for consumption by society. Changes in this level are key indicators of economic growth which is one of the major factors influencing the general well-being of the country. An aggregate measure of production known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is therefore indispensable for monitoring and evaluating the progress and health of the Canadian economy.

Economic production is a physical process in which producers employ labour, capital and entrepreneurship in order to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services. Since the production process involves the employment of labour and capital, producing goods and services also generates earnings in the form of wages, salaries and profits. This money then finds its way back to producers through expenditures by households, governments, business enterprises and residents of other countries on the goods and services produced. Accordingly, it is possible to approach the measurement of economic production in three different ways, as it is perceived from three alternative perspectives: in terms of unduplicated production, incomes generated and final expenditure. The production approach measures the total value of goods and services produced, the income approach measures the labour and capital costs of production, and the expenditure approach tallies final expenditures on goods and services. The three alternative measures of GDP independently but equivalently portray the production activity taking place in the country. Estimates of GDP are widely used by governments, businesses, trade and labour organizations, academic researchers, journalists and the general public for a broad range of analytical, modelling and policy formation purposes.

Like most statistical agencies of the OECD countries, Statistics Canada compiles all three alternative measures of production. With information on the sources of output and incomes generated by processes of production, the output-based GDP and the income-based GDP yield a comprehensive and detailed report on the supply side of domestic production. The expenditure-based GDP, on the other hand, traces the disposition of output among the various categories of final demand and thus, offers a demand side view of the Canadian economy. Estimates of the three GDP series are produced within the highly integrated conceptual and statistical framework of the CSNA, sharing a consistent set of concepts, definitions and classifications. Published monthly, output-based measures of GDP deliver the earliest and most up-to-date information on current developments in the economy. Both the income- and expenditure-based GDP measures are published on a quarterly basis.

In the context of output-based GDP it is important to examine how output measures of production by individual producers could meaningfully be added together in order to arrive at a GDP estimate for the country. Output of an automobile assembly plant, for example, is the number of cars produced, or in terms of dollars, the value received on the market for those cars. This concept of production causes difficulties, because adding the assembly plant's output, so defined, to that of a tire manufacturer who supplies the assembler with tires, leads to double counting. Since the money a manufacturer receives for a car reflects the value of the entire car including the tires, adding the revenue of the tire manufacturer to the revenue of the car assembler means the tires are counted twice. But if the cost of the tires is deducted from the receipts from selling the car, the result is a measure of the automobile assembler's output that does not include the value of tires. Therefore adding this to a similarly defined measure of the tire manufacturer's output avoids double counting. The assembler is not credited with having contributed the value of the tires to the final product, as only the value he has added by assembling the car is recognized. In other words, the value of tires is only counted in the output measure of the tire industry and only the value of assembly is included in the output measure of the assembly industry. This newly created additional value by which the car manufacturer augmented the value of tires (and in fact the value of all intermediate inputs) is called gross value added. Gross value added is exactly what is required in order to obtain the nation's production as the sum of the contributions made by different industries.

Gross value added of an industry is a balancing item between intermediate inputs and outputs. Although it is an abstract, not an independent entity, and as such cannot be observed directly, it can nevertheless be calculated by subtracting from the value of output the value of intermediate inputs, whether purchased from other industries or imported. This residual amount indicates the amount the industry itself has added to the value of its products and excludes the contributions made by intermediate inputs. Summing gross values added of all industries yields an unduplicated measure of production for the economy as a whole. Although the cost of all intermediate inputs which are entirely used up in the course of production is deducted, those
The meaning of the word ‘output’ in the term ‘output-based GDP’ needs to be elaborated here to avoid any confusion between its definition in the SNA 1993 and the earlier traditional use of it. Traditionally, GDP used to be called ‘output of an economy’ and in this context output was always meant to be ‘net output’. Net output was defined as ‘gross output’ (total value of goods and services produced) minus the intermediate consumption of goods and services in its production. The terms ‘gross output’ and ‘net output’ are not used anymore in the SNA 1993. ‘Net output’ is now called ‘value added’ and the term ‘gross output’ is replaced by the term ‘output’.

The worksheet level is the most detailed level in the industrial classification at which value added estimates are prepared by the CSNA.
Overview

Industry definition

This description specifies which establishments constitute a particular industry. The definitions are given by an industrial classification called North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS defines industries as groups of establishments which are engaged in similar production processes. This means that establishments are grouped into industries according to similarity of input structures, labour skills or the production processes employed. If the necessary data are available, the most important activity or output is defined as the one which contributes most to the establishment’s value added. Otherwise, the primary activity is determined using other variables such as employment or gross revenue figures. It is useful to note that the group of establishments comprising a particular industry may change over time as establishments emerge, go out of business, or change their production processes. In the CSNA, a distinction is also made at the establishment level as to whether it belongs to the business or the non-business sector. The business sector consists of establishments whose output is sold at prices which are economically significant (i.e., prices which have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply and purchasers wish to buy). Those establishments which provide goods and services at prices which are not economically significant are assigned to the non-business sector. For more detail on NAICS see North American Industry Classification System, Canada 1997, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501-XPE, March 1998.

The definition of industries in this report is based on the 1997 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Output, supply and demand

This is a summary of the industry’s economic activity, viewed from the perspectives of supply and demand. Values are derived from the annual input–output tables and presented here in millions of current dollars.

Output is the total value of the goods and services produced by establishments classified to the industry. The concept of output embraces all products that are sold, bartered or supplied to other establishments within the same enterprise as well as those products which are provided to other institutional units either free of charge or at prices which are not economically significant. Products which are retained by the producing establishment are also considered to be output if they are used for own final consumption, own gross fixed capital formation or are simply added to inventory prior to selling at a later date.

Normally, output is recorded when the production of a good or service is completed. In some cases, however, if the duration of the production process is longer than the accounting period, the concept of output also includes the value of unfinished products. For example, the completion of such large items as ships, cranes, buildings and bridges may take months or years. In such cases it is recognized that output is being produced continuously and partially completed products are recorded as work-in-progress.

Values of output can be expressed at prices including taxes, excluding taxes, including revenue received as subsidies, not including revenue received as subsidies. The SNA 1993 recommends expressing the value of output as equal to the amount purchasers pay to producers, minus any product tax payable, plus any product subsidy receivable. This is called valuation at basic prices. In Canada, industry surveys conducted by Statistics Canada ask producers to value their sales at prices before adding any product taxes and, in cases when producers receive product subsidies from governments, they are asked to value their products at prices that are actually paid by purchasers and retained by the producers.

These different valuations may be explained by the following example of a fictitious transport system. Suppose passengers of a transit system pay $0.90 for a bus ticket and this price includes $0.05 as tax. Further assume that the cost of such a ticket to the transit system is $1.30 but the city’s government provides subsidy worth $0.45 in order to help the transit system to continue operating. The SNA 1993 will record the value of output by this transit system at basic prices, i.e., at $1.30 per ticket ($0.85 from the purchasers plus $0.45 as subsidy from the government). Statistics Canada, on the other hand, will record the value of output at $0.85 per ticket and call this valuation at modified basic prices.

As taxes on products are far more prevalent and significant than subsidies in Canada, the value of most products is reported
at basic prices, except a handful of items which are at subsidized prices, not at prices plus subsidies. Most of the output in the Canadian input–output tables is therefore valued at basic prices and in the case of a handful of industries which receive product subsidies, the valuation of output uses modified basic prices. While this modification by the CSNA represents only a slight departure from the SNA 1993 guidelines, valuing output at modified basic prices has the advantage that the prices of products are observed prices as received by the producers and paid by the purchasers. Such prices are listed on the invoices, hence the valuation of transactions is verifiable from enterprise records. Values of output in this documentation are presented at modified basic prices.

**Value added**, as noted above, is the newly created additional value by which an industry has augmented the value of material and service inputs it purchased from other industries. In other words, it is that portion of an industry’s output that has been created by the industry itself. Value added is captured by subtracting from the value of output the value of intermediate inputs, whether purchased from other domestic industries or imported.

Though output is presented in Canada at modified basic prices for those handful of industries receiving product subsidies, value added is presented at basic prices, which is exactly the same concept as recommended by the SNA 1993. Historically, Canadian estimates of value added were published at factor cost (cost of labour and capital) and this cost did not include the net taxes on factors of production (taxes on factors of production minus subsidies on factors of production). With the historical revision of 2001, the CSNA adopted the SNA 1993 recommendation and since then value added is recorded at basic prices.

Value added at basic prices is higher than the traditional value added at factor cost by the amount of other taxes on factors of production (such as property and payroll taxes) less other subsidies provided to factors of production (such as labour training). Value added at basic prices of a producer is therefore equal to its output valued at modified basic prices less its intermediate consumption at purchasers’ prices, plus any subsidies receivable by the producer on products. This is summarized in the following numeric example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added for the total economy in billions of 1997 current dollars</th>
<th>CSNA</th>
<th>SNA 1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of output at modified basic prices</td>
<td>1,664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add subsidies on products</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of output at basic prices</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>1,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct value of intermediate inputs of goods and services at purchasers’ prices</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preference for measuring value added at basic prices stems from the notion that this valuation better reflects the full cost of factors of production that is incurred by producers. International comparability also played an important role leading to this conversion and the shift to basic prices put Canada’s value added by industry on an equivalent basis with other member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

**Share of total economy** indicates the industry’s contribution to total GDP.

**Share of sector** shows the industry’s relative importance among those industries which are grouped together according to a broad type of economic activity (for example mining, manufacturing, construction) as defined in NAICS.

**Significant products** of the industry represent the most important goods and services in terms of output value. Note that in many instances the products of one industry are also produced by some establishments which are classified to other industries. In some cases those establishments which are primarily engaged in producing an industry’s significant products and thus constitute the particular industry represent only a small share of the total value of these products produced domestically. This occurs when other establishments which also produce relatively large amounts of the same products but only as a secondary activity are assigned to other industries. As noted earlier in the paragraph explaining industry definitions, the primary activity of an establishment is defined as the activity with the largest value added and the establishment is classified to the industry corresponding to this activity. Activities performed by establishments in addition to the primary activity are called secondary activities.

**Total supply of these products** shows the total value of these significant products originating from all sources that are available for use in Canada. **Domestic production** shows the total value of these significant products produced by all
establishments in Canada, whether classified to this industry or not. The term domestic indicates that production takes place within the boundaries of Canada, regardless whether the factors of production are owned by Canadians or non-residents. Imports are added in order to complete the supply picture. The purpose of showing the total supply of an industry’s significant products is to give a measure of the market share an industry holds for its major products and to reveal the extent of the competition brought on by other industries, domestic and foreign.

**Major users of these significant products** is a list of purchasers who consume most of the industry’s output. Some of the major purchasers may be other domestic industries who use up these products as intermediate inputs in their own production process. If a significant portion of the output of the producing establishment is supplied to another establishment belonging to the same industry for use as intermediate inputs into the latter’s production, the industry itself is also listed among the major users. Other important purchasers may be households, governments, business enterprises and residents of other countries, who purchase these products for either final consumption or gross fixed capital formation. The purpose of showing the flow of an industry’s primary products to the major users is to associate the industry’s productive activity with the consuming industries and the needs (or willingness to buy) on the part of the various final demand categories.

**Monthly projector**

Under this heading is a description of the measurement of monthly constant price value added.

Before discussing the approach to measuring monthly value added, here is a brief description of the annual methodology within the framework of the input–output tables. For all but the most recent two years, annual estimates of GDP by industry are derived from data which are typically supplied by annual surveys or censuses, and from administrative (taxation) data. For the most recent two full years and for sub-annual periods, the lack of applicable data, particularly data on intermediate inputs, precludes a value-added calculation and estimates of GDP in these periods are projections, based on such proxy indicators as output or labour input, usually obtained from monthly surveys.

Although the annual and monthly estimates of value added are based on the same concepts, definitions and classification schemes, the methodologies underlying the two sets of statistics use different data sources and techniques. As a result, annual input–output based value added and the yearly totals of the independently produced monthly estimates are not identical. The difference between the two is eliminated by integrating the monthly series into the annual input–output based annual values. This 'blending process', called 'benchmarking', involves distributing annual values across sub-annual periods using the growth rates in the monthly estimates. In the most current years when input–output tables are not yet available, estimates of monthly value added are projections which display monthly growth rates similar to those of the monthly indicators.

Annual estimates of value added are derived from the fully balanced input–output tables. The method of derivation depends on whether an industry belongs to the business or the non-business sector. As noted earlier, the business sector encompasses establishments whose output is sold at prices which are economically significant (i.e., prices which have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply and purchasers wish to buy). Because business sector industries both sell their products and purchase their intermediate inputs in the market, data on the full range of inputs and outputs are generally available. It is feasible therefore to measure value added of business sector industries residually as the value of the outputs less the value of intermediate inputs.

As noted earlier, the calculation starts with valuing output at modified basic prices. The valuation of intermediate inputs, on the other hand, uses purchasers’ prices. Purchasers’ prices represent amounts that are actually paid by the producers for their intermediate goods and services. Taking the difference between output at modified basic prices and intermediate inputs at purchasers’ prices and adding subsidies on products to this residual amount gives value added at basic prices. Note that an alternative method of calculating current dollar annual value added by industry at basic prices is adding wages and salaries, supplementary labour income, mixed income and other operating surplus (the sum of these items constitutes GDP at factor cost), plus taxes less subsidies on the factors of production.

Non-business sector industries consist of non-market producers who produce goods and services for the benefit of persons, businesses or the community as a whole and supply their products either free of charge or sell them at prices which are not economically significant (i.e., prices which do not have a significant influence on the amounts producers are willing to supply or purchasers wish to buy).

The measurement of output of non-business sector industries cannot be based on direct observations of transactions between buyers and sellers on markets. Some of the non-business sector industries provide services to the community as a whole, for
example defence, police, fire fighting, correctional or administrative services. These services are consumed by society collectively and are typically financed from taxation revenues received by governments. Since the consumption of collective services is not represented by money-exchange transactions on markets, it is not possible to determine their market value. Some non-business sector industries do produce goods and services which could be sold on markets, but for social, economic or political reasons, non-business industries choose to either supply their products and services free of charge or if they sell their products, they do so at prices which are not economically significant. Such prices are often intended to raise some revenue in order to reduce the cost of production, but do not necessarily reflect the total cost of production or the market value of the products. Because prices which are not economically significant do not reflect relative production costs or relative consumer preferences, they do not provide a suitable basis for valuing the outputs of non-business sector industries. Goods and services produced by non-business establishments are therefore valued based on their costs of production, including consumption of gross fixed capital formation.

Constant price annual estimates of value added of business sector industries are derived by a method known as double deflation. Double deflation involves deducting constant price intermediate inputs from constant price outputs. The constant price estimates of intermediate inputs and outputs are calculated by deflating each commodity separately with its own appropriate price index.

Since double deflation is not an available option for calculating constant price GDP for the non-business industries, these estimates are derived by dividing current values of labour income, depreciation of capital stock and taxes by their appropriate price indexes.

Though most industries comprise establishments entirely belonging either to the business or the non-business sector, a few include establishments from both sectors. Examples are radio and television broadcasting, education and health.


Monthly estimates of value added are projections, derived from a collection of output or input indicators. This projector-based approach is necessary because complete monthly information on outputs and intermediate inputs is not available. Constructing value added as the difference between intermediate inputs and outputs requires data that are collected only by annual surveys, thus, the derivation of monthly value added must rely on a less comprehensive data base, usually provided by monthly surveys. Monthly surveys do not cover all commodities produced by a certain industry nor all producers of a certain commodity, and usually collect only scarce information on intermediate inputs. Nevertheless, monthly surveys do provide sufficient data on each industry to serve as suitable indicators of the monthly movement in outputs or inputs.

The basic assumption underlying the projector method is that changes in outputs or inputs acceptably reflect growth rates in value added. In constant prices, this assumption is reasonable since technological advances which permit a different amount of output to be produced from the same amount of inputs normally occur slowly. Changes in the production process, for example shifts in production from goods that require a high degree of fabrication to goods that require less, or substitution of an input by another, may cause some deviations in the relationship between value added and outputs. Thus, indicators based on broad categories of products or materials may not always reveal changes in constant value added accurately. The size of the divergence depends on the degree of homogeneity of the industry. The more diversified the production of an industry is, the more sensitive value added is to the changes in the product mix.

The most frequently used proxy indicator is output. Generally, estimating changes in value added at constant prices using output as indicator yields a close approximation to the change in constant price value added. Although the use of output as a single indicator may lead to skewed results if intermediate inputs measured at constant prices do not change in the same proportion as output at constant prices, in the absence of monthly information on intermediate inputs it has proven to be an acceptable method of estimating constant dollar value added. Approximately two thirds of total GDP is derived based on indicators of output.

In instances when data on output are not available, labour input is chosen as an alternative indicator. For the most part, approximating changes in value added by changes in labour input is subject to the same sort of assumptions and limitations that apply to output as an indicator. Even though the labour series usually relate fairly closely to actual work done, they fail to take account of changes in productivity. If, for example, the production process becomes more efficient because of an
increase in labour skills or the use of more or better capital equipment, the employment-based indicator will underestimate the increase in value added. Because employers tend not to adjust their skilled labour force in response to short term fluctuations in demand, labour input may be steady whereas value added is in fact changing. Despite the potential pitfalls, changes in employee compensation at constant wage rates, or simply changes in the number of employees, yield a fairly close estimate of changes in constant price value added over a short-term periods. Approximately one quarter of total GDP is estimated based on labour input.

For a few industries, both output and labour input indicators are used in conjunction, whereas in some cases, an indirect approach is applied instead of a more direct measurement of either outputs or inputs. An example is the truck transportation industry. Output by this industry is estimated based on gross revenues received from direct purchases of freight services by industries for intermediate use. Such expenditure by businesses is projected based on the movement in output of the consuming industries. The assumption is that the amount paid for truck transport is a fixed proportion of an industry’s output. Another case in point is the residential construction industry. Output of this industry is estimated based on the value of work put-in-place each month. This monthly value is derived from data on housing starts, completions and average values of building permits for each type of dwelling, such as single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments.

For a very small number of industries relevant sub-annual information is entirely lacking. In such cases, monthly estimates of value added are distributions of the input–output (IO) based annual benchmarks across sub-annual periods. In the total absence of sub-annual data the simplest method of calculating a monthly series whose level is dictated by the annual benchmarks could be dividing the annual values by twelve. However, this approach would introduce breaks between the months of December and January. In order to avoid such artificial discontinuities the method of quadratic minimization is used to find a suitable monthly series with a smooth transition from one year to the next. In the most current period when IO benchmarks are not yet available, projected monthly estimates of value added are fitted on a more or less smooth line which continues the general direction of the overall course of production beyond the IO years.

Most notable example for estimating monthly value added from annual output measures is Crop production. Agriculture production is a special type of activity as the process of producing grain lasts several months. Additionally, final output is only known after the harvest is completed in the fall. Similar to other industries whose production process stretches over several months or even years, the concept of monthly agricultural production is based on the notion that output is being produced continuously and monthly output of field crop is therefore viewed as partially completed production. Monthly output is therefore considered as an addition to work-in-progress and is measured by distributing annual crop values across months. The distribution is carried out in two stages and relies on a quadratic minimization method. First, a quarterly series with a smooth transition from one year to the next is obtained from the annual values for each type of crop. Special treatment is given to years with bumper crops or droughts and as a result, most of the production excess or shortfall in those years is reflected in the harvest quarter. Then from each of the quarterly series a monthly series is calculated that has a smooth transition from one quarter to the next and these monthly grain estimates serve as proxies in the monthly projection system.

As annual grain crop data become available only after the crops are harvested in the fall, using such data as indicators of monthly output poses the special problem of estimating value added in the months prior to the harvest period of the most current year. The CSNA’s answer to this question is to project an estimated annual value for each type of grain in the current year using information from a series of probability surveys of farmers collecting data on seeding intentions, seeded and harvested area, yield, production and stocks for the principal field crops, etc.

The initial estimates of crop production for the current year are made with the January estimates. They are based on data found in the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publications Canada : Grain and Oilseeds Outlook and Canada : Pulse and Special Crops Outlook which are published in February. The harvested area in hectares for each crop is forecast as well as the yield in metric tons per hectare, from which the total production in thousands of metric tons is derived, province by province. The forecasts reflect trends in harvested areas and yields, adjusted using special conditions in particular provinces. For example, in Saskatchewan and Alberta yields were forecast to be below trend in 2004/05 due to low soil moisture reserves. New forecasts are made in May which incorporate the results of Statistics Canada’s seeding intentions survey Field Crop Reporting Series, Catalogue no. 22-002. Afterwards, these forecasts continue to undergo a series of revisions incorporating updates collected by subsequent runs of this survey in July, September and November.

As noted earlier, although a wide range of input data is used to measure value added by industry, data coverage is generally incomplete. In addition, the concepts, classifications, accounting conventions and valuations methods at the input data level may not always coincide with those of the CSNA. Therefore, methodologies using projectors, however complex, are merely compromises from the theoretically appropriate model. The use of a projector system for calculating value added by industry requires not only the firm implementation of national accounting concepts and definitions of the CSNA, but also the ongoing
review of projectors and methodologies to detect biases, breaks in continuity, or any other changes in consistency and suitability. Whenever quality evaluation of the projector system deems it necessary, improvements are made to existing methodologies and occasionally entirely new projectors are implemented.

One of the most important sources of feedback on the quality and consistency of the value added estimates is provided by economic analysis. A projector is considered reliable if economic intelligence is supported by the value added estimates. In other words, the underlying data consistently reflect any factors that affect output of a particular industry, such as strikes, large contracts, government policies and programs, etc.

Given that the quality of the monthly estimates of value added by industry depends not only on the source data but also on the quality of transformations such as deflation, seasonal adjustment and benchmarking, projectors are regularly evaluated from these perspectives as well. The analysis uses both quantitative and non-quantitative assessment methods. Quality dimensions that can be expressed in quantitative terms are appraised using statistical tools. An example is revision analysis. Since revisions usually relate to better data due to higher response rates, studying the frequency and the size of the revisions provides important measures of quality. The quality of seasonal adjustment is appraised by measuring how well identifiable is the seasonal variation in the projector and how much residual seasonality remains in the final seasonally adjusted estimates. Test values showing highly identifiable seasonality and the absence of residual seasonality are signs of good quality seasonal adjustment. Regression analysis is another statistical tool frequently used for examining the relationship between the monthly projector and the input–output based annual benchmarks. Non-quantitative assessments of how well a proxy works are largely subjective evaluations of the conceptual adequacy of the monthly source data.

**Data**

This field lists the data sources that are feeding into the monthly calculation of value added. Since GDP by industry measures production of all goods and services in the Canadian economy, a great quantity of data are used from literally hundreds of different sources. While the majority of the data sources are monthly surveys conducted either by Statistics Canada or by other government agencies, business associations, individual companies, trade magazines, stock exchanges and various Internet web sites of business organizations also serve as valuable data providers.

The monthly projector system relies on two main types of data on goods and services: physical quantities and nominal values. Quantities of goods may be described by the number of items and physical characteristics such as the product's weight, volume or length. These units are normally used to describe quantities of homogeneous goods, for example tons of grain, litres of motor gasoline, and so on. In case of a complex commodity, the description of the quantity produced is a bundle of attributes and in addition to size, colour, material composition and method of production, the physical properties of a commodity may also include qualitative features such as the geographical location or even the purpose of production. A quantity indicator of a service may use quantities of goods or the number of people who were affected by the service. An example is the number of passengers or quantities of goods that were transported for a particular distance. Nominal values of goods entering the value added calculation are mostly current dollar values of shipments and inventory accumulations, and in the case of services, revenues and sales by the service provider. Input type projectors generally rely on the number of employees who are engaged in the production process.

**Deflation**

Due to the absence of monthly inputs and outputs, the monthly deflation methodology cannot replicate the double deflation technique that is used in the input–output system. Instead, monthly constant price estimates are calculated by either valuing quantity data using their prices (or unit values) in the base year or by removing the effects of price fluctuation from nominal values with their appropriate price indexes. The choice of which deflation technique to use is determined by the nature of the projector.

Base year valuation involves the summing up of current quantities valued at the prices of a base year. The algebraic expression of this method of building a constant price series is:

\[ \sum p_0q_t \]

where \( q \) is the quantity and \( p \) is the price, \( t \) stands for the current period and \( 0 \) for the base period and the summation covers the entire range of goods and services produced by a particular industry. Generally, in an attempt to minimize biases caused by shifts in a mix of commodities, the basic unit of output is defined at as fine a level of detail as possible. Commodities with...
different physical characteristics and products of varying quality are generally taken as different products and are given their own suitable prices.

An alternative method for valuing current production in the prices of a fixed period in the past is price deflation. Price deflation removes price changes simply by dividing current values of goods and services by their appropriate price indexes. This method is widely used for many service producing industries whose output is either not measurable in terms of quantities or for which quantity data are not available. It is also used for a large number of manufacturing industries whose output projectors are current price shipments and inventories.

Generally, industry deflators in the monthly GDP system are composite indexes which describe the price movements for various groups of goods and services produced by a given industry. The majority of industry deflators are weighted averages of price indexes of commodities and Consumer Price Indexes (CPI). For example, deflators for the total commodity output of individual manufacturing industries are computed by weighting the Principal Commodity Group (PCG) price indexes by the production values of those PCGs in each industry. The weights are taken from the IO tables. For the period without IO tables, that is the most current 32 to 43 months, the weights remain based on the last available IO table. The calculation of an aggregate price index $I_t$ describing the price change for the entire output of an industry is represented by the following algebraic expression:

$$I_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_t^i q_t^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_t^i q_t^i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_t^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_t^i T_t}$$

where $w_t^i = p_t^i q_t^i$ is the current value of commodity $i$ derived from the IO tables, $I_t = p_t^i / p_o^i$ is the price index of commodity $i$, $t$ is the current month and $o$ is the base period.

This type of deflator is used most extensively for deflating output of those manufacturing industries for which the movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price manufacturing shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories. Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of PCG price indexes as described above, while deflators of inventories are calculated as moving averages of the shipment deflator. For inventories of goods in process, the number of terms in the moving averages corresponds to the duration of the production process whereas those for finished products reflect the length of time a finished product remains in stock. This number is referred to as inventory turnover period and is calculated as the average stock to sales ratio by dividing end-of-month inventory levels by monthly sales. Since opening inventories are equal to closing inventories of the previous month, deflators for closing inventories of the preceding month are used to deflate opening inventories of the current month.

Constant price estimates of output by many service producing industries are calculated using weighted aggregations of the various appropriate Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) as deflators. In some isolated cases such as Radio and Television Broadcasting industry, or Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing industry, specific price indexes are used which are obtained from price observations such as advertising rates and import prices.
Sources and Methods

Industry by Industry
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. "Under cover" includes greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. The crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity. (NAICS: 1114)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,703

Value added at basic prices 901
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 4.41%
Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry
Nursery stock, flowers, etc. 1,100

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,103
Imports 277
Total 1,380

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 573
Residential building construction x
Exports 271

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price cash income received by producers from the sale of floriculture and nursery products.

Data
Values of current dollar farm cash receipts, floriculture and nursery, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Farm Cash Receipts,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 21-011,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Current dollar farm cash receipts are deflated by the Consumer Price Index, seeds and cut flowers.

Source
Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture)

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards and groves primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, trees and their seeds (excluding those engaged in forestry operations). Also excluded are establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. "Under cover" includes in greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. (NAICS: 1111–1113,1119)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
17,237

Value added at basic prices
8,721
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 42.69%
Share of total economy 1.07%

Significant products of this industry
Wheat, unmilled, excluding imputed feed 3,518
Hay and straw, imputed feed 2,901
Canola 2,211
Other grains and fodder, imputed feed 1,289
Soybeans and other oil seeds 1,284
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled 1,061
Barley, excl. imputed feed 824
Grain corn, excl. imputed feed 636
Services incidental to agriculture 624
Potatoes fresh or chilled 550
Fresh fruit, excl. tropical 489
Raw tobacco 365
Total 15,752

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 16,687
Imports 2,742
Total 19,429

Major users of these products
Exports 6,465
Animal production (excl. animal aquaculture) 4,190
Personal expenditure 2,694
Total 13,349

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price value of production of selected products such as wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseeds, rapeseed, corn, lentils, mustard, canary seed, dry peas, sunflower, soybeans, vegetables, potatoes and tobacco.

Though in agriculture the duration of the production process is several months, the measurement of monthly output by this industry is based on the notion that output is being produced continuously. Monthly output of field crop therefore is viewed as partially completed production and monthly estimates of grains are derived by distributing annual crop estimates across sub-annual periods.

As the annual grain crop data become available only after the harvest is completed in the fall, estimating output measures for the months prior to the harvest period in the most current year therefore must rely on projected annual crop values. The projection of current year crops uses information from a series of probability surveys of farmers which collect data on seeding intentions, seeded and harvested area yield, production and stocks for principal field crops. The
Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture)

initial annual estimates of crops are based on data published in February in the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada publications Canada: Grain and Oilseeds Outlook and Canada: Pulse and Special Crops Outlook. The harvested area in hectares for each crop is forecast as well as the yield in metric tons per hectare and from these, total crop production is derived. Later in the spring the initial annual crop estimates are replaced with new forecasts which incorporate the results of Statistics Canada's seeding intentions survey, published in Field Crop Reporting Series, Catalogue no. 22-002-X1B. During the summer months, subsequent revisions to the forecasts incorporate updates collected by later runs of this survey until the fall, when the estimated values are finally replaced with actual harvest data.

The distribution of annual crop estimates across sub-annual periods is a two step procedure. The first step is the calculation of a quarterly series for each type of crop. Since simply dividing annual crop values evenly among quarters would create potentially significant breaks between the fourth quarter of one year and the first quarter of the next, a more sophisticated method, called quadratic minimization, is applied to avoid such breaks. The quarterly series calculated by this method have smooth transitions from one year to the next while their yearly sums match the annual values. In the computation it is assumed that in normal years the level of production remains unchanged between quarters, but years with bumper crops or droughts receive special treatment and most of the production excess or shortfall in those years is reflected in the harvest quarter. Next, the quarterly series for each type of crop are converted into monthly series by applying the same quadratic minimization technique. Consequently, the monthly crop series have smooth transitions from one quarter to the next and are consistent with the quarterly values.

Data

Quantities of wheat (except durum wheat), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canary seed, rapeseed, potatoes produced, measured in metric tons. Values of current dollar farm cash receipt for vegetables, tobacco, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Grain Statistics Weekly,
Canadian Grain Commission

Field Crop Reporting Series,
Seasonal, Catalogue no. 22-002-X1B,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Quantities of wheat (except durum wheat), durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canary seed, dry peas, lentils, mustard, sunflower and potatoes are valued at base year prices, per ton. Current dollar farm cash receipts for vegetables and tobacco are deflated using a Farm Product Price Index.

Source

Farm Product Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 21-007-X1B,
Statistics Canada

Cereal and Oilseed Review,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 22-007-X1B,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada
Animal aquaculture

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in farm-raising fin fish, shellfish, or any other kind of aquatic animal. These establishments use some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as keeping animals in captivity, regular stocking and feeding of animals, and protecting them from predators. (NAICS: 1125)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
185
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 0.91%
Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry
Animal aquaculture products fresh or chilled 448

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 448
Imports 0
Total 448

Major users of these products
Seafood product preparation and packaging 291

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price exports of animal aquaculture products.

Data
Quantities of rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon, spring salmon, coho salmon and mussels, fresh, chilled exported, measured in kilograms.

Source
International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price value of output is calculated by multiplying quantities of rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon, spring salmon, coho salmon and mussels by their prices in the base year, per kilogram.

Source
International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada

Notes
$174 million of this industry’s value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $11 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $174 million in the business sector is $504 million.

The value of the industry’s significant product refers to the business sector only.
Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising, milking and fattening cattle, raising hogs and pigs, breeding, hatching and raising poultry for meat or egg production, and raising sheep and goats, and feeding or fattening lambs. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in raising animals, such as bees, horses and other equines, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, llamas, deer, worms, crickets, laboratory animals and companion animals, for example dogs, cats, pet birds and other pets. The production of animal products, such as honey and other bee products, are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals, classified in other industries with no one predominating, are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 1121–1124, 1129)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
15,762

Value added at basic prices
2,960
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 14.49%
Share of total economy 0.36%

Significant products of this industry
Cattle and calves 5,082
Fluid milk, unprocessed 3,726
Hogs 3,038
Poultry 1,527
Services incidental to livestock 678
Eggs in the shell 490
Total 14,541

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 14,814
Imports 150
Total 14,964

Major users of these products
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering x
Dairy product manufacturing 3,719
Exports 1,796
Animal production (except Animal aquaculture) 1,752
Poultry processing 1,311
Personal expenditure 584

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price production of livestock, poultry, eggs and milk.

Production of livestock is calculated from sales (adjusted for changes in inventories) of cattle, calves and hogs, plus sales of sheep and lamb.

Production of poultry is calculated from sales (adjusted for changes in inventories) of turkeys, chickens and hens.

Production of eggs is calculated based on the volume of egg sales and egg hatching.

Production of milk is estimated based on sales.
Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)

Data
Values are current dollar farm cash receipts for cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lamb, poultry, fluid milk and industrial milk.

Inventories (number of head): cattle, calves, hogs, turkey, chicken and hen.

Quantity of eggs, marketed and hatched.

Source
Farm Cash Receipts,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 21-011, Statistics Canada

Semi-annual Surveys of Livestock on Farms,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Quantities of cattle, calves, hogs, turkey, chicken and hen, held in inventory, are valued at base year prices, per head.

Current dollar cash receipts for cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lamb, poultry, fluid milk and industrial milk are deflated by farm product price indexes.

Eggs, marketed and hatched, are valued at base year prices, per dozen.

Source
Farm Product Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 21-007, Statistics Canada

Hog Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 23-010, Statistics Canada

Sheep Statistics,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 23-011, Statistics Canada

Cattle Statistics,
Semi-annual, Catalogue no. 23-012, Statistics Canada
Forestry and logging

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing and harvesting timber on a long production cycle (of ten years or more). Long production cycles use different production processes than short production cycles, which require more horticultural interventions prior to harvest, resulting in processes more similar to those found in the Crop Production industry. Consequently, Christmas tree production and other production involving production cycles of less than ten years, are classified to the Crop Production industry. Establishments in this industry specialize in different stages of the production cycle. Reforestation requires production of seedlings in specialized nurseries. Timber production requires natural forests or suitable areas of land that are available for a long duration. The maturation time for timber depends upon the species of tree, the climatic conditions of the region, and the intended purpose of the timber. The harvesting of timber, except when done on an extremely small scale, requires specialized machinery unique to the industry. The gathering of forest products, such as gums, barks, balsam needles and Spanish moss, are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 113)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
5,564
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 27.24%
Share of total economy 0.68%

Significant products of this industry
Logs
7,128
Custom forestry
3,142
Pulpwood
1,029
Services incidental to forestry
885
Total 12,184

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
13,029
Imports
472
Total 13,501

Major users of these products
Sawmills and wood preservation
7,959
Forestry and logging
2,849
Veneer and plywood mills
539
Pulp mills
516
Total 11,863

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the constant price value of production of logs.

Data
Quantities of logs cut on crown land in Quebec and Ontario, and cut in British Columbia, measured in cubic metres.

Source
Gouvernement du Québec,
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune
Forêt Québec
Division du mesurage et facturation

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources,
British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range
## Forestry and logging

### Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of timber by their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by province.

### Source

Logging Industries,
Annual, CANSIM table 301-0004,
Statistics Canada

### Notes

$5,473 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $91 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $5,473 million in the business sector is $13,022 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Fishing, hunting and trapping

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in harvesting fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats. These establishments are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource. The harvesting of fish is the predominant economic activity of this industry and it usually requires specialized vessels that, by the nature of their size, configuration and equipment, are not suitable for any other type of production, such as transportation. Hunting and trapping utilize a wide variety of production processes and are classified in the same industry as fishing because the availability of resources and the constraints imposed, such as conservation requirements and proper habitat maintenance, are similar. (NAICS: 114)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,712</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Fish and seafood (except animal aquaculture), fresh, chilled

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
Imports
Total

Major users of these products
Seafood product preparation and packaging
Exports
Personal expenditure

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price value of fish landings by sea fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts plus fish harvests by freshwater fisheries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Data
Quantities of fish landings, measured in metric tons.

Atlantic Coast
groundfish: cod, haddock, redfish, halibut, small flatfish, turbot, pollock, hake, cusk, catfish, other
pelagic and other fin fish: herring, mackerel, tuna, alewife, eel, salmon, skate, smelt, capelin, other
molluscs and crustaceans: clams, oysters, scallop, squid, lobster, shrimp, crabs
freshwater fisheries: whitefish, pickerel, sauger, tullibee

Pacific Coast
groundfish: ling cod, grey cod, black cod, halibut, flatfishes, rockfishes, other
pelagic and other fin fish: herring, salmon-spring, sockeye, coho, pink, chum, steelhead, tuna, dogfish
molluscs and crustaceans: clams, shrimp prawn, crab, abalone
freshwater fisheries: trout, perch, mullet, carp, inconnu, char
### Source

Canadian Fisheries Landings,
Monthly, Economic and Commercial Analysis Series,
Surveys and Statistics Report,
Fisheries and Oceans

### Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of fish by their prices in the base year, per metric ton, by species, by area.

### Source

Canadian Fisheries,
Annual Statistical Review,
Fisheries and Oceans
Support activities for forestry

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing particular support activities, related to harvesting timber. (NAICS: 1153)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
935
Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector 4.58%
Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry
Services incidental to forestry 661

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,554
Imports 0
Total 1,554

Major users of these products
Forestry and logging 1,102
Provincial and territorial public administration 453
Total 1,555

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$435 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $500 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $435 million in the business sector is $850 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Forestry and logging industry.
Support activities for agriculture

**Industry definition**  
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support activities for growing crops and providing support activities related to raising livestock, including companion animals. (NAICS: 1151, 1152)

**Output, supply, demand**  
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| Services incidental to livestock | 267 |
| Services incidental to agriculture | 207 |
| **Total**                      | 474 |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 2,006 |
| Imports             | 0     |
| **Total**           | 2,006 |

**Major users of these products**

| Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture) | 969 |
| Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture)               | 915 |
| **Total**                                                      | 1,884 |

**Monthly projector**  
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on support activities by establishments engaged in crop and livestock production.

**Data**  
Monthly expenditures on support activities related to growing crops and raising livestock are extrapolated from base year values using month-to-month changes in constant dollar gross outputs of the Crop production industry and the Animal production industry.

**Source**  
Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**  
Not applicable.

**Notes**  
This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Crop production industry and the Animal production industry.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating oil and gas field properties. Such activities may include exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas; drilling, completing and equipping wells; operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum; and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. This industry includes the production of oil, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, and the production of gas and hydrocarbon liquids, through gasification, liquefaction and pyrolysis of coal at the mine site. (NAICS: 211)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 31,663
Value added at basic prices 21,203
Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 62.48%
Share of total economy 2.60%

Significant products of this industry
Crude mineral oils 17,832
Natural gas, excluding liquified 10,719
Liquid petroleum gases including natural gas 2,600
Total 31,151

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 32,248
Imports 7,987
Total 40,235

Major users of these products
Exports 17,458
Refineries and other petroleum and coal products x
Personal expenditure 1,343

Monthly projecor
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of crude petroleum and marketable natural gas.

Output of crude petroleum is calculated as the combined value of crude oil, condensate and pentane produced.

Output of natural gas is estimated based on output of marketable natural gas plus gas plant net withdrawals of propane, butane, ethane and sulphur.

Data
Crude petroleum output is derived from quantities of crude oil, condensate and pentane, synthetic and experimental crude oil and crude bitumen produced, measured in cubic metres.

Natural gas output is derived from quantities of marketable natural gas, propane, butane and ethane produced, measured in cubic metres, by province, and metric tons of sulphur.

Source
Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas, Monthly, CANSIM table 131-0001,
Statistics Canada

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Equivalent, Monthly, CANSIM table 126-0001,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of different types of petroleum and natural gas by their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by type, by province.

Source

Oil and Gas Extraction,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-213,
Statistics Canada
Coal mining

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining bituminous coal, anthracite and lignite by underground mining, and auger mining, strip mining, culm bank mining and other surface mining. Mining operations and preparation plants (also known as cleaning plants and washeries), whether or not such plants are operated in conjunction with mine sites, are included. (NAICS: 2121)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,034

Value added at basic prices 1,209
Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 3.56%
Share of total economy 0.15%

Significant products of this industry
Coal 2,013

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,013
Imports 1,019
Total 3,032

Major users of these products
Exports 1,559
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution 1,011
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 356
Total 2,928

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of coal.

The final output of coal mines can be either raw or clean coal. Mines which operate a coal processing plant produce both raw and clean coal. In order to avoid double counting, output of coal mines with a processing plant is derived from shipments of raw coal plus production of clean coal.

Data
Quantities of coal, by type, by province, measured in metric tons.
Bituminous: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia
Sub-bituminous: Alberta
Lignite: Saskatchewan

Source
Coal and Coke Statistics,
Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0016,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of coal by their prices in the base year, by type, by province, per metric ton.

Source
Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada
### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing iron ores, and manganiferous ores valued chiefly for their iron content. Establishments engaged in the production of sinter and other agglomerates, except those associated with blast furnace operations, are included. (NAICS: 21221)

### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,677</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry
Iron ores and concentrates | 1,642 |

#### Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 1,642 |
Imports | 372 |
| **Total** | **2,014** |

#### Major users of these products
Exports | 1,205 |
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing | x |

### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of iron ore. Output of iron ore is calculated as the total exports of concentrates and beneficiated ore plus the value of production of agglomerates.

Agglomerates are made from concentrates. In order to avoid double counting, exports of concentrates and beneficiated ores are used in lieu of production.

### Data
Quantities of concentrates and beneficiated ores, shipped for the export market, by mine, and agglomerates produced, by mine, measured in dry metric tons.

#### Source
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada

#### Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of iron ore by their prices in the base year, according to the iron content of the ores shipped at different stages of beneficiating, by mine.

#### Source
Metal Ore Mining, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223, Statistics Canada
Gold and silver ore mining

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing ores valued chiefly for their gold and/or silver content. (NAICS: 21222)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,493</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
<td>3.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Gold and silver in primary forms | 2,070

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 3,818 |
| Imports             | 1,760 |
| **Total**           | 5,578 |

**Major users of these products**
Exports | 4,303
Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous products manufacturing | 820
**Total** | 5,123

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of gold and silver from gold quartz mines and placer deposits.

**Data**
Quantities of quartz gold produced from auriferous and placer gold mines, measured in grams.
Quantities of silver produced, measured in kilograms.

**Source**
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price output of gold is calculated by multiplying quantities of gold by its export price in the base year, per gram.
Constant price output of silver is calculated by multiplying quantities of silver by its price in the base year, per kilogram.

**Source**

**Notes**
This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry's significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining industry and the Non-ferrous(except aluminum) secondary processing industry.
### Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing ores valued chiefly for their copper, nickel, lead or zinc content. (NAICS: 21223)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output, supply, demand</th>
<th>Millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>4,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
<td>7.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ores and concentrates 4,451

**Total supply of these products**
- Domestic production x
- Imports 723

**Major users of these products**
- Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining x
- Exports 1,197

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of nickel, copper, silver, zinc and lead concentrates.

**Data**
Quantities of nickel, copper, zinc, and lead concentrates produced, measured in dry metric tons. Quantities of silver (a secondary product), measured in kilograms.

**Source**
- Production of Canada’s Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada
- Canada’s Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-202, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of metal ores and concentrates by their prices in the base year.

**Source**
- Metal Ore Mining, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223, Statistics Canada
Other metal ore mining

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged
in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing metallic ores, such as uranium-radium-vanadium
ores, molybdenum ores, antimony ores, columbium ores, ilmenite ores, magnesium ores,
tantalum ores and tungsten ores. (NAICS: 21229)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 813

Value added at basic prices 417
Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 1.23%
Share of total economy 0.05%

Significant products of this industry
Radioactive all other miscellaneous metal ores and concentrates x

Total supply of these products
Domestic production x
Imports 283

Major users of these products
Exports 840
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining x
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution 158

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price
value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the
month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of molybdenum and uranium.

Data
Quantities of molybdenum, measured in metric tons, and uranium, measured in kilograms.

Source
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,
Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,
Natural Resources Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of metal ores by their prices in the
base year.

Source
Canada's Mineral Production, Preliminary Estimates,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-202,
Statistics Canada

Metal Ore Mining,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-223,
Statistics Canada

Notes
This industry produces approximately one half of the domestic output of the industry’s significant
products, while most of the rest is produced by the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting
and refining industry.
Stone mining and quarrying

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining or quarrying dimension stone, rough blocks or slabs of stone, and crushed and broken stone. (NAICS: 21231)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 632
Value added at basic prices 341
Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 1.00%
Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry
Stone for construction 485
Stone and silica sand for industrial use 131
Total 616

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 780
Imports 182
Total 962

Total supply of these products
Engineering and other construction activities 151
Exports 98
Repair construction 94
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing 74
Inventory 69
Other non-metallic mineral products manufacturing 68
Residential building construction 44
Total 598

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating sand and gravel pits, including dredging for sand and gravel; mining or quarrying shale; and mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing kaolin or ball clay, including china clay, paper and slip clays, and other clays and refractory minerals. (NAICS: 21232)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Sand (excluding silica) and gravel

**Output**
832

**Value added at basic prices**
480

Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector
1.41%

Share of total economy
0.06%

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production
725

Imports
44

Total
769

**Major users of these products**
Engineering and other construction activities
x

Ready-mix concrete manufacturing
166

Repair construction
63

Local, municipal and regional public administration
56

Residential building construction
51

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**
Number of employees.

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.
## Salt mining

### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining salt or in the recovery of salt from brine wells. (NAICS: 212393)

### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>398</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Significant products of this industry
- Salt

### Total supply of these products
- Domestic production | 439 |
- Imports | 50 |
- **Total** | **489** |

### Major users of these products
- Exports | 116 |
- Local, municipal and regional public administration | 107 |
- Personal expenditure | 64 |
- Other basic chemical manufacturing | 46 |
- **Total** | **333** |

### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of salt.

### Data
Quantities of rock salt and fine vacuum salt produced, measured in metric tons.

### Source
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada

### Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of salt by its price in the base year, by type, per metric ton.

### Source
Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226, Statistics Canada
Potash mining

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing potash. (NAICS: 212396)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,576

Value added at basic prices
1,038
Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector 3.06%
Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry
Potash 1,487

Total supply of these products
Domestic production x
Imports 1

Major users of these products
Exports 1,373

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of potash.

Data
Quantities of potash (K2O equivalent) produced, measured in metric tons.

Source
Production of Canada’s Leading Minerals, Monthly, Statistical Bulletin, Natural Resources Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by multiplying quantities of potash by its price in the base year, per metric ton.

Source
Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226, Statistics Canada
### Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mining diamonds of industrial or gem quality; mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing asbestos; mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing gypsum; and extracting and processing peat. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in mining, beneficiating or otherwise preparing non-metallic minerals. (NAICS: 212392, 212394, 212395, 212397, 212398)

### Output, supply, demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| Asbestos and other crude minerals | x |
| Peat                           | 192 |
| Gypsum                         | 103 |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 677 |
| Imports             | 352 |
| **Total**           | 1,029 |

**Major users of these products**

| Exports | 561 |

### Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of diamond, gypsum, sodium sulphate, barite, nepheline syenite and asbestos.

### Data

Quantities of gypsum (shipped), sodium sulphate (produced), barite, crude and ground (shipped) and nepheline syenite, crude and ground (shipped), measured in metric tons. Quantities of diamonds, measured in carats, by quality: industrial and gem.

Quantities of milled asbestos produced, measured in metric tons, by type: spinning, shingle, paper, stucco and refuse.

### Source

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals,
Monthly, Statistical Bulletin,
Natural Resources Canada

### Deflation

Constant price output of gypsum, sodium sulphate, barite and nepheline syenite are calculated by valuing quantities using the corresponding prices in the base year, per metric ton. Constant price output of diamonds is calculated by multiplying quantities of diamonds by its price in the base year, by quality, per carat. Constant price output of asbestos is calculated by multiplying quantities by its price in the base year, per metric ton, by milled fibre type.

### Source

General Review of the Mineral Industries, Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-201,
Statistics Canada
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying including asbestos

Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying,
Annual, Catalogue no. 26-226,
Statistics Canada
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments engaged in the exploration for minerals, other than oil or gas, are included. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking ore samples and making geological observations at prospective sites. (NAICS: 213)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>7,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>4,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Mining and oil and gas extraction sector</td>
<td>11.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services incidental to mining</td>
<td>7,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>7,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other construction activities</td>
<td>4,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas extraction</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold and silver ore mining</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditure on all types of drilling plus the constant dollar cost of operating rigs.

Output of contract drilling (i.e., drilling of wells for petroleum and gas, building, repairing and dismantling rigs and derricks) is estimated based on the depth drilled.

Services necessary to the operation of petroleum and gas fields (such as acidizing, cementing, cleaning and shooting of oil and gas wells, drilling for water intake wells) are estimated based on the number of rigs operating.

Output of contract drilling for metallic and non-metallic minerals is estimated based on the depth drilled.

**Data**
Output of contract drilling is derived from metres drilled, by region, by purpose of the drilling (i.e., exploratory or developmental).

Cost of services are calculated based on the number of operating days of rigs, by contract well depth.

Output of contract drilling for metallic and non-metallic minerals is calculated from metres drilled, by province.
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction

**Source**
- Saskatchewan Energy and Mines Mineral Statistics
- British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum
- Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board
- Manitoba Department of Energy Mines and Resources
- Oil week magazine
- Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors
- Canadian Diamond Drilling Association

**Deflation**

Depth drilled for petroleum and gas are valued at base year prices reflecting expenditures on developmental and exploratory drilling, by region.

The value of services necessary to the operation of petroleum and gas fields is calculated at base year prices corresponding to the cost of operating rigs, by depth.

Depth drilled for metallic and non-metallic minerals are valued at base year prices reflecting the cost of drilling, by province.

**Source**
- Oil and Gas Extraction, Annual, Catalogue no. 26-213, Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the generation of bulk electric power, transmission from generating facilities to distribution centres, and/or distribution to end users. (NAICS: 2211)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 27,539
Value added at basic prices 22,417
Share of Utilities sector 84.01%
Share of total economy 2.74%

Significant products of this industry
Electric power 26,740

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 26,802
Imports 236
Total 27,038

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 9,818
Exports 1,404
Retail trade 1,232
Newsprint mills 1,033
Other lessors of real estate 1,023
Local, municipal and regional public administration 702
Oil and gas extraction 621
Primary production of alumina and aluminum 476
Wholesale trade 422
Total 16,731

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of electric energy.

Data
Net utility generation of electric power, by source of energy, by province, measured in thousands of megawatt hour (mWh).

Source
Electric Power Capability and Load, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-204, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing electric power generated by utilities using base year prices, by province, per thousands of megawatt hour (mWh).

Source
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-202, Statistics Canada
Natural gas distribution

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the distribution of natural or synthetic gas to the ultimate consumers through a system of mains. Gas marketers or brokers, that arrange the sale of natural gas over distribution systems operated by others, are included. (NAICS: 2212)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,649</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>2,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Utilities sector</td>
<td>11.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Gas distribution 3,303

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,303
Imports 0
Total 3,303

Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure 1,568
- Other lessors of real estate 260
- Retail trade 188
- Elementary and secondary schools 82
- Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 75
- Other basic chemical manufacturing 68
- Wholesale trade 68
Total 2,309

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price value of natural gas deliveries to residential, commercial and industrial users.

Data
Quantities of natural gas sold (including direct sales), for residential, commercial and industrial use, measured in thousands of cubic metres, by province (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia).

Source
Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of natural gas, sold for residential, commercial or industrial consumption, using base year prices by province, per cubic metre.

Source
Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205, Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating water collection, treatment and distribution systems for domestic and industrial needs; operating irrigation systems; operating sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities that collect, treat and dispose of waste; and establishments primarily engaged in the production and/or distribution of steam and heated or cooled air. (NAICS: 2213)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>1,283</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Utilities sector</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Water supply 136

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,359
Imports 1
Total 2,360

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,139
Other lessors of real estate 166
Local, municipal and regional public administration 80
Other non-profit institutions serving households 78
Retail trade 66
Food services and drinking places 50
Hospitals 50
Wholesale trade 50
Total 1,679

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$40 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector whereas $1,243 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the $40 million in the business sector is $136 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing residential buildings, such as houses, garden homes, cottages, apartments and townhouses. Establishments primarily engaged in erecting prefabricated homes are also included. (NAICS: 23121)

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>33,861</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>13,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Construction sector</td>
<td>30.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Residential construction 33,861

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 33,861

Major users of these products
Capital formation 33,861

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on residential construction.

Expenditure on residential construction refers to spending on both the construction of new residential buildings and alterations and improvements made to existing homes.

Monthly constant price expenditure on residential construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the growth rates in the constant price value of work put in place.

Data
Quarterly and monthly values of new residential construction work put in place are derived from data on housing starts, completions and average values of building permits, by type of dwelling such as single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments.

Quarterly estimates of spending on alterations and improvements are projected using related indicators such as building permits and wholesale sales of lumber and building materials.

Source
Building Permits,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 64-001,
Statistics Canada
Residential building construction

Housing Starts, Under Construction and Completions in Centres 10,000 and Over, Canada, Provinces, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001, Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade, Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

The value of work put in place for single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings and row housing are deflated by province. Provincial deflators are aggregates of new housing price indexes for 20 cities.

The value of work put in place for apartments is deflated with an apartment price index.

**Source**
Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, Quarterly, Catalogue no. 62-007, Statistics Canada
Non-residential building construction

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. Important types of commercial and institutional buildings are offices, hotels, restaurants, arenas, churches and penitentiaries. Important types of industrial buildings are factories, and heavy industrial plants for the production of such products as aluminum and cement. The erection of prefabricated commercial or institutional buildings is also included. (NAICS: 23122)

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
20,607

Value added at basic prices
8,943
Share of Construction sector 20.80%
Share of total economy 1.09%

Significant products of this industry
Non-residential building construction 20,607

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 20,607

Major users of these products
Capital formation x

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on non-residential construction.

Expenditure on non-residential building construction refers to spending by businesses on commercial and industrial buildings and spending by governments on institutional buildings.

Monthly constant price investment in non-residential construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in work put in place, by type of construction project.

Data
Quarterly and monthly values of new non-residential construction work put in place are derived from values of building permits, by type of construction project such as industrial, commercial, institutional.

Source
Investment and Capital Stock Division, Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators are currently weighted aggregates of non-residential building output price indexes for five types of structures (office buildings, warehouses, shopping centres, industrial buildings and institutional buildings) in seven cities (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). The weights are annual estimates of investment in non-residential construction by type of structure.

Source
Capital Expenditure Price Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 62-007,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in construction projects other than buildings. Engineering works include dams; non-building industrial works, such as refineries; highways, roads and streets; bridges; sewers; power and communications transmission lines; and similar structures and works. Establishments providing specialized services of a type related to engineering construction, and not normally performed on buildings or building-related projects, are included. (NAICS: 2313)

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form a separate industry called Repair construction.

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 36,040

Value added at basic prices 12,295
Share of Construction sector 28.60%
Share of total economy 1.51%

Significant products of this industry

Gas and oil facility construction 18,293
Other engineering construction 6,198
Road, highway and airport runway construction 5,409
Electric power, dams and irrigation construction 2,863
Railway and telecommunications construction 2,671

Total 35,434

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 35,434

Major users of these products

Capital formation x

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on engineering construction.

Monthly constant price investment in engineering construction is derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month movement in labour input.

Data

Quarterly values of expenditures on other engineering construction are derived by combining estimates of spending on highways and railways with estimates of spending on other engineering construction both by businesses and governments. Expenditures on highways, railways and other public engineering construction are based on input data such as asphalt sales and labour compensation. Expenditures by businesses on other engineering construction are based on capital spending reported by industries, most notably the Electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry and the Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction industry.
Engineering and other construction activities

Source
Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada
Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements,
Statistics Canada
Retail Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-005,
Statistics Canada
Wholesale Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008,
Statistics Canada
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators are input price indexes calculated as composites of wages, materials and overhead costs.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

In the Canadian System of National Accounts all construction repairs are added together to form this industry.

Note that in the Canadian System of National Accounts the construction industry is defined on an activity basis and all own-account construction by all establishments, independently from their industrial classification, is allocated to the construction industry.

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of Construction sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Repair construction 15,344

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 15,344

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied dwellings</td>
<td>3,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lessors of real estate</td>
<td>2,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial and territorial public administration</td>
<td>1,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price expenditures on alterations and improvements to residential buildings and expenditure on the construction of non-residential buildings and other engineering structures, for example, highway and railway projects.

Monthly constant price expenditures on repair construction are derived from quarterly investment values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly investment values. In the computation, it is assumed that the rate of production remains unchanged between months.

Data

Quarterly values of expenditures on alterations and improvements to buildings are derived from values of building permits for renovations and data on sales of building materials by retailers and wholesalers.

Quarterly values of expenditures on renovations to other engineering structures are derived by combining estimates of spending on highways and railways with estimates of spending on other engineering structures both by businesses and governments. Expenditures on highways, railways and other public engineering structures are based on input data such as asphalt sales and labour compensation. Expenditures by businesses on other engineering structures are based on capital spending by industries, most notably the Electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry and the Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction industry.

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division, Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators are input price indexes calculated as the fixed composites of wages, materials and overhead costs.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food and feed for animals, including pets. (NAICS: 3111)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 680
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.48%
Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry

Complete feeds 2,859
Feed supplements and premixes 630
Pet feeds 560
Total 4,049

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,129
Imports 492
Total 4,621

Major users of these products

Animal production (excluding Animal aquaculture) 3,159
Personal expenditure 736
Exports 406
Total 4,301

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance in 1997)

PCG 1591 complete feeds 68%
PCG 1593 dog and cat feeds 13%
PCG 1583 feed supplements 11%
PCG 1581 micro-premixes 2%
PCG 1551 legume and grass meal 2%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Flour milling and malt manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in grinding grains or vegetables; milling, cleaning and polishing rice; or manufacturing malt. Integrated mills, which grind grain and further process the milling products into such products as prepared flour mixes or doughs, are included. (NAICS: 31121)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>1,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

- Wheat flour: 899
- Other flours and processed grains: 383
- Feeds from grain byproducts: 99

Total: 1,381

Total supply of these products

- Domestic production: 1,663
- Imports: 334

Total: 1,997

Major users of these products

- Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing: 519
- Exports: 420
- Animal food manufacturing: 265
- Breweries: 193
- Personal expenditure: 167

Total: 1,564

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0631</td>
<td>wheat flour</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0636</td>
<td>malt</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1521</td>
<td>cereal grains, chopped or ground</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0646</td>
<td>prepared cake and similar mixes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0645</td>
<td>breakfast cereal foods</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Starch and vegetable fat and oil manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wet-milling corn and vegetables; crushing oilseeds and tree nuts and extracting oils; or processing or blending purchased fats and oils. (NAICS: 31122)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
3,533

Value added at basic prices
601
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.42%
Share of total economy 0.07%

Significant products of this industry
Refined vegetable oils 904
Oil-cake feeds 874
Crude vegetable oils 609
Margarine and shortening 577
Total 2,964

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,997
Imports 563
Total 3,560

Major users of these products
Exports 1,133
Personal expenditure 549
Total 1,682

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 2123 rapeseed 18%
PCG 2122 soybeans 10%
PCG 3945 rapeseed oil, deodorized 8%
PCG 1532 soya bean oil meal and cake 7%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Breakfast cereal manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing breakfast cereal foods. (NAICS: 31123)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,180

Value added at basic prices
618
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.43%
Share of total economy
0.08%

Significant products of this industry
Breakfast cereal products
849

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
986
Imports
125
Total
1,111

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure
843

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0645</td>
<td>breakfast cereal foods</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1413</td>
<td>infant and junior foods, excluding canned</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0649</td>
<td>food snacks</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0530</td>
<td>other dairy products</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0646</td>
<td>prepared cake and similar mixes</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
### Sugar manufacturing

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing raw sugar, sugar syrup and refined sugar from sugar cane, raw cane sugar or sugar beets. (NAICS: 31131)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry
Sugar

#### Total supply of these products
Domestic production 705
Imports 28
Total 733

#### Major users of these products
- Food services and drinking places 131
- Personal expenditure 102
- Confectionery product manufacturing 84
- Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 81
- Other miscellaneous food manufacturing 57
- Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food 53
- Soft drink and ice manufacturing 53
Total 561

#### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of refined sugar.

#### Data
Production of refined sugar, measured in metric tons.

#### Source
Supply and Disposition of Food in Canada, Annual, CANSIM table 002-0010, Statistics Canada

#### Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of refined sugar using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

#### Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Confectionery product manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in shelling, roasting and grinding cacao beans into chocolate cacao products and chocolate confectionery, manufacturing chocolate confectionery from purchased chocolate. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-chocolate confectionery. (NAICS: 31132–31134)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

- Chocolate confectionery: 869
- Other confectionery: 703
- Cocoa and chocolate: 276

Total: 1,848

Total supply of these products

- Domestic production: 1,976
- Imports: 897

Total: 2,873

Major users of these products

- Personal expenditure: 1,787

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

| NAICS: 311320 | Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans | 35% |
| NAICS: 311330 | Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate      | 32% |
| NAICS: 311340 | Non-chocolate confectionery manufacturing                  | 33% |

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

| PCG 1042 | chocolate confectionery | 49% |
| PCG 1113 | cocoa, in blocks or cakes | 45% |

Deflators for inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP) are constructed as the ratio of changes in current price inventories to changes in constant price inventories.
Confectionery product manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 311330</th>
<th>Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1042</td>
<td>chocolate confectionery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1043</td>
<td>sugar, licorice candy and pop corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1113</td>
<td>cocoa, in blocks or cakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 311340</td>
<td>Non-chocolate confectionery manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1041</td>
<td>chewing gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1043</td>
<td>sugar, licorice candy and pop corn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing frozen fruits and vegetables; frozen entrées and side dishes of several ingredients, except seafood; and fruits and vegetables preserved by pickling, canning, dehydrating and similar processes (NAICS: 3114).

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>4,769</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frozen potatoes</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fruit juice</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauces, pickles, etc.</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soups in airtight containers</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables and juice in airtight containers</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen fruit and juice</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and jam in airtight containers</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total     3,205

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>3,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total     4,764

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total     4,395

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0920</td>
<td>potatoes, frozen</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0740</td>
<td>fruit juices, unfermented not concentrate</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0991</td>
<td>pickles, relishes, other sauces</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Dairy product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dairy products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing substitute products are included.
(NAICS: 3115)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,451
Value added at basic prices 1,961
Share of Manufacturing sector 1.38%
Share of total economy 0.24%

Significant products of this industry
Cheese 2,675
Fluid milk, processed 2,411
Other dairy products x
Ice cream 540
Butter 537

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 6,925
Imports 269
Total 7,194

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 4,904
Food services and drinking places 1,022
Dairy product manufacturing 650
Cafeteria supplies 206
Exports 178
Accommodation services 68
Total 7,028

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales of milk and cream and production of other dairy products.

Data
Commercial sales, measured in kilolitres: standard milk, 2% milk, skim milk, buttermilk, chocolate drink, cereal cream, table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, 1% milk.

Production, measured in kilolitres: ice cream mix, hard ice cream, soft ice cream, milkshake mix, sherbet, water ices, ice milk mix.

Production, measured in tons: process cheese, creamery butter, whey butter, cheddar cheese, specialty cheeses, other whole milk product, skim milk powder, powdered buttermilk, whey powder, other whole milk by-products, concentrated whole milk, sweetened concentrated skim milk, concentrated skim milk, cottage cheese, yogurt.

Source
The Dairy Review,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 23-001,
Statistics Canada
### Dairy product manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deflation</th>
<th>Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of various dairy products using their prices in the base year, by type, per kilolitre or ton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Source**  
Annual Survey of Manufactures,  
Statistics Canada
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering animals, except poultry and small game. Establishments that slaughter animals and then prepare meat products are included. (NAICS: 311611)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>7,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen</td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen</td>
<td>2,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared meat products</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured meat</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw animal hides skins</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible offal, fresh, chilled, frozen</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,131</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>10,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,533</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>4,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>2,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering and meat processing from carcasses</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,599</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>beef and veal, fresh or frozen</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0113</td>
<td>pork, fresh or frozen</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0150</td>
<td>meat preparation cooked not canned</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Rendering and meat processing from carcasses

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rendering animal fat, bones and meatscrops; or preparing meat and meatby-products from carcasses. Establishments known as boxed meat plants, primarily engaged in assembly-line cutting and packing of purchased carcasses, are included. (NAICS: 311614)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,541</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared meat products</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured meat</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeds from animal byproducts</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total supply of these products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>10,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users of these products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>4,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>2,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>2,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering and meat processing from carcasses</td>
<td>1,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria supplies</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GiP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>beef and veal, fresh or frozen</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0150</td>
<td>meat preparation cooked not canned</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0130</td>
<td>meat, cured</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0113</td>
<td>pork, fresh or frozen</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2804</td>
<td>feeds of animal origin n.e.s.</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Poultry processing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering poultry and small game or preparing processed poultry and small game meat and meat by-products. (NAICS: 311615)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
3,205

Value added at basic prices
789
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.55%
Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry
Poultry, fresh, chilled, frozen 2,724
Prepared meat products 385
Total 3,109

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,984
Imports 442
Total 5,426

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 3,161
Food services and drinking places 772
Poultry processing 605
Total 4,538

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of chicken, turkey, stewing hens, ducks and geese, slaughtered in registered stations.

Data
Weekly slaughtering at registered plants, eviscerated weight, measured in kilograms:
Chicken (by size: under 1 kg, 1 kg and under 2, 2 kg and over)
Turkeys
Stewing hens, canners (by size: under 2 kg, 2 kg and over)
Ducks and geese

Monthly volume of slaughtering is obtained by adding up figures reported for the weeks falling in each calendar month. If the first and/or last week of the month contain days of two consecutive months, that week’s figure is split proportionally between the two months. This is done according to the distribution of the working days in the given week, assuming that the daily rate of slaughtering does not change.

Source
Poultry Division, Agriculture Industries Services Directorate, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of chicken, turkey and stewing hens using their prices in the base year, by size, and ducks and geese, per kilogram.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada.
Seafood product preparation and packaging

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in canning seafood, including soup; smoking, salting and drying seafood; preparing fresh fish by removing heads, fins, scales, bones and entrails; shucking and packing fresh shellfish; processing marine fats and oils; and freezing seafood. Establishments known as "floating factory ships", that are engaged in shipboard processing of seafood, are included. (NAICS: 3117)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 721
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.51%
Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry
Fish and seafood products, fresh, chilled, frozen 1,982
Other fish and seafood products 808
Total 2,790

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,924
Imports 1,375
Total 4,299

Major users of these products
Exports 2,560
Personal expenditure 735
Seafood product preparation and packaging 514
Total 3,809

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 0463 molluscs and crustaceans 37%
PCG 0320 fish fillets, steaks 33%
PCG 0330 fish, canned 18%
PCG 0340 fish, smoked, salted, dried 6%
PCG 0462 molluscs and crustaceans, canned 4%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing baked goods. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bakery products, for retail sale, but not for immediate consumption, are included. (NAICS: 3118)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>4,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread and rolls</td>
<td>1,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bakery products</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>2,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 311810 Bread and bakery product manufacturing | 65%    |
| NAICS: 311821 Cookie and cracker manufacturing      | 21%    |
| NAICS: 311822 Flour mixes and dough manufacturing from purchased flour | 7%    |
| NAICS: 311823 Dry pasta manufacturing               | 7%    |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 311810 Bread and bakery product manufacturing
PCG 0640 bread and rolls 61%
PCG 0642 other bakery products 35%

NAICS: 311821 Cookie and cracker manufacturing
PCG 0641 biscuits 93%
PCG 0642 other bakery products 3%
PCG 0649 food snacks 3%
PCG 0645 breakfast cereal foods 1%

NAICS: 311822 Flour mixes and dough manufacturing from purchased flour
PCG 0642 other bakery products 47%
PCG 0646 prepared cake and similar mixes 37%
PCG 0991 pickles, relishes, other sauces 4%
PCG 0649 food snacks 4%
PCG 1450 food preparations, n.e.s. 3%

NAICS: 311823 Dry pasta manufacturing
PCG 0643 macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli 92%
PCG 0644 macaroni products, cooked, canned 3%
PCG 1220 shortening 2%
PCG 1210 margarine 1%
PCG 3945 rapeseed oil, deodorized 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Snack food manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in salting, roasting, drying, cooking or canning nuts; processing grains or seeds into snacks; manufacturing peanut butter; or manufacturing potato chips, corn chips, popped popcorn, hard pretzels, pork rinds and similar snacks. (NAICS: 31191)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potato chips and flakes</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food snacks</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1447</td>
<td>potato chips and similar products</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0649</td>
<td>food snacks</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Coffee and tea manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roasting coffee; manufacturing coffee and tea extracts and concentrates, including instant and freeze dried; blending tea; or manufacturing herbal tea. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coffee and tea substitutes are included. (NAICS: 31192)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Value added at basic prices
| Share of Manufacturing sector | 0.15% |
| Share of total economy       | 0.03% |

Significant products of this industry
Roasted coffee
851

Total supply of these products
| Domestic production | 887 |
| Imports             | 245 |
| Total               | 1,132 |

Major users of these products
| Personal expenditure | 687 |
| Food services and drinking places | 244 |
| Exports               | 124 |
| Total                 | 1,055 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1122</td>
<td>coffee, roasted or ground</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1123</td>
<td>instant coffee</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1131</td>
<td>tea, green, black, including tea bags</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1113</td>
<td>cocoa, in blocks or cakes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1448</td>
<td>food drink powders (milk based)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Coffee and tea manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Other miscellaneous food manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drink concentrates and syrup, and related products for soda fountain use or for making soft drinks, manufacturing dressings and seasonings. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing food. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and packaging for individual resale, perishable prepared foods such as salads, fresh pizza, fresh pasta, and peeled or cut vegetables, are included. (NAICS: 31193, 31194, 31199)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,884

Value added at basic prices
661
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.46%
Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry
Other food products 307
Foods and drink powders 258
Total 565

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 883
Imports 721
Total 1,604

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 779
Exports 250
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 96
Other miscellaneous food manufacturing 86
Food services and drinking places 78
Total 1,289

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 311930 Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing 1%
NAICS: 311940 Seasoning and dressing manufacturing 30%
NAICS: 311990 All other food manufacturing 69%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 311930</th>
<th>Flavouring syrup and concentrate manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1049</td>
<td>sugar preparations, n.e.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1551</td>
<td>legume and grass meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1444</td>
<td>yeast, inc. brewer's yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0530</td>
<td>other dairy products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4813</td>
<td>polyethylene film, sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 311940</th>
<th>Seasoning and dressing manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1140</td>
<td>spices, spice herbs and seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0991</td>
<td>pickles, relishes, other sauces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0992</td>
<td>mustard and mayonnaise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1445</td>
<td>food flavourings, colouring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0642</td>
<td>other bakery products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 311990</th>
<th>All other food manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1449</td>
<td>food powders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1450</td>
<td>food preparations, n.e.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 1414</td>
<td>pre cooked and frozen food product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0637</td>
<td>rice milled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 0645</td>
<td>breakfast cereal foods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drinks, ice or bottled water, including that which is naturally carbonated. Water-bottling establishments in this industry purify the water before bottling it. (NAICS: 31211)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,832
Value added at basic prices 726
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.51%
Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry
Carbonated soft drinks 1,559

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,560
Imports 89
Total 1,649

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,232
Exports 209
Food services and drinking places 150
Total 1,591

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 1711 carbonated beverages, soft drinks 58%
PCG 1045 soft drink concentrates and syrups 22%
PCG 1719 non-alcoholic beverages 19%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Breweries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in brewing beer, ale, malt liquors and non-alcoholic beer. (NAICS: 31212)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,669</td>
<td>2,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.49%
Share of total economy 0.26%

Significant products of this industry
Beer, including coolers, bought in stores 3,427

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,427
Imports 240
Total 3,667

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 2,564
Food services and drinking places 545
Total 3,109

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of beer.

Data
Beer packaged, measured in hectolitre, by region.

Source
Excise Duties and Taxes Directorate,
Canada Revenue Agency

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of beer using its price in the base year, per hectolitre.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wine or brandy, from grapes or other fruit. Establishments primarily engaged in growing grapes and manufacturing wine; manufacturing wine from purchased grapes and other fruit; blending wines; or distilling brandy are included. (NAICS: 31213)

### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Wine, including coolers, bought in stores | x

**Total supply of these products**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,126</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wineries</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,039</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

### Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

#### Source
*Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,* Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

### Deflation
Deflator for shipments is the price index of the following Principal Commodity Group (PCG)

PCG 1729 wines

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

#### Source
Distilleries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in distilling liquor, except brandy; blending liquor; or blending and mixing liquor and other ingredients. (NAICS: 31214)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>850</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Distilled alcoholic beverages, bought in stores | 770 |

Total supply of these products
| Domestic production | 772 |
| Imports             | 538 |
| Total               | 1,310 |

Major users of these products
| Exports            | 602  |
| Personal expenditure | 388  |
| Food services and drinking places | 115  |
| Total              | 1,105 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price production of spirits.

Data
Production of bottled spirits, measured in litres: in bond and duty paid; coolers, measured in litres: warehoused in bond, warehoused duty paid; and spirits in bulk.

Source
Excise Duties and Taxes Directorate,
Canada Revenue Agency

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of spirits and coolers using their prices in the base year, per litre.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
### Tobacco manufacturing

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tobacco products. (NAICS: 3122)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,064</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>2,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-manufactured tobacco</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tobacco products</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,890</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>2,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,203</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco manufacturing</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,211</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of tobacco products.

#### Data
Number of cigarettes and cigars produced. Production of fine cut and pipe tobacco, measured in kilograms.

#### Source
Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, Monthly, Catalogue no. 32-022, Statistics Canada

#### Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of cigarettes, cigars, fine cut and pipe tobacco using their prices in the base year, per unit.

#### Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Fibre, yarn and thread mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in spinning yarn from fibres; texturing, throwing or twisting man-made fibre filaments or purchased yarns; or manufacturing thread for sewing, crocheting, embroidery, tatting and similar uses. (NAICS: 3131)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
701

Value added at basic prices
201
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.14%
Share of total economy 0.02%

Significant products of this industry
Yarn of staple fibres 308
Cotton yarn 112
Total 420

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 472
Imports 324
Total 796

Major users of these products
Fabric mills 275
Clothing knitting mills 174
Exports 141
Total 590

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 3628 spun yarns, n.e.s. 27%
PCG 3627 spun yarns, acrylic fibres 20%
PCG 3625 yarn, cotton 17%
PCG 3631 filament yarn, nylon, stretch 13%
PCG 3652 thread, of man-made fibres 12%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Fibre, yarn and thread mills

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
### Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing textile fabrics. Establishments classified in this industry may finish the fabrics that they manufacture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing both fabrics and textile products, except knitted clothing, are included. (NAICS: 3132)

### Output, supply, demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Significant products of this industry

- Knitted fabric: 594
- Man-made fabric for clothing: 484
- Felt: 319
- Man-made fabric for industrial use: 278

Total: 1,675

### Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major users of these products

- Cut and sew clothing manufacturing: 1,097
- Exports: 812
- Personal expenditure: 283
- Textile furnishings mills: 200

Total: 2,392

### Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

- NAICS: 313210 Broad-woven fabric mills: 57%
- NAICS: 313220 Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery: 6%
- NAICS: 313230 Non-woven fabric mills: 12%
- NAICS: 313240 Knit fabric mills: 25%

### Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

### Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

### Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 313210 Broad-woven fabric mills</th>
<th>PCG 3693</th>
<th>paper maker’s felts</th>
<th>16%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 313220 Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery</td>
<td>PCG 3695</td>
<td>narrow fabrics</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3678</td>
<td>pile fabrics, broad woven</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3674</td>
<td>broad woven fabrics</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3673</td>
<td>broad woven fabrics, cotton</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3667</td>
<td>fabrics, broad woven of cotton</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 313230 Non-woven fabric mills</td>
<td>PCG 3964</td>
<td>industrial fabrics, n.e.s.</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3612</td>
<td>punched and needled felt</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3600</td>
<td>batts, batting and wadding</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8416</td>
<td>textile bedding, n.e.s.</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4856</td>
<td>rubber and plastic washers</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3685</td>
<td>broad knitted fabrics n.e.s.</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3681</td>
<td>tricot fabrics</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3684</td>
<td>double knit fabrics</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3683</td>
<td>pile fabrics, broad knitted</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3695</td>
<td>narrow fabrics</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finishing yarn and thread, textile fabrics, textile products (except carpets and rugs), and clothing; and manufacturing coated or laminated fabrics. (NAICS: 3133)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>566</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

- Impregnated and coated fabric: 244
- Textile dyeing and finishing service: 218
  - Total: 462

**Total supply of these products**

- Domestic production: 517
- Imports: 348
  - Total: 865

**Major users of these products**

- Cut and sew clothing manufacturing: 224
- Exports: 205
  - Total: 429

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

- (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)
  - NAICS: 313310 Textile and fabric finishing: 63%
  - NAICS: 313320 Fabric coating: 37%

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

**NAICS: 313310 Textile and fabric finishing**
- PCG 3726 textile products n.e.s. 30%
- PCG 9423 advertising displays and stands 18%
- PCG 2450 natural fibres 16%
- PCG 9425 buttons, needles, pins, notions 11%
- PCG 3674 broad woven fabrics, other 6%

**NAICS: 313320 Fabric coating**
- PCG 3698 fabrics, impregnated excluding rubber-coated 88%
- PCG 4899 rubber and plastic products 4%
- PCG 7423 furniture components 4%
- PCG 4860 motor vehicle fabric accessories 3%
- PCG 3694 other special cons. fabrics 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Textile furnishings mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing carpets and rugs, and curtains and linens. (NAICS: 3141)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,505</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textile floor covering</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other household textile products</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,404</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1,521</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,623</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>801</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,636</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

| NAICS: 314110 Carpet and rug mills | 58% |
| NAICS: 314120 Curtain and linen mills | 42% |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted sums of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 314110  Carpet and rug mills
PCG 8411  carpets in rolls  58%
PCG 5880  carpets and carpeting for auto  42%

NAICS: 314120  Curtain and linen mills
PCG 8416  textile bedding, n.e.s.  32%
PCG 8415  bed sheets and pillow cases  28%
PCG 8418  towels, wash clothes, textile  14%
PCG 8413  curtains and draperies, textile  13%
PCG 8417  tablecloths, napkins  4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments.
Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
## Other textile product mills

### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing textile products. (NAICS: 3149)

### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>738</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Significant products of this industry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>187</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other textile products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awnings, tarpaulins, etc.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope and twine</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total supply of these products
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major users of these products
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

- (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)
  - NAICS: 314910 Textile bag and canvas mills | 45%
  - NAICS: 314990 All other textile product mills | 55%

### Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

### Source
- Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
  - Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
  - Statistics Canada

### Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Other textile product mills

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

| NAICS: 314910 | Textile bag and canvas mills | 49% |
| PCG 3717 | tarpaulins and other covers | 27% |
| PCG 3724 | textile containers | 7% |
| PCG 3715 | tents | 3% |
| PCG 3671 | broad woven fabrics, polyester | 3% |
| PCG 4814 | plastic film, sheet and lay flat | 2% |

| NAICS: 314990 | All other textile product mills | |
| PCG 3657 | twine n.e.s. | 23% |
| PCG 3726 | textile products n.e.s. | 19% |
| PCG 3690 | tire fabrics, nylon | 11% |
| PCG 3695 | narrow fabrics | 6% |
| PCG 3717 | tarpaulins and other covers | 6% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Clothing knitting mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in knitting clothing from yarn; or manufacturing clothing from knit fabrics made in the same establishment. Establishments classified in this industry may finish the clothing that they knit. (NAICS: 3151)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 488
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.34%
Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry
Hosiery 411
Men's and boys' knitted clothing 244
Sweaters 194
Total 849

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,327
Imports 1,289
Total 2,616

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 2,064
Exports 434
Total 2,498

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(NAICS: 315110 Hosiery and sock mills 43%)
(NAICS: 315190 Other clothing knitting mills 57%)

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 315110  Hosiery and sock mills
PCG 7840  hosiery, for women  61%
PCG 7816  hosiery, men, youths and boys  37%

NAICS: 315190  Other clothing knitting mills
PCG 7817  underwear, men, youths and boys  24%
PCG 7836  sweaters, women  19%
PCG 7815  other knit clothing, men, boys  19%
PCG 7841  sweaters, men  15%
PCG 7823  outerwear, knitted for children's  3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing from fabric made in other establishments. (NAICS: 3152)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

**Output**
5,927

**Value added at basic prices**
2,650
Share of Manufacturing sector 1.86%
Share of total economy 0.32%

**Significant products of this industry**
- Other women's clothing 1,704
- Men's and boys' clothing 1,664
- Custom tailoring 514
- Women's underwear and sleep wear 413
- Men's and boys' knitted clothing 334
- Women's knitted clothing 292
Total 4,921

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production 5,408
Imports 4,112
Total 9,520

**Major users of these products**
- Personal expenditure 6,362
- Exports 2,091
Total 8,453

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(\text{the percentage is their approximate share of total output})

- NAICS: 315210 Cut and sew clothing contracting 9%
- NAICS: 315221 Men's and boys' cut and sew underwear and nightwear manufacturing 1%
- NAICS: 315222 Men's and boys' cut and sew suit, coat and overcoat manufacturing 14%
- NAICS: 315226 Men's and boys' cut and sew shirt manufacturing 8%
- NAICS: 315227 Men's and boys' cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing 10%
- NAICS: 315229 Other men's and boys' cut and sew clothing manufacturing 6%
- NAICS: 315231 Women's and girls' cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing 7%
- NAICS: 315232 Women's and girls' cut and sew blouse and shirt manufacturing 3%
- NAICS: 315233 Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing 8%
- NAICS: 315234 Women's and Girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing 10%
- NAICS: 315239 Other women's and girls' cut and sew clothing manufacturing 20%
- NAICS: 315290 Other cut and sew clothing manufacturing 6%
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 315210 Cut and sew clothing contracting
PCG 7813 pants, for men, youths, and boy 23%
PCG 3723 unfinished apparel and tailor’s supplies 17%
PCG 7842 other knitted clothing, women 13%

NAICS: 315221 Men's and boys’ cut and sew underwear and nightwear manufacturing
PCG 7817 underwear, men, youths and boys 50%

NAICS: 315222 Men’s and boys’ cut and sew suit, coat and overcoat manufacturing
PCG 7812 men’s suits, sport coats 80%

NAICS: 315226 Men’s and boys’ cut and sew shirt manufacturing
PCG 7815 other knit clothing, men, boys 41%
PCG 7814 shirts, unknitted, men, boys 28%
PCG 7842 other knitted clothing, women 10%

NAICS: 315227 Men’s and boys’ cut and sew trouser, slack and jean manufacturing
PCG 7813 pants, for men, youths, and boy 80%
PCG 7834 slacks, women 12%

NAICS: 315229 Other men's and boys’ cut and sew clothing manufacturing
PCG 7811 coats and overcoats for men 31%
PCG 7862 uniforms, occupational clothing 21%
PCG 7815 other knit clothing, men, boys 10%

NAICS: 315231 Women's and girls’ cut and sew lingerie, loungewear and nightwear manufacturing
PCG 7855 foundation garments 52%
PCG 7838 underwear, women 24%
PCG 7839 sleep wear, women, misses, girl's 17%

NAICS: 315232 Women’s and girls’ cut and sew blouse and shirt manufacturing and nightwear manufacturing
PCG 7833 dresses and blouses, not knitted 32%
PCG 7842 other knitted clothing, women 22%
PCG 7837 dresses, suits, shirts, slack 15%

NAICS: 315233 Women's and girls' cut and sew dress manufacturing
PCG 7833 dresses and blouses, not knitted 76%
PCG 7837 dresses, suits, shirts, slack 9%
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 315234</th>
<th>Women's and Girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7832</td>
<td>suits and slack suits, women 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7834</td>
<td>slacks, women 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7835</td>
<td>skirts, not knitted 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7833</td>
<td>dresses and blouses, not knitted 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7831</td>
<td>coats, textile, for women 11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 315239</th>
<th>Other women's and girls' cut and sew clothing manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7834</td>
<td>slacks, women 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7842</td>
<td>other knitted clothing, women 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7832</td>
<td>suits and slack suits, women 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7813</td>
<td>pants, for men, youths, and boy 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7863</td>
<td>beachwear 6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 315290</th>
<th>Other cut and sew clothing manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7851</td>
<td>fur apparel 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7811</td>
<td>coats and overcoats for men 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7861</td>
<td>leather coats, jackets, shirt (women) 18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing or clothing accessories. (NAICS: 3159)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
129
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.09%
Share of total economy
0.02%

Significant products of this industry
Other clothing and accessories
213
Leather gloves
13
Total
226

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
595
Imports
791
Total
1,386

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure
745
Exports
266
Total
1,011

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 7865 other apparel, knitted 28%
PCG 7857 neckwear 27%
PCG 3723 unfinished apparel and tailor’s supplies 19%
PCG 7853 gloves and mittens 11%
PCG 7854 leather gloves and mittens 5%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Clothing accessories and other clothing manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Footwear manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing footwear, of any material. (NAICS: 3162)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices

Share of Manufacturing sector 0.21%
Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry
Footwear, excl. waterproof 508
Waterproof footwear 92
Total 600

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 602
Imports 1,605
Total 2,207

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,657
Exports 280
Total 1,937

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7912</td>
<td>boots, shoes, women’s and girls’</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7914</td>
<td>slippers and house footwear</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7911</td>
<td>boots and shoes, men’s and boys’</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7917</td>
<td>sports and athletic footwear</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7916</td>
<td>footwear, rubber and plastic</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Footwear manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Leather and allied products (excluding footwear) manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in tanning, currying, colouring and finishing hides and skins into leather. Leather converters, who buy hides and skins and have them processed into leather by others, on a contract basis, and establishments primarily engaged in dressing and dyeing fur, are included. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing leather and allied products. Some important products of this industry are luggage, handbags, purses, and small articles normally carried on the person or in a handbag, such as billfolds, key cases and coin purses of leather or other materials, except precious metal. (NAICS: 3161, 3169)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>365</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
| Leather and other leather goods     | 215 |
| Handbags, wallets, etc.            | 43  |
| Luggage, briefcases, etc.           | 36  |
| Total                               | 294 |

Total supply of these products
| Domestic production                 | 310 |
| Imports                             | 828 |
| Total                               | 1,138 |

Major users of these products
| Personal expenditure                | 413 |
| Exports                             | 172 |
| Footwear manufacturing              | 147 |
| Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet | 87 |
| Total                               | 819 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 3161 | Leather and hide tanning and finishing | 59% |
| NAICS: 3169 | Other leather and allied product manufacturing | 41% |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 3161 Leather and hide tanning and finishing
PCG 3011 upper leather 88%
PCG 3032 furs, dressed or dyed 4%
PCG 3019 leather other than upper 3%
PCG 7861 leather coats, jack.,shirt(women) 2%
PCG 2010 hides and skins, raw, n.e.s. 1%

NAICS: 3169 Other leather and allied product manufacturing
PCG 7858 handbags, purses, billfolds 26%
PCG 9415 luggage 26%
PCG 3019 leather other than upper 14%
PCG 3011 upper leather 10%
PCG 9433 novelties, arts and coins 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Sawmills and wood preservation

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing boards, dimension lumber, timber, poles and ties from logs and bolts. These establishments produce lumber that may be rough, or dressed by a planing machine to achieve smoothness and uniformity of size, but is generally not further worked or shaped. Establishments that preserve wood are also included. (NAICS: 3211)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>18,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>6,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>4.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>14,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood chips</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated wood</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingles and shakes</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom wood work and millwork</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>18,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>12,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp mills</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>1,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsprint mills</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills and wood preservation</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwork</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood container and other wood product</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and institutional furniture</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and kitchen cabinet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of lumber, ties and wood chips.

**Data**
Lumber and ties sawn, by region and species, measured in cubic metres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir, other softwood, hardwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir, hardwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>spruce, pine and fir, hardwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of the Rockies</td>
<td>wood chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>douglas fir, red cedar, yellow cedar, hemlock fir, sitka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spruce, spruce, pine, fir, other softwood, wood chips</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**
Sawmills and Planing Mills,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 35-003,
Statistics Canada
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Deflation</strong></th>
<th>Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of lumber and ties sawn using their prices in the base year, per cubic metre, by region and species.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td>Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Structural wood product manufacturing

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing structural wood members, other than solid dimension lumber and timber. (NAICS: 321215)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>496</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry
Wood structural products | 431 |

#### Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 779 |
Imports | 76 |
Total | 855 |

#### Major users of these products
Exports | 420 |
Residential building construction | 309 |
Total | 729 |

#### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

#### Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

#### Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

#### Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

- PCG 3365 roof trusses, wooden | 68%
- PCG 3370 laminated wood rafters, trusses | 20%
- PCG 3367 wood fabricated building components | 5%
- PCG 3312 lumber and ties, softwood, rough | 2%
- PCG 4611 doors and windows, including hermetic | 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Structural wood product manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Veneer and plywood mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hardwood and softwood veneer and plywood. (NAICS: 321211, 321212)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,801</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Plywood and veneer | 1,619

Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 1,654
Imports             | 339
Total               | 1,993

Major users of these products
Exports             | 856
Residential building construction | 320
Veneer and plywood mills | 228
Repair construction | 89
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet | 79
Personal expenditure | 73
Millwork            | 67
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing | 51
Total               | 1,763

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of construction type plywood and pulp chips.

Data
Production of construction type plywood, measured in cubic metres. Production of oven dry pulp chips, measured in cubic metres.

Source
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Construction Type Plywood and Pulp Chips, Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0056, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output of construction type plywood and pulp chips is calculated by valuing quantities using their prices in the base year.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Particleboard, fibreboard and waferboard mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing particle board and fibreboard. Particle board is made from wood particles, which are often the residue from other wood processing operations, combined under heat and pressure with a water resistant binder. Fibreboard is made from wood fibres, bonded together completely or partially by the lignin in the wood. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing waferboard and oriented strandboard (OSB). These products are made from wafers or strands of wood such as aspen, poplar or southern yellow pine, combined with a waterproof binder, and bonded together by heat and pressure. (NAICS: 321216, 321217)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,943

Value added at basic prices
676
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.48%
Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry
Particle and waferboard 1,577
Building board and paper 305
Total 1,882

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,991
Imports 199
Total 2,190

Major users of these products
Exports 1,335
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet 310
Residential building construction 193
Asphalt paving, roofing and saturated materials 63
Total 1,901

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of particle board, wafer board and fibreboard.

Data
Production of particle board and waferboard, in thousands of cubic metres. Production of fibreboard, measured in cubic metres.

Source
Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard, Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0058, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output of particleboard, waferboard and fibre wood is calculated by valuing quantities using their prices in the base year, per cubic metre.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Millwork

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in millwork. These establishments generally use woodworking machinery, such as jointers, planers, lathes and routers, to shape wood. Establishments primarily engaged in seasoning and planing purchased lumber are included. Wood millwork products may be covered with another material, such as plastic. (NAICS: 32191)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,702
Value added at basic prices 975
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.69%
Share of total economy 0.12%

Significant products of this industry
Wooden doors and windows 962
Other millwork 660
Total 1,622

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,001
Imports 331
Total 2,332

Major users of these products
Residential building construction 1,233
Exports 629
Repair construction 99
Millwork 89
Total 2,050

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)
NAICS: 321911 Wood window and door manufacturing 44%
NAICS: 321919 Other millwork 56%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 321911 Wood window and door manufacturing
PCG 3361 doors, wooden 43%
PCG 3362 windows and sash, door, window frame 39%
PCG 4897 plastic building supplies 7%
PCG 4611 doors and windows, including hermetic 7%
PCG 3363 moulding, wooden construction 2%

NAICS: 321919 Other millwork
PCG 3364 flooring, wooden, construction 20%
PCG 3312 lumber and ties, softwood, rough 17%
PCG 3363 moulding, wooden construction 15%
PCG 3367 wood fabricated building components 12%
PCG 3311 lumber and ties, hardwood, rough 10%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood containers, container parts (shook) ready for assembly, cooper’s products and parts, and pallets. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing wood products. (NAICS: 32192, 32199)

Output, supply, demand

Thousands of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value added at basic prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Manufacturing sector: 0.41%

Share of total economy: 0.07%

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood prefabricated building</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood containers and pallets</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other wood end products</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 975

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential building</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-exports</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 321920 Wood container and pallet manufacturing</th>
<th>28%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 321990 All other wood product manufacturing</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 321920 Wood container and pallet manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3377 pallets, wooden 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3381 shipping and distributing containers 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9433 novelties, arts and coins 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3312 lumber and ties, softwood, rough 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3398 wood fabricated materials 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 321990 All other wood product manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3371 prefabricated buildings wood 37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3398 wood fabricated materials 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5830 commercial trailers and semi-trailer 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5833 mobiles homes 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3361 doors, wooden 3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Pulp mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pulp from any material, by any process. These establishments sell or transfer the pulp to separate paper-making establishments; they do not make it into paper themselves. Establishments that process waste paper into pulp ("de-inking plants") are included. (NAICS: 32211)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>1,883</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Wood pulp

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production | 7,521 |
| Imports | 211 |
| Total | 7,732 |

Major users of these products

| Exports | 6,367 |
| Paper (except newsprint) mills | 805 |
| Newsprint mills | 381 |
| Total | 7,553 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of wood pulp of all types.

Data
Production of wood pulp, by grade, measured in metric tons:

Chemical paper grade: bleached sulphate softwood, bleached sulphate hardwood, semi-bleached sulphate, unbleached sulphate, bleached sulfite, unbleached sulfite, semi-chemical, mechanical, screenings.

Source
Statistical Bulletin,
Monthly,
Pulp and Paper Products Council

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of wood pulp using its price in the base year, by grade, per metric ton.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
Paper (except newsprint) mills

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper, other than newsprint and paperboard. Establishments that manufacture paper (except newsprint) in combination with pulp manufacture or paper converting, are included. (NAICS: 322121)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 5,448
Value added at basic prices 1,876
Share of Manufacturing sector 1.32%
Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry
Other paper, woodfree 2,257

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,606
Imports 729
Total 3,335

Major users of these products
Exports 1,520
Printing 1,270
Total 2,603

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of fine, specialty and sanitary papers.

Data
Production of fine, specialty and sanitary papers: printing and writing paper, kraft paper, tissue and special papers, measured in metric tons.

Source
Statistical Bulletin,
Monthly,
Pulp and Paper Products Council

Deflation
Constant prices output is calculated by valuing quantities of fine, specialty and sanitary papers using their prices in the base year, by type, per metric ton.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing newsprint, including ground wood printing paper. Establishments that manufacture newsprint in combination with pulp manufacture, are included. (NAICS: 322122)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>9,991</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>3,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| Newsprint paper                  | 6,393 |
| Other paper, containing wood     | 2,050 |
| **Total**                        | 8,443 |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production              | 8,645 |
| Imports                          | 257   |
| **Total**                        | 8,902 |

**Major users of these products**

| Exports                         | 7,607 |
| Printing                        | 779   |
| Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers | 381   |
| **Total**                       | 8,767 |

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of newsprint.

**Data**

Production of newsprint produced, measured in metric tons.

**Source**


**Deflation**

Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of newsprint using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

**Source**

Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard. Establishments that manufacture paperboard in combination with pulp manufacture or paperboard converting, are included. (NAICS: 32213)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
2,005

Value added at basic prices
696
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.49%
Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry
Paperboard, including box board 1,571

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,930
Imports 391
Total 2,321

Major users of these products
Paperboard container manufacturing 935
Exports 782
Printing 194
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing 132
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing 130
Total 2,173

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of container board and box board.

Data
Production, of container board (liner board and corrugating medium) and box board, measured in thousands of metric tons.

Source
Statistical Bulletin,
Monthly,
Pulp and Paper Products Council

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of fibreboard and rigid insulating board using their prices in the base year, per thousand square metres.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard containers, such as setup paperboard boxes, corrugated boxes, fibre boxes, cans and drums, and sanitary food containers, from purchased paperboard. These establishments use corrugating and cutting machinery to form paperboard into containers. (NAICS: 32221)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,745

Value added at basic prices 1,303
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.92%
Share of total economy 0.16%

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper boxes, cartons and drums</td>
<td>2,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrugated paper and board</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper containers for commercial use</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,387</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>3,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,102</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperboard container manufacturing</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>945</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(NAICS: 322211 Corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturing 60%)
(NAICS: 322212 Folding paperboard box manufacturing 28%)
(NAICS: 322219 Other paperboard container manufacturing 11%)

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 322211 Corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3115 corrugated carton and packaging 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3597 corrugated paper and board 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3111 paper bags, printed or plain 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3114 folding boxes 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3599 waste paper, beater stock 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 322212 Folding paperboard box manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3114 folding boxes 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3111 paper bags, printed or plain 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3122 tags and labels, printed or plain 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 322219 Other paperboard container manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3119 paper cones, cores, tubes 29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3117 beverage, ice cream, other container 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3114 folding boxes 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3133 paper end prod n.e.s. 11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3116 drums, cans, canisters, paper 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper bags, and coated and treated paper and paperboard products, from purchased paper and other flexible film materials. The products produced in this industry may be made from a single layer, or from several layers laminated together. The laminated products may consist entirely of materials other than paper, such as plastic film and aluminum foil. (NAICS: 32222)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,646</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Share of Manufacturing sector | 0.40% |
| Share of total economy       | 0.07% |

Significant products of this industry
Other coated paper and products 569
Wallpaper 335
Paper bags and sacks 265
Aluminum foil 130
Self-adhesive tape (in rolls of a width not exceeding 20cm) 123

Total 1,422

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,399
Imports 1,187

Total 3,586

Major users of these products
Exports 1,226
Paperboard container manufacturing 335
Personal expenditure 328
Retail trade 249
Operating supplies 147
Office supplies 133

Total 2,418

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3596</td>
<td>converted paper, treated</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3593</td>
<td>wallpaper decorative</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3112</td>
<td>multi wall shipping sacks</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4525</td>
<td>aluminum foil</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4248</td>
<td>self-adhesive tapes, sheets</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Stationery and other converted paper product manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper stationery products, used for writing, filing and similar applications. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing paper products from purchased paper and paperboard. (NAICS: 32223, 32229)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,493</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Paper stationery | 428

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production | 728
Imports | 545
Total | 1,273

**Major users of these products**
Office supplies | 532
Exports | 385
Personal expenditure | 172
Total | 1,089

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

| NAICS: 322230 | Stationery product manufacturing | 44% |
| NAICS: 322291 | Sanitary paper product manufacturing | 32% |
| NAICS: 322299 | All other converted paper product manufacturing | 24% |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Stationery and other converted paper product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

| NAICS: 322230 Stationery product manufacturing | PCG 3129 envelopes, printed or plain | 56% |
| PCG 3130 filing supplies | 15% |
| PCG 3128 papeteries, cut paper, pads | 13% |
| PCG 3131 paper tapes and rolls | 8% |
| PCG 8992 business accounting records | 2% |

| NAICS: 322291 Sanitary paper product manufacturing | PCG 3126 sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons | 56% |
| PCG 3118 textile hygiene products | 17% |
| PCG 3123 paper towels | 10% |
| PCG 3127 paper table napkins, table cloth | 8% |
| PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap | 2% |

| NAICS: 322299 All other converted paper product manufacturing | PCG 3120 moulded pulp products | 28% |
| PCG 3598 converted paper, printed plain | 16% |
| PCG 3133 paper end products n.e.s. | 11% |
| PCG 3119 paper cones, cores, tubes | 9% |
| PCG 3596 converted paper, treated | 9% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Printing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in printing. (NAICS: 32311)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,422

Value added at basic prices 3,806
Share of Manufacturing sector 2.67%
Share of total economy 0.47%

Significant products of this industry
Other printed matter 1,903
Advertising flyers catalogue directories 1,818
Printed business forms 1,515
Total 5,236

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 6,417
Imports 611
Total 7,028

Major users of these products
Office supplies 2,725
Advertising and promotion 2,041
Exports 609
Total 5,375

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

- NAICS: 323113 Commercial screen printing 1%
- NAICS: 323114 Quick printing 1%
- NAICS: 323115 Digital printing 1%
- NAICS: 323116 Manifold business forms printing 10%
- NAICS: 323119 Other printing 87%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8950</td>
<td>advertising matter</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8999</td>
<td>printed matter n.e.s.</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8920</td>
<td>magazines and periodicals</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8930</td>
<td>books and pamphlets</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8992</td>
<td>business accounting records</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Support activities for printing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support services to commercial printers, such as pre-press and bindery work. (NAICS: 32312)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 817
Value added at basic prices 519
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.36%
Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry
Specialized publishing service 452

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,045
Imports 0
Total 1,045

Major users of these products
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers 757
Printing 249
Total 1,006

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8999</td>
<td>printed matter n.e.s.</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5265</td>
<td>printing plates, set type, etc.</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3128</td>
<td>papeteries, cut paper, pads</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9121</td>
<td>exposed photographic film</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8950</td>
<td>advertising matter</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
### Support activities for printing

**Source**  
Industry Price Indexes,  
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,  
Statistics Canada

**Notes**  
This industry produces less than half of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Printing industry.
Asphalt paving, roofing and saturated materials manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing asphalt paving materials; manufacturing roofing rolls, sheets and shingles, by saturating mats and felts with purchased asphalt or bituminous materials; and manufacturing roofing cements and coatings. (NAICS: 32412)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt building products</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt compound, hot bulk</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other construction activities</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair construction</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3572</td>
<td>building paper, coated</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4392</td>
<td>asphalt compound hot, bulk</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Refineries and other petroleum and coal products manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in refining crude petroleum. Petroleum refining involves the transformation of crude oil by such processes as cracking and distillation. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing petroleum and coal products. Establishments primarily engaged in re-refining used products are included. (NAICS: 32411, 32419)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>21,180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Motor gasoline | 8,134 |
Diesel oil | 4,842 |
Light fuel oil | 1,787 |
Total | 14,763 |

Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 15,248 |
Imports | 1,153 |
Total | 16,401 |

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure | 5,993 |
Exports | 2,066 |
Truck transportation | 1,577 |
Wholesale trade | 667 |
Crop production (excluding Green house, nursery and floriculture) | 523 |
Total | 10,826 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of refined petroleum products.

Data
Production (excluding inter-products transfers and own consumption), measured in thousands of cubic metres: propane and propane mixes, butane and butane mixes, petrochemical feed stocks, naphtha specialties, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel (turbo and naphtha types), kerosene, stove oil, diesel fuel oil, light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil, asphalt.

Inter-product transfers are movements of products into or out of another product within a given province. Own consumption is the amount of refined products produced or purchased and used in company operations (refining, marketing, etc).

Source
The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Monthly, Catalogue no. 45-004, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of various refined petroleum products using their prices in the base year, per thousands of cubic metres.

Source
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Petrochemical manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting feed stocks derived from petroleum, or from petroleum and natural gas liquids, into petrochemicals. Some important processes used in petrochemical manufacturing include steam cracking and steam reforming. For the purpose of defining this industry, petrochemicals consist of acyclic (aliphatic) hydrocarbons and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. (NAICS: 32511)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
2,838

Value added at basic prices
844
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.59%
Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry
Ethylene x
Styrene x
Other hydrocarbons and derivatives 451

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,356
Imports 917
Total 3,273

Major users of these products
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres x
Exports 893

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4114</td>
<td>ethylene</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4117</td>
<td>styrene monomer</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4118</td>
<td>hydrocarbons, n.e.s.</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4361</td>
<td>liquified petroleum gases</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Petrochemical manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Other basic chemical manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial organic and inorganic gases in compressed, liquid and solid forms; manufacturing synthetic organic and inorganic dyes, pigments, lakes and toners; manufacturing basic inorganic chemicals; manufacturing basic organic chemicals. Establishments primarily engaged in coal tar distillation, the distillation of wood products or the manufacture of ethanol (ethyl alcohol) for non-beverage use are included. The main products of this industry are vinyl chloride, methanol, alicyclic hydrocarbon, ethylene glycol, fatty acids and esters. (NAICS: 32512–32519)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>6,533</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>2,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Methyl alcohol | x
Sodium chlorate | 510
Ethylene polymers | x
Other metallic salts and peroxysalts | 324
Ether, alcohol peroxides, etc. | 317
Organic acids and derivatives | 304
Caustic soda | 299

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production | 5,060 |
| Imports | 2,242 |
| Total | 7,302 |

Major users of these products

| Exports | 3,086 |
| Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing | 613 |
| Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres | 463 |
| Pulp mills | 377 |
| Miscellaneous plastic product manufacturing | 285 |
| Total | 4,824 |

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 325120 Industrial gas manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 325130 Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 325180 Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAICS: 325190 Other basic organic chemical manufacturing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other basic chemical manufacturing

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

| NAICS: 325120 Industrial gas manufacturing | PCG 4002 oxygen | 37% |
| PCG 4003 nitrogen | 25% |
| PCG 4111 acetylene | 13% |
| PCG 4006 hydrogen | 7% |
| PCG 4024 inorganic acids and oxygen comp | 6% |

| NAICS: 325130 Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing | PCG 4034 titanium dioxide | 53% |
| PCG 4262 pigments, lakes and toners, prop | 46% |

| NAICS: 325180 Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing | PCG 4046 sodium chlorate | 19% |
| PCG 4029 caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) | 11% |
| PCG 4093 radio-active chemical element | 7% |
| PCG 4095 inorganic chemicals, n.e.s. | 7% |

| NAICS: 325190 Other basic organic chemical manufacturing | PCG 4132 methyl alcohol | 20% |
| PCG 4234 polyethylene resins | 14% |
| PCG 4152 ethers, alcohol peroxides, etc. | 12% |
| PCG 4122 vinyl chloride monomer | 9% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing polymers such as resins, synthetic rubber, and textile fibres and filaments. Polymerization of monomers into polymers, for example of styrene into polystyrene, is the basic process. (NAICS: 3252)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
7,084

Value added at basic prices
2,503
Share of Manufacturing sector 1.76%
Share of total economy 0.31%

Significant products of this industry
Ethylene polymers
Other polymers 2,110
Filament yarn 688
Vinyl polymers 516

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
Imports x 4,463

Major users of these products
Exports 4,228

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of the industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(NAICS: 325210 Resin and synthetic rubber manufacturing 85%
NAICS: 325220 Artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing 15%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325210  Resin and synthetic rubber manufacturing
PCG 4234  polyethylene resins  39%
PCG 4240  polypropylene resins  14%
PCG 4221  synthetic rubber  7%
PCG 4237  vinyl chloride resins  5%
PCG 4236  polystyrene resins  5%

NAICS: 325220  Artificial and synthetic fibres and filaments manufacturing
PCG 3631  filament yarn, nylon, stretch  49%
PCG 2476  non cellulosic fibre waste  22%
PCG 2474  synthetic fibres n.e.s.  9%
PCG 3633  filament yarn, nylon  9%
PCG 3635  filament yarn, excluding nylon poly  8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing agricultural chemicals, including nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizer materials; mixed fertilizers; and agricultural and household pest control chemicals. (NAICS: 3253)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,890</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
- Chemical fertilizers: 1,745
- Ammonia: 492
- Insecticides and herbicides: 352

**Total** 2,589

**Total supply of these products**
- Domestic production: 2,776
- Imports: 1,210

**Total** 3,986

**Major users of these products**
- Crop production (excluding Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture): 2,512
- Exports: 687

**Total** 3,199

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
- NAICS: 325310  Fertilizer manufacturing 87%
- NAICS: 325320  Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing 13%

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

| NAICS: 325310 Fertilizer manufacturing | PCG 4186 urea | 26% |
| PCG 4255 other chemical fertilizers | 22% |
| PCG 4028 ammonia, anhydrous and aqua | 21% |
| PCG 4062 ammonium phosphates | 11% |
| PCG 4058 ammonium nitrate | 7% |

| NAICS: 325320 Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing | PCG 4258 agricultural chemicals | 95% |
| PCG 4228 polyurethane resins | 3% |
| PCG 1582 macro-premixes | 2% |
| PCG 4255 other chemical fertilizers | 1% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing drugs, medicines and related products for human or animal use. Establishments in this industry may undertake one or more of several processes, including basic processes, such as chemical synthesis, fermentation, distillation and solvent extraction; grading, grinding and milling; and packaging in forms suitable for internal and external use, such as tablets, vials, ampoules and ointments. (NAICS: 3254)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>5,593</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>2,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Pharmaceuticals 4,818

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production 5,102
Imports 3,298
Total 8,400

**Major users of these products**
- Personal expenditure 2,543
- Provincial and territorial public administration 1,960
- Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing x
- Exports 1,129
- Hospitals 728

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
- PCG 8711 pharmaceuticals 96%
- PCG 8013 dentifrices, all kinds 2%
- PCG 8012 beauty preparations 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paints, coatings and adhesives. (NAICS: 3255)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,418</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Paints and related products | 1,793 |

Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 1,995 |
Imports | 850
Total | 2,845

Major users of these products
Repair construction | 459 |
Operating supplies | 386 |
Exports | 327 |
Motor vehicle manufacturing | 300 |
Residential building construction | 292 |
Total | 1,764

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
( the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 325510 Paint and coating manufacturing | 78% |
| NAICS: 325520 Adhesive manufacturing | 22% |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 325510  Paint and coating manufacturing
PCG 4263  paints and enamels  83%
PCG 4265  paint related products  6%
PCG 4264  varnish, shellac, lacquer  5%
PCG 4262  pigments, lakes and toners  1%
PCG 4247  adhesives  1%

NAICS: 325520  Adhesive manufacturing
PCG 4247  adhesives  46%
PCG 4278  putties, caulking compounds  33%
PCG 4386  asphalt mixtures and emulsions  8%
PCG 4263  paints and enamels  5%
PCG 4289  chemical preparations n.e.s.  2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing

**Industry definition**  
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap and other cleaning compounds. (NAICS: 32561)

**Output, supply, demand**  
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,319</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| Detergents | 627 |
| Other cleaning products | 498 |
| Total         | 1,125 |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 1,199 |
| Imports            | 488   |
| Total              | 1,687 |

**Major users of these products**

| Personal expenditure | 842 |
| Exports              | 323 |
| Total                | 1,165 |

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8017</td>
<td>synthetic detergents</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8018</td>
<td>washing, cleaning preparation</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8016</td>
<td>soap, toilet, laundry and dish</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4280</td>
<td>surface active agents</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8020</td>
<td>bleaches, fabric softeners</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing, blending and compounding toilet preparations. (NAICS: 32562)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.32%
Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry
Cosmetic products 464
Other personal care products 271
Hair care products 251
Total 986

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,153
Imports 1,298
Total 2,451

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,535
Exports 558
Other personal services and funeral homes 183
Total 2,276

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 8012 beauty preparations 42%
PCG 8014 hair care products 23%
PCG 8015 toilet preparations 14%
PCG 8011 perfumes, toilet water, cologne 10%
PCG 8013 dentifrices, all kinds 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Toilet preparation manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,  
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,  
Statistics Canada
**Other chemical product manufacturing**

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing chemical products. (NAICS: 3259)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,826</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>473</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other industrial chemical preparations</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographic film and plate</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additives and automobile chemicals</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 1,726

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refineries and other petroleum and coal products</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other chemical product manufacturing</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint, coating and adhesive manufacturing</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture and video production, distribution</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 2,960

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(10% is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 325910 Printing ink manufacturing | 10% |
| NAICS: 325920 Explosives manufacturing   | 8%  |
| NAICS: 325990 All other chemical product manufacturing | 82% |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS:</th>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>325910 Printing ink manufacturing</td>
<td>4271</td>
<td>printing and other inks</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325920 Explosives manufacturing</td>
<td>4212</td>
<td>prepared explosives</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4214</td>
<td>detonators</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4211</td>
<td>propellants</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4095</td>
<td>inorganic chemicals, n.e.s.</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325990 All other chemical product manufacturing</td>
<td>4289</td>
<td>chemical preparations n.e.s.</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4276</td>
<td>additives, mineral oils and grease</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9119</td>
<td>unexposed photographic film</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9118</td>
<td>sensitized photographic paper</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting plastic resins into unsupported plastic films, sheets and bags and those that form, coat or laminate unsupported plastic films and sheets into unsupported plastic bags. (NAICS: 32611)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,392

Value added at basic prices 858
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.60%
Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry
Plastic bags 1,106
Plastic film and sheet (not laminated) 1,084
Total 2,190

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,317
Imports 1,308
Total 3,625

Major users of these products
Exports 892
Operating supplies 333
Retail trade 230
Personal expenditure 226
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing 153
Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing 133
Total 1,967

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4851</td>
<td>plastic bags and shipping sacks</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4813</td>
<td>polyethylene film, sheet</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4814</td>
<td>plastic film, sheet and lay flat</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unsupported plastic film, sheet and bag manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Plastic pipe, pipe fitting and unsupported profile shape manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing unsupported plastic profile shapes or plastic pipes and pipe fittings. (NAICS: 32612)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,564

Value added at basic prices
604
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.42%
Share of total economy
0.07%

Significant products of this industry
Plastic pipe and pipe fittings
914

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
973
Imports
265
Total
1,238

Major users of these products
Operating supplies
281
Exports
267
Residential building construction
220
Non-residential building construction
142
Repair construction
108
Personal expenditure
72
Household appliance manufacturing
53
Total
1,143

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4822</td>
<td>plastic pipe, tubing and hosing</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4897</td>
<td>plastic building supplies</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4834</td>
<td>pipe fittings, rubber or plastic</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4818</td>
<td>plastic blocks, angles, bars</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4852</td>
<td>plastic containers and bottle cap</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plastic pipe, pipe fitting and unsupported profile shape manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Laminated plastic, plastic bottle and foam product manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in laminating plastic profile shapes, such as plates, sheets and rods. The lamination process generally involves bonding or impregnating profiles with plastics resins and compressing them under heat. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in converting polystyrene resins into foam products, in converting plastics resins, other than polystyrene, into foam products and in blow moulding or casting plastic bottles. (NAICS: 32613–32616)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,839</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| Plastic containers and closures | 594 |
| Foamed and expanded plastics | 547 |
| Laminated plastic plates, sheets and shapes | 303 |
| **Total** | **1,444** |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 2,532 |
| Imports | 878 |
| **Total** | **3,410** |

**Major users of these products**

| Exports | 942 |
| Operating supplies | 285 |
| Soft drink and ice manufacturing | 251 |
| Residential building construction | 120 |
| **Total** | **1,598** |

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

| (the percentage is their approximate share of total output) |
| --- | --- |
| NAICS: 326130 Laminated plastic plate, sheet and shape manufacturing | 31% |
| NAICS: 326140 Polystyrene foam product manufacturing | 16% |
| NAICS: 326150 Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing | 24% |
| NAICS: 326160 Plastic bottle manufacturing | 29% |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada
Laminated plastic, plastic bottle and foam product manufacturing

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

| NAICS: 326130 Laminated plastic plate, sheet and shape manufacturing |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| PCG 4815 laminated and reinforced sheets | 54% |
| PCG 4248 self-adhesive tapes, sheets | 18% |
| PCG 4814 plastic film, sheet and lay flat | 8% |
| PCG 4843 floor and wall coverings | 7% |
| PCG 4897 plastic building supplies | 5% |

| NAICS: 326140 Polystyrene foam product manufacturing |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| PCG 4820 foamed and expanded plastics | 61% |
| PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap | 27% |
| PCG 4853 disposable plastic cups, lids | 8% |
| PCG 4851 plastic bags and shipping sacks | 2% |
| PCG 4814 plastic film, sheet and lay flat | 1% |

| NAICS: 326150 Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| PCG 4820 foamed and expanded plastics | 86% |
| PCG 4899 rubber and plastic products | 7% |
| PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap | 2% |
| PCG 8313 recreation equipment | 1% |
| PCG 4811 rubber sheeting | 1% |

| NAICS: 326160 Plastic bottle manufacturing |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap | 95% |
| PCG 4899 rubber and plastic products | 4% |
| PCG 4623 barrels, drums and kegs, metal | 1% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1981-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic parts for motor vehicles. These parts are produced by basic plastics processes, such as moulding and extrusion, without further fabrication or assembly. (NAICS: 326193)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,300

Value added at basic prices 852
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.60%
Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry

Motor vehicle plastic parts and trim 1,585

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 2,118
Imports 2,062
Total 4,180

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle manufacturing 1,705
Exports 1,600
Total 3,305

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 4859 rubber and plastic auto part 69%
PCG 4860 motor vehicle fabric accessories n.e.s. 14%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Miscellaneous plastic product manufacturing

Industry definition  This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic plumbing fixtures. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic products. (NAICS: 326191, 326198)

Output, supply, demand  Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>4,322</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
- Other plastic products, including cups: 992
- Plastic building supplies: 900
- Plastic containers and closures: 881
- Plastic plumbing fixtures and fittings: 327

Total: 3,100

Total supply of these products
- Domestic production: 4,794
- Imports: 1,538

Total: 6,332

Major users of these products
- Exports: 1,860
- Operating supplies: 753
- Residential building construction: 718

Total: 3,331

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
- NAICS: 326191  Plastic plumbing fixture manufacturing: 7%
- NAICS: 326198  All other plastic product manufacturing: 93%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

**NAICS: 326191 Plastic plumbing fixture manufacturing**
- PCG 6714 plastic bathroom fittings 87%
- PCG 4841 tiles, vinyl-asbestos 5%
- PCG 7412 household type furniture, met 2%
- PCG 4818 plastic blocks, angles, bars 2%
- PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap 1%

**NAICS: 326198 All other plastic product manufacturing**
- PCG 4897 plastic building supplies 23%
- PCG 4852 plastic containers and bottle cap 23%
- PCG 4899 rubber and plastic products 20%
- PCG 4853 disposable plastic cups, lids 5%
- PCG 4843 floor and wall coverings 4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tires and inner tubes from natural and synthetic rubber; and retreading or rebuilding tires. (NAICS: 32621)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
2,742

Value added at basic prices
938
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.66%
Share of total economy
0.11%

Significant products of this industry
Passenger car tires
1,476

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
1,476
Imports
783
Total
2,259

Major users of these products
Exports
x
Motor vehicle manufacturing
555
Personal expenditure
395
Operating supplies
227

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 6211 passenger car tires, pneumatic 64%
PCG 6212 highway type truck and bus tire 22%
PCG 4221 synthetic rubber 6%
PCG 4846 tire retreading and tube repair 5%
PCG 6214 farm tractor and implement tire 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Rubber and plastic hose and belting manufacturing

**Industry definition**  
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber and plastic hose (reinforced) and belting from natural and synthetic rubber and/or plastics resins. (NAICS: 32622)

**Output, supply, demand**  
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Share of Manufacturing sector</th>
<th>Share of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hose and tubing, mainly rubber</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyor and transmission belting</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>422</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,007</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>567</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:  
(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4821</td>
<td>rubber pipe, tubing and hosing</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4836</td>
<td>belts and belting, power transmission</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4221</td>
<td>synthetic rubber</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4822</td>
<td>plastic pipe, tubing and hosing</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4899</td>
<td>rubber and plastic products</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Rubber and plastic hose and belting manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Other rubber product manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber products. (NAICS: 32629)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>2,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Other rubber products for industrial use 726

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production 797
Imports 625
Total 1,422

**Major users of these products**
Exports 407
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 275
Motor vehicle manufacturing 209
Total 891

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4856</td>
<td>rubber and plastic washers</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5879</td>
<td>motor vehicle parts n.e.s.</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4221</td>
<td>synthetic rubber</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4898</td>
<td>other rubber end products</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4248</td>
<td>self-adhesive tapes, sheets</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Other rubber product manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Clay product and refractory manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pottery, ceramic and structural clay products. (NAICS: 3271)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
583

Value added at basic prices
282
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.20%
Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry
Refractory products 286
Bricks and other clay building products 132
Ceramic household products 106
Total 524

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 544
Imports 811
Total 1,355

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 319
Residential building construction 214
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 166
Exports 134
Non-residential building construction 124
Total 957

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 4721 building bricks, blocks, and clay 24%
PCG 4732 refractory cements, mortars 24%
PCG 4731 refractory brick 22%
PCG 4725 porcelain wash basins, toilets 17%
PCG 4739 refractories, n.e.s. 6%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Glass and glass product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing glass and glass products. (NAICS: 3272)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>838</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

| Glass containers, mirrors and other glass household products | 600 |
| Safety glass | 507 |
| Glass and other glass products | 489 |
| **Total** | **1,596** |

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production | 1,648 |
| Imports | 1,254 |
| **Total** | **2,902** |

Major users of these products

| Exports | 623 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | x |
| Glass and glass product manufacturing | 366 |
| Residential building construction | 103 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 327214 Glass manufacturing | 44% |
| NAICS: 327215 Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass | 56% |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 327214  Glass manufacturing
PCG 4748  glass containers  58%
PCG 4741  plate and sheet glass, colourless  12%
PCG 4745  glass fibres, batts and mats  9%
PCG 5883  glass and windows for autos  7%
PCG 4742  plate and sheet glass, coloured  6%

NAICS: 327215  Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass
PCG 5883  glass and windows for autos  47%
PCG 4750  glass products n.e.s.  21%
PCG 4744  glass in basic shapes  9%
PCG 4747  mirrors (excluding automotive)  8%
PCG 4742  plate and sheet glass, coloured  2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Cement manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the production of clinker and subsequent grinding of clinker using either dry or wet production processes. (NAICS: 32731)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,196</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Cement 1,164

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic production</th>
<th>1,168</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

| Ready-mix concrete manufacturing | 574 |
| Exports                          | 340 |
| Other concrete product manufacturing | 140 |
| Residential building construction | 41  |
| Engineering and other construction activities | 40  |
| Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction | 38  |
| Total                            | 1,173 |

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of cement.

**Data**
Production of portland, masonry and other cement, measured in metric tons.

**Source**
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Cement, Monthly, CANSIM table 303-0060, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of cement using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

**Source**
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in mixing together water, cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone to make concrete, and delivering it to a purchaser in a plastic or unhardened state. (NAICS: 32732)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Ready-mix concrete | 1,748 |

Total supply of these products

Domestic production | 1,786 |
Imports | 0 |
Total | 1,786 |

Major users of these products

Non-residential building construction | 589 |
Engineering and other construction activities | x |
Residential building construction | 516 |

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4765 ready-mix concrete | 92%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
## Concrete product manufacturing

### Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete pipe, brick and block from a mixture of cement, water and aggregate. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete products. (NAICS: 32733, 32739)

### Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,131</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Significant products of this industry

Concrete products 1,060

### Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1,114</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building construction</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other construction activities</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair construction</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

| NAICS: 327330 Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing | 41% |
| NAICS: 327390 Other concrete product manufacturing | 59% |

### Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

### Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

### Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Concrete product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 327330  Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing
PCG 4766    concrete brick and building block  67%
PCG 4770    concrete products, n.e.s.  27%
PCG 4769    precast concrete structural prod  2%
PCG 4822    plastic pipe, tubing and hosing  1%
PCG 4765    ready-mix concrete  1%

NAICS: 327390  Other concrete product manufacturing
PCG 4769    precast concrete structural prod  62%
PCG 4766    concrete brick and building block  21%
PCG 4770    concrete products, n.e.s.  14%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lime and gypsum products. (NAICS: 3274)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
934

Value added at basic prices
407

Share of Manufacturing sector
0.29%

Share of total economy
0.05%

Significant products of this industry

Gypsum building products
555

Lime
219

Total
774

Total supply of these products

Domestic production
785

Imports
22

Total
807

Major users of these products

Residential building construction
362

Exports
153

Total
515

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 4792 gypsum wall board 61%
PCG 4795 lime 24%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing non-metallic mineral products. (NAICS: 3279)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
1,155

Value added at basic prices
488
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.34%
Share of total economy
0.06%

Significant products of this industry
Glass fibres including glass wool and articles thereof, excluding glass woven fabrics x
and tire cord fabrics
Abrasive products 216
Natural stone products 206

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 984
Imports 531
Total 1,515

Major users of these products
Exports x
Operating supplies 215
Residential building construction 129
Non-residential building construction 90
Personal expenditure 76

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

the percentage is their approximate share of total output

NAICS: 327910 Abrasive product manufacturing 29%
NAICS: 327990 All other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing 71%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 327910 Abrasive product manufacturing
PCG 4914 artificial abrasive grains 26%
PCG 4916 abrasive cloth and paper 18%
PCG 4912 silicon carbide, crude 17%
PCG 2732 natural abrasives ex diamonds 10%
PCG 4915 abrasive wheels 10%

NAICS: 327990 All other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
PCG 4745 glass fibres, batts and mats 42%
PCG 4711 natural stone basic products, structures 28%
PCG 4799 non-metallic mineral products 8%
PCG 4793 mineral wool and thermal insulation material 7%
PCG 4765 ready-mix concrete 3%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in smelting iron ore and steel scrap to produce pig iron in molten or solid form; converting pig iron into steel by the removal, through combustion in furnaces, of the carbon in the iron. These establishments may cast ingots only, or also produce iron and steel basic shapes, such as plates, sheets, strips, rods and bars, and other fabricated products. Electric arc furnace mini-mills are included. Establishments primarily engaged in producing ferro-alloys are also included. (NAICS: 3311)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 10,427
Value added at basic prices 3,142
Share of Manufacturing sector 2.21%
Share of total economy 0.38%

Significant products of this industry
Flat iron and steel, not alloy, not coated 4,261
Flat iron and steel, alloy, coated 2,653
Steel bars and rods, non-alloy, excluding reinforced 886
Alloy steel bars and rods 815
Total 8,615

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 9,535
Imports 3,226
Total 12,761

Major users of these products
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 2,297
Exports 2,059
Iron and steel pipes and tubes manufacturing 1,220
Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing 801
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing 761
Total 7,138

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the volume of rolled steel products, steel primary forms and pig iron shipped, plus constant price production of steel castings.

Data
Shipments of ingots and rolled steel products, non alloy, stainless and alloy by product, measured in metric tons: ingots and semi-finished forms, rails and heavy structural sections, intermediate structural sections, light structural sections, concrete reinforcing bars, other hot rolled bars, wire rods, cold finished bars, plates, hot rolled sheets and coils, cold reduced sheets, strips and other products, tin plate, and galvanized sheets including galvalume.

Shipments of steel, primary forms, including continuous cast steel, measured in metric tons.

Production of carbon and alloy steel castings, measured in metric tons.

Shipments of pig iron, in metric tons.

Source
Primary Iron and Steel,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-001,
Statistics Canada
### Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Deflation</strong></th>
<th>Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of rolled steel products (by kind), steel (primary forms), steel castings, and pig iron using their prices in the base year, per metric ton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Source**
Annual Survey of Manufactures,
Statistics Canada
**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the production of welded or seamless iron and steel pipes and tubes, and heavy, rivetted steel pipes, from purchased steel. (NAICS: 33121)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>2,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other iron and steel pipes and tubes</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas line pipe</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas casing and drill pipe</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>2,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of steel pipes and tubes.

**Data**
Production, measured in metric tons: pipe welded and seamless (line pipe, hollow structural sections, standard pipe and other pipe), mechanical tubing welded, casing and oil well tubing, other tubular products.

**Source**
Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-011, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of steel pipe and tubing using their prices in the base year, by kind, per metric ton.

**Source**
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Rolling and drawing of purchased steel

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire or rolling sheets, strips and bars from purchased iron or steel. (NAICS: 33122)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,188</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Iron and steel wire and cable | 474 |

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production | 757 |
Imports | 347 |
Total | 1,104 |

**Major users of these products**
Exports | 287 |
Spring and wire product manufacturing | 195 |
Forestry and logging | 113 |
Total | 595 |

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

1. NAICS: 331221 Cold-rolled steel shape manufacturing | 36% |
2. NAICS: 331222 Steel wire drawing | 64% |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 331221 Cold-rolled steel shape manufacturing</th>
<th>47%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4427 bars and rods, carbon steel</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4436 flat iron and steel, cold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4429 bars and rods, alloy steel</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4434 carbon steel sheets not coated</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4416 sponge iron and primary iron</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 331222 Steel wire drawing</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4462 wire excluding barbed uncoated carbon</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4642 nails, tacks and staples</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4632 wire mesh, welded or woven</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4652 chain, excluding auto tire and power transmission</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4466 wire rope, steel</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Primary production of alumina and aluminum

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in extracting alumina from bauxite ore; producing aluminum from alumina; and refining aluminum by any process. Establishments engaged in secondary activities, such as rolling or extruding basic shapes, from aluminum produced in the same establishment, are included. (NAICS: 331313)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,203</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Manufacturing sector 1.26%
Share of total economy 0.22%

**Significant products of this industry**
Aluminum and alloy ingots, billets, blocks and slabs 3,875

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production 4,009
Imports 280
Total 4,289

**Major users of these products**
Exports 3,057

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of aluminum.

**Data**
Production, of aluminum, measured in metric tons.

**Source**
Mineral and Metal Statistics, Mineral Policy Sector, Natural Resources Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of aluminum using its price in the base year, per metric ton.

**Source**
Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Aluminum rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rolling purchased aluminum ingots; further hot- or cold-rolling to produce sheet, plate or foil; drawing aluminum alloys into products such as beverage cans and wire; extruding basic shapes; and alloying or re-alloying aluminum or aluminum alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing aluminum wire, whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it, are included. Establishments primarily engaged in recovering aluminum from scrap are also included. (NAICS: 331317)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,523

Value added at basic prices 291
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.20%
Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry
Aluminum and aluminum alloy fabricated materials 1,637

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,039
Imports 1,588
Total 3,627

Major users of these products
Exports x
Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing 323
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing 286
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 181
Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing 118

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

PCG 4522 aluminum plate, sheet and strip 31%
PCG 4529 aluminum bars, profiles, extrusions 28%
PCG 4524 aluminum wire, cable, uninsulated 8%
PCG 4520 aluminum wire rod 6%
PCG 2551 aluminum, other primary 5%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in smelting non-ferrous metals, except aluminum, from ores; and refining these metals by electrolytic or other processes. Establishments engaged in secondary activities, such as rolling or extruding basic shapes, from metal produced in the same establishment, are included. (NAICS: 33141)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>8,635</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
- Copper in primary forms
- Nickel in primary forms

Total supply of these products
- Domestic production
- Imports

Major users of these products
- Exports
- Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing
- Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of uranium, refined copper, nickel, lead, silver, zinc, titanium, pig iron, and copper and nickel in matte.

Data
Production of copper, lead, nickel, zinc, pig iron, silver, uranium, copper in matte, nickel in matte and titanium, measured in metric tons.

Source
- Mineral and Metal Statistics, Mineral Policy Sector, Natural Resources Canada
- Primary Iron and Steel, Monthly, Catalogue no. 41-001, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price output is calculated by valuing quantities of copper, lead, nickel and zinc, pig iron, silver, uranium, titanium, copper matte and nickel matte using their prices in the base year.

Source
- Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada
Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rolling, drawing, extruding and re-alloying copper, brass, bronze and other copper-based alloys, to produce products such as plates, sheets, strips, bars, wire and tubing, and specialty alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing copper wire (whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it); and in recovering copper from scrap, are included. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in rolling, drawing, extruding and re-alloying non-ferrous metals, to produce products such as plates, sheets, strips, bars, wire and tubing, and specialty alloys. Establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire of these metals are included (whether or not the establishment further works the wire by such operations as insulating it); and in recovering these metals from scrap, are included. (NAICS: 33142, 33149)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,802
Value added at basic prices 309
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.22%
Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry
Gold and alloys in primary forms x
Copper fabricated materials (except castings) 507

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,330
Imports 2,047
Total 6,377

Major users of these products
Exports 4,556

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 331420 Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying | 63% |
| NAICS: 331490 Non-ferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying | 37% |

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Non-ferrous (except aluminum) secondary processing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 331420 Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying
PCG 4531 copper wire rods 35%
PCG 4533 copper pipe and tubing 24%
PCG 4534 copper plate, sheet and strip 10%
PCG 4541 copper alloy bars, rods 8%
PCG 4511 copper-base alloys primary form 5%

NAICS: 331490 Non-ferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying
PCG 4550 precious metal fabricated basic products 45%
PCG 2563 refined gold bullion 21%
PCG 4569 other non-ferrous prod excluding castings 8%
PCG 2569 cobalt 8%
PCG 4513 antimonial lead 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Gold and silver ore mining industry, the Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining industry and the Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing industry.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring molten iron or steel into moulds to produce castings. These establishments generally operate on a job order basis, manufacturing castings for sale or transfer to other establishments. (NAICS: 33151)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,435

Value added at basic prices 766
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.54%
Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry

Other cast iron products 824
Steel castings 292
Cast iron pipe and fittings 137
Total 1,253

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,326
Imports 194
Total 1,520

Major users of these products

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 534
Industrial, commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing 143
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 119
Total 796

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(NAICS: 331511 Iron foundries 71%)
(NAICS: 331514 Steel foundries 29%)

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Ferrous metal foundries

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 331511  Iron foundries
PCG 4499  iron castings, n.e.s.  76%
PCG 4498  cast iron pipe  14%
PCG 4495  municipal iron castings  7%
PCG 4821  rubber pipe, tubing and hosing  1%
PCG 4675  solder type pipe fittings  1%

NAICS: 331514  Steel foundries
PCG 4493  steel castings  68%
PCG 4494  grinding balls, cast iron  20%
PCG 4454  pipe and tubing, carbon steel  3%
PCG 4499  iron castings, n.e.s.  2%
PCG 4435  sheet and strip, alloy steel  2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Non-ferrous metal foundries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring non-ferrous molten metal into moulds, or under pressure into dies, to form castings. (NAICS: 33152)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,259</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Non-ferrous metal castings 1,117

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,135
Imports 63
Total 1,198

Major users of these products
Exports 704
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 297
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 44
Total 1,045

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

- PCG 4528 aluminum castings 71%
- PCG 4530 other non-ferrous metal castings 19%
- PCG 4541 copper alloy bars, rods and shapes 2%
- PCG 5233 metalworking machine tools 1%
- PCG 4520 aluminum wire rod 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Non-ferrous metal foundries

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
## Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in shaping hot metal by forging to produce a part near its final size and shape; or pressing and cutting sheet metal stock to form stampings. These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing metal stampings or forgings for sale to others or for inter-plant transfer. These establishments may surface-finish the forgings and stampings produced, by such activities as deburring and grinding, but they do not further process them. (NAICS: 3321)

## Output, supply, demand

### Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>1,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel stampings</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other metal end products</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel forgings</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supply of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major users of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle parts manufacturing</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

## Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

## Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

## Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4691</td>
<td>metal basic products and range boiler</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4698</td>
<td>metal fabricated basic products</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4491</td>
<td>forgings of carbon and alloy steel</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5735</td>
<td>rail road rolling stock parts</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7513</td>
<td>hand and edge tools</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cutlery and hand tools. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing files and other hand and edge tools for metalworking, woodworking and general maintenance are included. (NAICS: 3322)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>392</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Tool accessories 106

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,929
Imports 1,064
Total 2,993

Major users of these products
Exports 1,220
Operating supplies 1,167
Capital formation 525
Total 2,912

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, 
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, 
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

- PCG 5244: dies, moulds and cutting and form 31%
- PCG 7513: hand and edge tools 20%
- PCG 5250: parts for chain saws 10%
- PCG 5249: chain saws 9%
- PCG 8520: flatware and kitchen cutlery 8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Metalworking machinery manufacturing industry.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in fabricating plate work and structural products by cutting, punching, bending, shaping and welding purchased steel plate. (NAICS: 33231)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
3,021

Value added at basic prices
1,139
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.80%
Share of total economy 0.14%

Significant products of this industry
Prefabricated metal structures 1,050
Prefabricated metal buildings 457
Other metal building products 364
Total 1,871

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,730
Imports 292
Total 3,022

Major users of these products
Exports 815
Non-residential building construction 776
Engineering and other construction activities 671
Residential building construction 319
Total 2,581

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 332311 Prefabricated metal building and component manufacturing 17%
NAICS: 332314 Concrete reinforcing bar manufacturing 8%
NAICS: 332319 Other plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing 75%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332311 Prefabricated metal building and component manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4687 prefabricated metal buildings 83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4619 structural and architectural metal products 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4612 roofing and siding, metal 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4613 ceilings, partitions, and panel 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3371 prefabricated buildings wood 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332314 Concrete reinforcing bar manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4425 concrete reinforced bars not fabricated 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4698 metal fabricated basic products 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4632 wire mesh, welded or woven 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4688 prefabricated metal structures 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4475 structural shapes, fabricated 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332319 Other plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4688 prefabricated metal structures 49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4619 structural and architectural metal products 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4473 plates, steel, fabricated 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4475 structural shapes, fabricated 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4686 culvert pipe, corrugated metal 3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing doors, windows, and other ornamental and architectural metal products. (NAICS: 33232)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value (millions of 1997 current dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal doors and windows</td>
<td>1,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal roofing, siding, ducts, etc.</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other metal building products</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value (millions of 1997 current dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>3,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value (millions of 1997 current dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building construction</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair construction</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 332321 Metal window and door manufacturing | 40%          |
| NAICS: 332329 Other ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing | 60%          |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

**NAICS: 332321 Metal window and door manufacturing**
- PCG 4611 doors and windows 83%
- PCG 4897 plastic building supplies 3%
- PCG 4529 aluminum bars, profiles, extrusions 3%
- PCG 4616 sheet metal pipes and corner 2%
- PCG 4619 structural and architectural metal products 2%

**NAICS: 332329 Other ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing**
- PCG 4612 roofing and siding, metal 20%
- PCG 4619 structural and architectural metal products 20%
- PCG 4616 sheet metal pipes and corner 20%
- PCG 4688 prefab. Metal structures 8%
- PCG 4452 mechanical steel tubing 8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Boiler, tank and shipping container manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in cutting, forming and joining metal to manufacture products, such as power boilers, heat exchangers and tanks of heavy gauge metal, and cans, boxes and other light gauge metal containers. (NAICS: 3324)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
3,002

Value added at basic prices
1,083
Share of Manufacturing sector
0.76%
Share of total economy
0.13%

Significant products of this industry
Food, beverage and other cans
1,071
Metal tanks
454
Power boilers
321
Other metal containers and closures
311
Total
2,157

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
2,392
Imports
732
Total
3,124

Major users of these products
Exports
513
Soft drink and ice manufacturing
455
Operating supplies
441
Capital formation
266
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing
259
Engineering and other construction activities
223
Breweries
166
Total
2,323

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 332410 Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing 23%
NAICS: 332420 Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing 21%
NAICS: 332430 Metal can, box and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing 56%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332410 Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5011 power boilers 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6544 parts, air conditioners and refrigerators 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5012 parts for power boilers 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6519 water tank heaters 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5298 misc special industrial machinery and equipment 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332420 Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4621 tanks 73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4688 prefabricated metal structures 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4622 gas cylinders 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4473 plates, steel, fabricated 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5914 other comm. marine vessels 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 332430 Metal can, box and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4624 cans, metal, food and non-food 65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4623 barrels, drums and kegs, metal 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5194 parts miscellaneous mat. machinery 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4625 bottle caps, metal 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 2566 tin and tin alloys primary forms 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Hardware manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal hardware. (NAICS: 3325)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,406
Value added at basic prices 661
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.46%
Share of total economy 0.08%

Significant products of this industry
Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts and other motor vehicle parts 850
Builder's hardware 233
Other hardware 211
Total 1,294

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 12,778
Imports 11,884
Total 24,662

Major users of these products
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 10,473
Exports 8,559
Total 19,032

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 5879 motor vehicle parts n.e.s. 61%
PCG 4643 builders hardware 17%
PCG 4645 fittings, furniture cabinets and casket 15%
PCG 7423 furniture components 4%
PCG 5871 drive train components 1%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Hardware manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Motor vehicle parts manufacturing industry.
Spring and wire product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wire products made from purchased wire. (NAICS: 3326)

Output, supply, demand
 Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,205</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Motor vehicle steering and suspension 435
Iron and steel wire and cable 255
Wire products, including springs 153
Total 843

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,274
Imports 3,083
Total 6,357

Major users of these products
Motor vehicle manufacturing 2,960
Exports 1,054
Total 4,014

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5872</td>
<td>steering suspension and front axle</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4466</td>
<td>wire rope, steel</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4635</td>
<td>springs, wire, excluding chassis springs</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4631</td>
<td>wire fencing, welded or woven</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4463</td>
<td>wire ex barbed uncoated alloy</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
This industry produces approximately one quarter of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Motor vehicle parts manufacturing industry.
Machine shops, turned products, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating machine shops, which use machine tools, such as lathes and automatic screw machines, for turning, boring, threading or otherwise shaping metal, to manufacture parts, other than complete machines, for the trade. Shops that set up to do production runs of industrial fasteners, such as bolts, nuts and screws, are included. (NAICS: 3327)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>2,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>1,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1997 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fastener hardware</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom metal working (except coating, engraving)</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1997 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1997 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle parts manufacturing</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace product and parts manufacturing</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1997 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4641 bolts, nuts, screws, washers</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5298 miscellaneous special industrial machinery equipment</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Machine shops, turned products, and screw, nut and bolt manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in coating, engraving, heat treating and similarly processing metal. These activities often involve heating the metal, and the purpose is often to harden it. In general, the hardening of metal is included. Other activities of this industry include tempering, brazing, plating (including electroplating and re-chroming), polishing, sand-blasting and colouring metal and metal products. Establishments primarily engaged in plating with precious metal for the trade are included. (NAICS: 3328)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,677
Value added at basic prices 775
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.54%
Share of total economy 0.09%

Significant products of this industry
Coated, engraved, heat treated or similarly treated metal products 785

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 837
Imports 0
Total 837

Major users of these products
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing 95
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing 70
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining 62
Metal working machinery manufacturing 59
Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing 57
Total 343

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

PCG 4859 rubber and plastic auto part 36%
PCG 4438 tin plate 26%
PCG 4439 sheet and strip, coated 12%
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in fabricating metal products. (NAICS: 3329)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

2,767

Value added at basic prices

1,301

Share of Manufacturing sector

0.91%

Share of total economy

0.16%

Significant products of this industry

Valves

516

Bearings

377

Other metal end products

294

Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings

293

Total

1,480

Total supply of these products

Domestic production

2,171

Imports

4,013

Total

6,184

Major users of these products

Operating supplies

2,135

Exports

1,592

Total

3,727

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(PCG 4671 valves, iron and steel body 16%)
(PCG 5042 ball bearings, roller bearing 15%)
(PCG 4698 metal fabricated basic products 12%)
(PCG 4675 solder type pipe fittings 8%)
(PCG 4674 iron and steel pipe fittings 7%)
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Agricultural implement manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for use in performing farm operations, such as the preparation and maintenance of soil; planting, harvesting or threshing; field spraying; and preparing crops for market; or for use in horticultural and residential lawn care. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing snow blowers are included. (NAICS: 33311)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,774</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Other agricultural machinery 1,114

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,307
Imports 1,473
Total 2,780

Major users of these products
Capital formation 1,407
Exports 747
Total 2,154

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5513</td>
<td>wheel tractors, excl. lawn</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5414</td>
<td>machinery</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5413</td>
<td>grain drills</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5428</td>
<td>agricultural equipment n.e.s.</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5415</td>
<td>haying machinery</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Agricultural implement manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Construction, mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing heavy machinery and equipment of a type used primarily in the construction industry, such as crawler or rubber-tired tractors with bulldozer blade or ripper tooth attachments, front-end loaders, cranes, concrete mixers, power shovels and pavers. Machinery that can be used in both the construction and mining industries is treated as construction machinery. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing forestry machinery, such as tree harvesting and handling equipment, are also included. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mining and oil and gas field industry equipment. (NAICS: 33312, 33313)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

2,548

Value added at basic prices

Share of Manufacturing sector

0.70%

Share of total economy

0.12%

Significant products of this industry

Mining and oil and gas field machinery

882

Construction machinery

456

Total 1,338

Total supply of these products

Domestic production

2,437

Imports

4,799

Total 7,236

Major users of these products

Capital formation

2,490

Exports

1,333

Operating supplies

972

Total 4,795

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 333120 Construction machinery manufacturing 53%

NAICS: 333130 Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing 47%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5191</td>
<td>woodland log handling</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5220</td>
<td>earth moving and allied equipment</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5841</td>
<td>off-highway trucks</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5514</td>
<td>crawler tractors</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5214</td>
<td>mining, quarrying and ore dressing</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5211</td>
<td>rock drilling and earth boring machinery</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5214</td>
<td>mining, quarrying and ore dressing</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5298</td>
<td>misc. special industrial machinery and equipment</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5220</td>
<td>earth moving and allied equipment</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5095</td>
<td>air purification and dust collection</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industrial, commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery designed for use in specific manufacturing industries. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for use in commercial and service industries. (NAICS: 3332, 3333)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
4,178

Value added at basic prices
1,879
Share of Manufacturing sector
1.32%
Share of total economy
0.23%

Significant products of this industry
Other industry specific machinery
1,772
Logging, pulp and paper industry machinery
760
Laboratory and scientific instruments, flight simulators, and measuring and controlling instruments
496
Total
3,028

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
7,148
Imports
11,304
Total
18,452

Major users of these products
Capital formation
6,233
Exports
6,195
Total
12,428

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

NAICS: 333210  Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing
NAICS: 333220  Rubber and plastics industry machinery manufacturing
NAICS: 333290  Other industrial machinery manufacturing
NAICS: 3333  Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

**NAICS: 333210  Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing**
PCG 5251 sawmill and wood working machinery  70%
PCG 5253 pulp and paper industrial machinery and parts  17%
PCG 5111 conveyors and conveying systems  3%

**NAICS: 333220  Rubber and plastics industry machinery manufacturing**
PCG 5294 dies and moulds for plastic machinery  98%
PCG 5251 sawmill and wood working machinery  1%

**NAICS: 333290  Other industrial machinery manufacturing**
PCG 5253 pulp and paper industrial machinery and parts  43%
PCG 5261 printing machinery  17%
PCG 5298 misc. special industrial machinery and equipment  15%
PCG 5281 food preparation machinery  5%
PCG 5111 conveyors and conveying systems  3%

**NAICS: 3333  Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing**
PCG 7215 water and sewage treatment equipment  25%
PCG 7079 scientific instruments, n.e.s.  25%
PCG 9115 photocopy and similar machinery  15%
PCG 7068 geophysical instruments  7%
PCG 6316 radio and television broadcast  4%

Deflators for closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators for opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ventilation, heating, air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment. (NAICS: 3334)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>1,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electric furnaces and heating equipment</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, commercial and transport</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fans and air circulation units, not industrial</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supply of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major users of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle manufacturing</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

- PCG 6536 display cases, refrigerators 12%
- PCG 6513 warm air furnaces, gas, oil 11%
- PCG 6511 heating boilers, steam generators 11%
- PCG 6544 parts, air conditioners and refrigerators 9%
- PCG 6920 fans, electric, portable and domestic 9%
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal cutting and forming machine tools (except hand tools), and related products. The machine tools included in this industry are those not supported in the hands of an operator when in use. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial moulds; tools, dies, jigs and fixtures; machine tool accessories and attachments; and rolls are also included. (NAICS: 3335)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,204</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

| Tool accessories                  | 1,662 |
| Metal working machinery           | 548   |
| Machine tools                     | 498   |
| Total                             | 2,708 |

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production               | 3,412 |
| Imports                           | 3,268 |
| Total                             | 6,680 |

Major users of these products

| Capital formation                 | 2,661 |
| Exports                           | 2,107 |
| Operating supplies                | 1,257 |
| Total                             | 6,025 |

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG 5244</th>
<th>dies, moulds and cutting and form</th>
<th>54%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5235</td>
<td>metal cutting machine tools</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5233</td>
<td>metalworking machine tools</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5298</td>
<td>misc. special industrial machinery and equipment</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 5240</td>
<td>parts for metalworking machinery</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing turbines and turbine generator sets; internal combustion engines (except automotive gasoline and aircraft); and speed changers, industrial high-speed drives and gears. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wind- and solar-powered turbine generators and windmills for generating electric power are included. (NAICS: 3336)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft and aircraft engines</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical power transmission equipment</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power generation and marine propellers, non-electric</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>7,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>5,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>3,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace product and parts manufacturing</td>
<td>1,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6031</td>
<td>parts for aircraft engines</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5044</td>
<td>hydraulic power transmission equipment</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5045</td>
<td>mechanical power transmission equipment</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5866</td>
<td>motor vehicle engine parts</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5023</td>
<td>hydraulic turbines</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
**Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing**

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery that is not designed for use in any specific industry. (NAICS: 3339)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

- **Output**: 5,898
- **Value added at basic prices**: 2,487
  - Share of Manufacturing sector: 1.75%
  - Share of total economy: 0.30%
- **Significant products of this industry**
  - Conveyors, elevators and hoisting machinery: 1,251
  - Pumps, compressors, fans and blowers: 1,133
  - Total: 2,384
- **Total supply of these products**
  - Domestic production: 2,823
  - Imports: 2,572
  - Total: 5,395
- **Major users of these products**
  - Capital formation: 1,949
  - Exports: 1,169
  - Operating supplies: 1,080
  - Total: 4,198

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(percentage is their approximate share of total output)

- NAICS: 333910  Pump and compressor manufacturing: 26%
- NAICS: 333920  Material handling equipment manufacturing: 38%
- NAICS: 333990  All other general-purpose machinery manufacturing: 36%

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Other general-purpose machinery manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 333910 Pump and compressor manufacturing
PCG 5080 pumps, other than power pumps 45%
PCG 5071 air compressors 36%
PCG 7313 automobile and aircraft maintenance equipment 2%
PCG 5225 bituminous mixing and paving equipment 2%
PCG 5216 oil and gas field equipment 1%

NAICS: 333920 Material handling equipment manufacturing
PCG 5111 conveyors and conveying systems 45%
PCG 5141 industrial trucks, tractors 24%
PCG 5131 hoisting machinery 13%
PCG 7313 automobile and aircraft maintenance equipment 2%
PCG 5211 rock drilling and earth boring machinery 2%

NAICS: 333990 All other general-purpose machinery manufacturing
PCG 5241 welding machinery and equipment 17%
PCG 5298 misc. special industrial machinery and equipment 17%
PCG 5091 packaging machinery and parts 13%
PCG 5294 dies and moulds for plastic machinery 6%
PCG 7066 scales and balances 6%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing computers and computer peripheral equipment. Computers can be digital, analogue or hybrid. The most common type, digital, are devices that can do all of the following: (1) store the processing program or programs and the data immediately necessary for the execution of the program; (2) be freely programmed in accordance with the requirements of the user; (3) perform arithmetical computations specified by the user; and (4) execute, without human intervention, a processing program that requires the computer to modify its execution, by logical decision, during the processing run. Analogue computers are capable of simulating mathematical models and comprise, at least, analogue, control and programming elements. Peripherals are assemblies of components that are self-contained, but designed for use with computers. For purposes of classification, a peripheral must consist of more than a loaded circuit board. Peripheral equipment may be installed inside or outside the computer's housing. Important types of peripheral equipment are input–output devices, such as monitors, keyboards, mice and joysticks; storage devices, such as disk drives and CD-ROM readers; and printers. "Dumb" computer terminals, automated teller machines (ATM's), point-of-sale (POS) terminals and bar code scanners are treated as peripheral equipment. Computers and peripheral equipment may be sold complete or in kits to be assembled by the purchaser. (NAICS: 3341)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>5,140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Computer, video units, printers, etc. x

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Domestic production</th>
<th>5,302</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>13,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>5,241</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>5,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing</td>
<td>3,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-exports</td>
<td>1,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. An exception is PCG 6366 - electronic computing equipment, for which a special price index is calculated using U.S. import computer prices. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

PCG 6366 electronic computing equipment
PCG 6367 parts for electronic component equipment

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

U.S. import computer price,
International Trade Division,
Statistics Canada
Telephone apparatus, radio and television broadcasting, and wireless communication equipment manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wired telephone and data communications equipment. These products may be stand-alone or board-level components of a larger system. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television broadcast and wireless communication equipment. (NAICS: 33421, 33422)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
8,080

Value added at basic prices
3,115
Share of Manufacturing sector
2.19%
Share of total economy
0.38%

Significant products of this industry
Telephone and related equipment, including facsimile
6,147
Broadcasting and radio communications equipment
1,300
Total
7,447

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
7,958
Imports
5,358
Total
13,316

Major users of these products
Exports
3,923
Capital formation
3,776
Total
7,699

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

PCG 6321 telephone and telegraph line apparatus, equipment
PCG 6316 radio and television broadcasting equipment

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Telephone apparatus, radio and television broadcasting, and wireless communication equipment manufacturing

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Other communications equipment manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing communications equipment. (NAICS: 33429)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Share of Manufacturing sector</th>
<th>Share of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share of Manufacturing sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share of total economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic alarm and signal systems</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire fighting and traffic control equipment</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>329</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Total Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>776</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Total Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other construction activities</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential building construction</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>682</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7214</td>
<td>Interior signal, alarm and clock system</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7213</td>
<td>Traffic signal, control equipment</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6313</td>
<td>Sound components including audio equipment</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Other communications equipment manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing semiconductors and other electronic components. The following activities involving printed circuit boards are undertaken in this industry: the production of the laminate material; the manufacture of the bare (rigid or flexible) printed circuit boards without mounted electronic components; and the loading of electronic components onto the boards. (NAICS: 3344)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>5,682</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>1,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated circuits</td>
<td>3,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed circuits</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-conductors</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>10,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>4,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiconductor and other</td>
<td>3,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electronic component</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>2,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3638</td>
<td>integrated circuits</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6345</td>
<td>printed circuits</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6341</td>
<td>semi-conductors</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6876</td>
<td>wiring devices</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6321</td>
<td>telephone and telegraph line apparatus, equipment</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing magnetic and optical media, and the mass reproduction of recordings on such media. The media include audio and video tapes, diskettes, hard disk media and CD-ROMs. The products of the industry are blank media; and software (shrink-wrapped), audio, video, and multimedia products recorded on these media. (NAICS: 3346)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>661</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

Recorded media (including music and movies) 557

**Total supply of these products**

Domestic production 1,632
Imports 1,114
Total 2,746

**Major users of these products**

Capital formation 1,676

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

| PCG 6314 | phonograph records | 88% |
| PCG 6315 | magnetic tape, visual | 12% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
This industry produces approximately one third of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Sound recording industry.
Audio, video and other instruments manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic audio and video equipment. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing navigational, measuring, medical and controlling devices. (NAICS: 3343, 3345)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,673
Value added at basic prices 1,619
Share of Manufacturing sector 1.14%
Share of total economy 0.20%

Significant products of this industry
Laboratory and scientific instruments, flight simulators, and measuring and controlling instruments 1,257
Radar and radio navigation equipment 685
Total 1,942

Total supply of these products
Imports 4,698
Domestic production 2,987
Total 7,685

Major users of these products
Exports 2,194
Capital formation 1,867
Total 4,061

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 3343 Audio and video equipment manufacturing 6%
NAICS: 3345 Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing 94%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Audio, video and other instruments manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

| NAICS: 3343 | Audio and video equipment manufacturing |
| PCG 6313 | sound components including audio equipment | 52% |
| PCG 5815 | audio tapes | 27% |
| PCG 6351 | cabinets for radios, TV | 16% |
| PCG 6366 | electronic computing equipment | 3% |
| PCG 6345 | printed circuits | 1% |

| NAICS: 3345 | Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing |
| PCG 6318 | radar equipment | 23% |
| PCG 7027 | measuring and measures controlling instruments | 12% |
| PCG 7029 | process control instruments | 10% |
| PCG 6317 | radio communication equipment | 8% |
| PCG 7052 | laboratory equipment, n.e.s. | 7% |

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
### Electric lighting equipment manufacturing

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric lamp bulbs and tubes and lighting fixtures. (NAICS: 3351)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry
- Electric lighting fixtures, excluding portable: 553
- Electric light bulbs and tubes: 255
- Portable lighting fixtures: 67

Total: 875

#### Total supply of these products
- Domestic production: 909
- Imports: 847

Total: 1,756

#### Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure: 522
- Exports: 321
- Residential building construction: 222
- Operating supplies: 217
- Non-residential building construction: 208

Total: 1,490

#### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

- NAICS: 335110  Electric lamp bulb and parts manufacturing 26%
- NAICS: 335120  Lighting fixture manufacturing 74%

#### Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

#### Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

#### Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 335110  Electric lamp bulb and parts manufacturing
PCG 6849  incandescent lamps, all size  64%
PCG 6850  fluorescent tubes and bulbs  30%
PCG 6885  electrical equipment for engines  4%
PCG 6875  industrial control equipment  2%
PCG 4698  metal fabricated basic products  1%

NAICS: 335120  Lighting fixture manufacturing
PCG 6846  flood, search and spotlight fixtures  29%
PCG 6842  fluorescent lighting fixture for building  22%
PCG 6843  incandescent lighting fixture  15%
PCG 6841  incandescent lighting fixtures, portable  10%
PCG 6845  street lighting fixtures  8%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Household appliance manufacturing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing kitchen, bathroom and other household appliances. (NAICS: 3352)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,807

Value added at basic prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

- Household cooking equipment, excluding microwave ovens 424
- Household refrigerators and freezers 287

Total 711

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1,395

Major users of these products

- Personal expenditure 832

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

(NAICS: 335210 Small electrical appliance manufacturing 21%)
(NAICS: 335220 Major appliance manufacturing 79%)

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(NAICS: 335210 Small electrical appliance manufacturing)
PCG 6914 vacuum cleaners, floor polisher, domestic 58%
PCG 6920 fans, electric portable and domestic 14%
PCG 6613 small appliances for cooking 6%
Household appliance manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 335220</th>
<th>Major appliance manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6611</td>
<td>domestic cooking stoves and ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6534</td>
<td>refrigerators and freezers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6911</td>
<td>clothes washers, dryers, gas, electric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6519</td>
<td>water tank heaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6614</td>
<td>cooking and food warming equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing equipment that generates and distributes electrical power. (NAICS: 3353)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,487</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
- Industrial electric equipment, including safety: 865
- Transformers and converters: x
- Electrical generators and motors: 465

Total supply of these products
- Domestic production: 2,776
- Imports: 4,363
  Total: 7,139

Major users of these products
- Exports: x
- Operating supplies: 1,923
- Capital formation: 822
- Electrical equipment manufacturing: 371

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
- NAICS: 335311 Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing: 30%
- NAICS: 335312 Motor and generator manufacturing: 24%
- NAICS: 335315 Switchgear and switchboard, and relay and industrial control apparatus manufacturing: 47%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
Electrical equipment manufacturing

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 335311 Power, distribution and specialty transformers manufacturing
PCG 6861 power and distribution transformers 87%
PCG 6854 lighting fixture ballasts 7%
PCG 6873 switchgear cutouts and protect. 3%
PCG 6875 industrial control equipment 1%
PCG 6865 power circuit breakers 1%

NAICS: 335312 Motor and generator manufacturing
PCG 5032 electric motors and generators 61%
PCG 5033 electric motor generator parts 22%
PCG 5034 generators, internal combustion engines 6%
PCG 6861 power and distribution transformers 5%
PCG 5045 mechanical power transformer equipment 2%

NAICS: 335315 Switchgear and switchboard, and relay and industrial control apparatus manufacturing
PCG 6875 industrial control equipment 63%
PCG 6865 power circuit breakers 12%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in insulating communications and energy wire and cable, made from purchased non-ferrous wire and optical fibres. (NAICS: 33592)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>1,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Wire and cable, insulated, excluding aluminum 1,418

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production 1,538
Imports 768
Total 2,306

**Major users of these products**
Exports 620
Telecommunications 355
Operating supplies 337
Engineering and other construction activities 320
Residential building construction 196
Repair construction 80
Total 1,908

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6814</td>
<td>wires and cables, insulated</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6812</td>
<td>magnet wire, insulated</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4758</td>
<td>optical fibre cables</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6876</td>
<td>wiring devices</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2582</td>
<td>aluminum and aluminum alloy scrap</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,  
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,  
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing primary batteries and secondary storage or accumulator batteries and parts thereof, current and non-current carrying wiring devices. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical equipment and components. (NAICS: 33591, 33593, 33599)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,468</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon and graphite products</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiring materials and electrical meters</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>2,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating supplies</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary production of alumina and aluminum</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

- NAICS: 335910 Battery manufacturing 19%
- NAICS: 335930 Wiring device manufacturing 25%
- NAICS: 335990 All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing 56%

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

**NAICS: 335910 Battery manufacturing**
- PCG 6831 wet cell storage batteries 50%
- PCG 6832 electric batteries and cells 48%

**NAICS: 335930 Wiring device manufacturing**
- PCG 6829 other non-current carrying wiring material 54%
- PCG 6876 wiring devices 26%
- PCG 6365 other electronic equipment components 10%
- PCG 6821 pole line hardware 3%
- PCG 7021 electric quantity measuring instruments 2%

**NAICS: 335990 All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing**
- PCG 4772 electrical carbons 38%
- PCG 6877 converter equipment 27%
- PCG 6814 wires and cables, insulated 6%
- PCG 7079 scientific instruments, n.e.s. 6%
- PCG 6861 power and distribution transformers 4%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Motor vehicle manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicles. Establishments that manufacture chassis and then assemble complete motor vehicles (including truck cab and chassis assemblies) and those that only manufacture motor vehicle chassis are both classified in this industry. (NAICS: 3361)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
54,662

Value added at basic prices
6,129
Share of Manufacturing sector
4.31%
Share of total economy
0.75%

Significant products of this industry
Automobiles, excluding passenger vans 26,931
Trucks, road tractors and chassis 13,981
Passenger vans 11,404
Total 52,316

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 52,322
Imports 25,545
Total 77,867

Major users of these products
Exports 47,361
Personal expenditure 19,693
Total 67,054

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price production of cars, vans, trucks and buses.

Data
Production, by manufacturer: number of cars, vans, by model.
Production, by manufacturer: number of trucks, by gross vehicle weight class, number of buses.

Source
Monthly Production Report,
Canadian Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
Ward's Automotive Reports,
Ward's Communications

Deflation
Constant price output is derived by valuing quantities of vehicles using their prices in the base year, by model.

Source
Canadian Red Book,
Canadian Red Book Inc.
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle bodies and cabs, truck trailers and non-commercial trailers. The bodies and cabs may be sold as such, or assembled on purchased chassis. (NAICS: 3362)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,301

Value added at basic prices 874
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.61%
Share of total economy 0.11%

Significant products of this industry
Commercial trailers and semi-trailers 786
Truck and bus bodies and cargo containers 556
Non-commercial trailers 219
Motor homes, motorcycles 202
Total 1,763

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,396
Imports 1,975
Total 4,371

Major users of these products
Capital formation 1,761
Personal expenditure 1,332
Exports 799
Total 3,892

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 336211 Motor vehicle body manufacturing 42%
NAICS: 336212 Truck trailer manufacturing 37%
NAICS: 336215 Motor home, travel trailer and camper manufacturing 22%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

| NAICS: 336211 Motor vehicle body manufacturing | PCG 5851 bus bodies | 33% |
| PCG 5852 bodies for trucks | 25% |
| PCG 5824 buses (complete) | 10% |
| PCG 5229 sweepers and snow removal equipment | 9% |
| PCG 7212 firefighting equipment | 5% |

| NAICS: 336212 Truck trailer manufacturing | PCG 5830 commercial trailers and semi-trailer | 93% |
| PCG 5852 bodies for trucks | 4% |

| NAICS: 336215 Motor home, travel trailer and camper manufacturing | PCG 5834 non-commercial trailers | 44% |
| PCG 5845 motor vehicles n.e.s. | 41% |
| PCG 5879 motor vehicle parts n.e.s. | 8% |
| PCG 5852 bodies for trucks | 4% |
| PCG 5830 commercial trailers and semi-trailer | 2% |

Deflators for closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators for opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle parts, including engines. Establishments that rebuild motor vehicle parts are also included in this industry. (NAICS: 3363)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 22,876
Value added at basic prices 8,523
Share of Manufacturing sector 5.99%
Share of total economy 1.04%

Significant products of this industry
Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts and other motor vehicle parts and accessories 10,473
Motor vehicle engines and parts 5,138
Motor vehicle steering and suspension 1,812
Total 17,423

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 20,002
Imports 22,407
Total 42,409

Major users of these products
Motor vehicle manufacturing 22,003
Exports 12,662
Total 34,665

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCG accounts for the largest weights:

PCG 5863 motor vehicle engines, new gasoline
PCG 5871 drive train component
PCG 5872 steering suspension and front axle
PCG 5873 body stamping
PCG 5874 motor vehicle brakes
PCG 5879 motor vehicle parts n.e.s.
PCG 6885 electrical equipment for engines
PCG 7426 seats for cars, buses
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
### Aerospace product and parts manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aircraft, missiles, space vehicles and their engines, propulsion units, auxiliary equipment, and parts thereof. The development and production of prototypes is classified in this industry, as is the factory overhaul and conversion of aircraft and propulsion systems. (NAICS: 3364)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>9,665</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>4,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>3.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
- Aircraft and aircraft engines: x
- Aircraft parts and equipment: 2,777

**Total supply of these products**
- Domestic production: 8,856
- Imports: 7,115
- Total: 15,971

**Major users of these products**
- Exports: 6,572
- Capital formation: 2,837
- Total: 9,409

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**
Number of employees.

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing

Industry definition  This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and rebuilding locomotives and railroad cars, of any type or gauge, including frames and parts. The manufacture of rapid transit cars and special-purpose self-propelled railroad equipment, such as rail layers, ballast distributors, rail-tamping equipment and other railway track maintenance equipment is included in this industry. (NAICS: 3365)

Output, supply, demand  Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>688</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

- Locomotive, railway and urban transit rolling stock  x
- Military motor vehicles        x
- Parts for locomotive, railway and urban transit rolling stock  260

Total supply of these products

- Domestic production  x
- Imports  1,580

Major users of these products

- Exports  1,672
- Railroad rolling stock manufacturing  x
- Capital formation  683

Monthly projector

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data

Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Not applicable.
Ship and boat building

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating a shipyard or manufacturing boats. Shipyards are fixed facilities with drydocks and fabrication equipment capable of building a ship, defined as water-craft suitable or intended for other than personal or recreational use. Boats are defined as water-craft suitable or intended for personal or recreational use. The activities of shipyards include the construction of ships, their repair, conversion and alteration, the production of prefabricated ship sections and barge sections, and specialized services, such as ship scaling, when performed at the shipyard. (NAICS: 3366)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 977
Value added at basic prices 528
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.37%
Share of total economy 0.06%

Significant products of this industry
Pleasure boats and sporting craft 380
Ships, boats and parts, excluding pleasure 279
Ship repairs 224
Total 883

Total supply of these products
Domestic production x
Imports 397

Major users of these products
Exports 806
Personal expenditure 542
Total 1,348

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 336611 Ship building and repairing 52%
NAICS: 336612 Boat building 48%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

NAICS: 336611 Ship building and repairing
PCG 5914 other commercial marine vessels 70%
PCG 5911 military vessels 18%
PCG 5916 pleasure and sporting craft 4%
PCG 6318 radar equipment and related services 3%
PCG 5281 food preparation machinery 3%

NAICS: 336612 Boat building
PCG 5916 pleasure and sporting craft 95%
PCG 4745 glass fibres, batts and mats 2%

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

Notes
This industry produces approximately half of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Other transportation equipment manufacturing industry.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing transportation equipment and parts. (NAICS: 3369)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>1,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant products of this industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasure boats and sporting craft</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmobiles</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total supply of these products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major users of these products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5916</td>
<td>pleasure and sporting craft</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5844</td>
<td>snowmobiles</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6111</td>
<td>bicycles</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5879</td>
<td>motor vehicle parts n.e.s.</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5845</td>
<td>motor vehicles n.e.s.</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Other transportation equipment manufacturing

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing

**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for use in households; institutions such as schools, churches, restaurants and other public buildings; and wood kitchen cabinets, bathroom vanities, and counters. (NAICS: 3371)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>4,203</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household furniture</td>
<td>2,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen cabinets</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and institutional furniture</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>4,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>1,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential building construction</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337110</td>
<td>Wood kitchen cabinet and counter top manufacturing</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337121</td>
<td>Upholstered household furniture manufacturing</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337123</td>
<td>Other wood household furniture manufacturing</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337126</td>
<td>Household furniture (except wood and upholstered) manufacturing</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337127</td>
<td>Institutional furniture manufacturing</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data**

Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337110</th>
<th>Wood kitchen cabinet and counter top manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3366</td>
<td>kitchen units or cabinets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7423</td>
<td>furniture components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3361</td>
<td>doors, wooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7411</td>
<td>household type furniture, wooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4897</td>
<td>plastic building supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337121</th>
<th>Upholstered household furniture manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7413</td>
<td>household type furniture, upholstered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7411</td>
<td>household type furniture, wooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7412</td>
<td>household type furniture, metallic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8313</td>
<td>recreation equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337123</th>
<th>Other wood household furniture manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7411</td>
<td>household type furniture, wooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7418</td>
<td>special purpose furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7412</td>
<td>household type furniture, metallic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 6351</td>
<td>cabinets for radios, TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337126</th>
<th>Household furniture (except wood and upholstered) manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7412</td>
<td>household type furniture, metallic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7413</td>
<td>household type furniture, upholstered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4611</td>
<td>doors and windows, including herm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4897</td>
<td>plastic building supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7212</td>
<td>firefighting equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337127</th>
<th>Institutional furniture manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7418</td>
<td>special purpose furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7419</td>
<td>lockers and shelving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7412</td>
<td>household type furniture, metallic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7411</td>
<td>household type furniture, wooden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7423</td>
<td>furniture components</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for office use, such as office chairs and desks; and office and store fixtures, such as showcases. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture parts and frames, for all types of furniture, are also included. (NAICS: 3372)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,078</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture</td>
<td>1,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and institutional furniture</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture parts</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>5,603</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>4,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>4,344</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>2,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,728</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7415</td>
<td>office furniture record equipment metallic</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7414</td>
<td>office furniture record equipment wooden</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7419</td>
<td>lockers and shelving</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7423</td>
<td>furniture components</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7418</td>
<td>special purpose furniture</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Other furniture-related product manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture-related products. (NAICS: 3379)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.21%
Share of total economy 0.04%

Significant products of this industry
Mattresses and other furniture 473
Shades and blinds 173
Total 646

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 737
Imports 128
Total 865

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 714
Exports 64
Total 778

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:
(the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

NAICS: 337910  Mattress manufacturing 71%
NAICS: 337920  Blind and shade manufacturing 29%

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

NAICS: 337910  Mattress manufacturing
PCG 7421  bed springs and mattresses 89%
Other furniture-related product manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 337920</th>
<th>Blind and shade manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7425</td>
<td>shades and blinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8413</td>
<td>curtains and draperies, textile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 3398</td>
<td>wood fabricated materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4897</td>
<td>plastic building supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing medical equipment and supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in grinding eyeglasses and hard contact lenses to prescription, on a factory basis, are included. (NAICS: 3391)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>1,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and dental equipment supplies</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal medical goods</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmic goods</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>2,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory health care services</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial and territorial public admin</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8812</td>
<td>dental supplies and goods</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8818</td>
<td>orthopaedic appliances</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8816</td>
<td>ophthalmic goods</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7061</td>
<td>medical and related instruments</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6141</td>
<td>wheelchairs</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**
Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011, Statistics Canada
Sporting and athletic goods, toy and game manufacturing

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sporting and athletic goods, except clothing and footwear. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dolls, toys and games. (NAICS: 33992, 33993)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>1,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreational equipment</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys and games, including electronic</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Value (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail: (the percentage is their approximate share of total output)

| NAICS: 339920 Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing | 74% |
| NAICS: 339930 Doll, toy and game manufacturing         | 26% |

**Data**
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

**Source**
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.
The following PCGs account for the largest weights:
(the percentage represents the PCG's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339920</th>
<th>Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8311</td>
<td>sporting and athletic equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8313</td>
<td>recreation equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8311</td>
<td>sporting and athletic equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8313</td>
<td>recreation equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339930</th>
<th>Doll, toy and game manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8315</td>
<td>toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8314</td>
<td>games, playing cards, puzzles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9416</td>
<td>baby carriages and strollers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8313</td>
<td>recreation equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7411</td>
<td>household type furniture, wooden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

Source
Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada
Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, engraving, chasing or etching jewellery, novelties or precious metal flatware, and other plated ware; stamping coins; cutting, slabling, tumbling, carving, engraving, polishing or faceting precious or semiprecious stones and gems; recutting, re-polishing and setting gem stones; or drilling, sawing, and peeling cultured and costume pearls. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pewter jewellery or flatware; office supplies, except paper; signs and related displays, of all materials except paper and paperboard, and establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing activities are also included. (NAICS: 33991, 33994, 33995, 33999)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 1,146
Share of Manufacturing sector 0.80%
Share of total economy 0.14%

Significant products of this industry
Art and decorative goods, miscellaneous end products 535
Gold and alloy in primary form 507
Jewellery, silverware, flatware, etc. 433
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc. 142
Sewing needs 100
Total 1,717

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,383
Imports 4,358
Total 8,741

Major users of these products
Exports 5,890
Personal expenditure 1,852
Total 7,742

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price shipments adjusted by the change in constant price inventories of goods in process (GIP) and finished products (FP).

Constant price output of this industry is derived by separately calculating and summing constant price outputs at the following level of industry detail:

NAICS: 339910 Jewellery and silverware manufacturing
NAICS: 339940 Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing
NAICS: 339950 Sign manufacturing
NAICS: 339990 All other miscellaneous manufacturing

Data
Current price shipments, inventory of goods in process and inventory of finished products, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
Monthly, CANSIM table 304-0014,
Statistics Canada
Jewellery, silverware and all other miscellaneous manufacturing

**Deflation**

Deflators for shipments are weighted averages of price indexes of Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) that are produced by the industry. Weights are PCG values, obtained from annual input–output tables.

The following PCGs account for the largest weights:

(percentage represents the PCG’s relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339910</th>
<th>Jewellery and silverware manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 4550</td>
<td>precious metal fabricated basic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9433</td>
<td>novelties, arts and coins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8111</td>
<td>jewellery of precious metals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339940</th>
<th>Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9011</td>
<td>pens and pencils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9017</td>
<td>ink stamps, daters, and ink pads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9018</td>
<td>office supplies n.e.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8116</td>
<td>trophies, holloware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9016</td>
<td>artist supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339950</th>
<th>Sign manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9421</td>
<td>electric signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9423</td>
<td>advertising displays and stands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9422</td>
<td>non-electric signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 8116</td>
<td>trophies, holloware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7079</td>
<td>scientific instruments, n.e.s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS: 339990</th>
<th>All other miscellaneous manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9411</td>
<td>brushes, personal care and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9425</td>
<td>buttons, needles, pins, notions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9419</td>
<td>caskets, coffins, mortician goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 7422</td>
<td>frames for pictures and mirrors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG 9211</td>
<td>musical instruments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deflators of closing inventories of GIP and FP are moving averages of the deflator for shipments. Deflators of opening inventories are equal to deflators of closing inventories in the previous month.

**Source**

Industry Price Indexes,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-011,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**

$1,136 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $10 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,136 million is $3,147 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Wholesale trade

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise and providing related logistics, marketing and support services. The wholesaling process is generally an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise; many wholesalers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, and business and institutional clients. However, some wholesalers, in particular those that supply non-consumer capital goods, sell merchandise in single units to final users. (NAICS: 41)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 43,694
Share of total economy 5.35%

Significant products of this industry

Wholesale margins 60,351

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 69,341
Imports 565
Total 69,906

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 17,744
Exports 11,852
Capital formation 7,051
Operating supplies 5,225
Residential building construction 2,644
Office supplies 1,209
Total 45,725

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales by wholesalers classified into the following trade groups:

TG011 Farm product (excluding oilseed and grains)
TG012 Oilseed and grains
TG020 Petroleum product
TG030 Food
TG040 Alcohol and tobacco
TG050 Apparel
TG060 Home and personal products
TG070 Pharmaceuticals
TG080 Motor vehicles
TG090 Motor vehicle parts and accessories
TG100 Building supplies
TG110 Metal products
TG120 Lumber and millwork
TG130 Machinery and equipment
TG140 Computers and other electronic equipment
TG150 Office and professional equipment
TG160 Other products
Wholesale trade

Data

TG011 and TG30–TG160
Current price sales, measured in thousands of dollars, collected by the wholesale trade survey.

TG012
Current price sales are extrapolated from base year values using a weighted average of the growth rates in the sales of oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed and peas, and the growth rates in the production by the Canadian Wheat Board. Sales of oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed and peas are derived from quantities, measured in thousands of metric tons. Production by the Canadian Wheat Board is estimated based on the number of its employees.

TG020
Current price sales are derived from quantities of naptha, aviation and motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel, kerosene stove oil, diesel, light and heavy fuels sold, measured in cubic metres.

Source

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Monthly, Catalogue no. 45-004,
Statistics Canada

Wholesale Trade, Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-008,
Statistics Canada

Public Sector Statistics, Annual, Catalogue no. 68-213,
Statistics Canada

Grain Statistics Weekly, Canadian Grain Commission

Deflation

TG011 and TG030–TG160
Constant price sales are calculated by deflating current sales using weighted aggregates of Industrial Product Price Indexes (IPPI) of commodities traded. Weights are shares of gross sales. If a substantial portion of a commodity’s sale is due to imports, that commodity’s deflator is calculated using a combination of IPPIs and import price indexes.

Special treatment is given to the deflation of sales by wholesalers of computers and electronics. For merchants belonging to this trade group, sales of goods are deflated by a weighted aggregate of IPPIs, whereas revenue from providing computer services is deflated separately using a specific price index. The movement in this specific price index is assumed to be represented by the growth rates in weekly wages salaries earned by employees of the Computer systems design and related services industry (NAICS: 5415).

The following commodities account for the largest weights in the IPPI aggregations: (the percentage represents each commodity’s approximate share of gross sale)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm product (excluding oilseed and grains)</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other farm products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and dairy products</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foods</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and vegetables</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meat and meat products</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG040</td>
<td>Alcohol and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages and concentrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cigarettes and other tobacco products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG050</td>
<td>Apparel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men's and boys outerwear clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's and girls outerwear clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piece goods and fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG060</td>
<td>Home and personal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal care products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sound and video equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreational and sporting equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG070</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG080</td>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Automobiles, light trucks and vans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG090</td>
<td>Motor vehicle parts and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other motor vehicles parts and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tires and tubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG100</td>
<td>Building supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical wiring and lighting supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broad range of building supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG110</td>
<td>Metal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flat iron and steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other iron and steel products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG120</td>
<td>Lumber and millwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Softwood lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand and power hand tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG130</td>
<td>Machinery and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farm machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other industrial machinery and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mining and oil well machinery, equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG140</td>
<td>Computers and other electronic equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computer and related hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG150</td>
<td>Office and professional equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical, dental and ophthalmic equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office furniture, machinery and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laboratory, scientific and other professional equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG160</td>
<td>Other products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other products not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TG012 Oilseed and grains
Constant price sales are calculated by valuing quantities of oats, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed using base year prices, per metric ton.

TG020 Petroleum product
Constant price sales are calculated by valuing quantities of naphtha, aviation and motor gasoline, aviation turbo fuel, kerosene stove oil, diesel, light and heavy fuels using base year prices, per cubic metre.

Source
Wholesale Trade Commodity survey by Origin and Destination, 2001, Statistics Canada

Industry Price Indexes, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Notes
The output of wholesale trade industry is defined in terms of margins on commodities traded (sales minus the cost of goods sold) and the commodities themselves are not considered as wholesaling output.

In the input–output tables, commodities are shown to flow from producers directly to consumers, leaving out such distributive channels as wholesale and retail trade, while users who purchase commodities are shown to buy trade margins separately. In this context the above list is made up of end users of commodities with the largest expenditure on wholesaling margins. They should not be viewed as the wholesale trade industry’s principal customers, who buy goods directly from wholesalers. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961–1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

$43,690 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $4 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown in the above table because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $43,690 million in the business sector is $69,932 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961–1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This industry comprises two main types of retailers, that is, store and non-store retailers. (NAICS: 44, 45)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>42,252</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

| Retailing margins                          | 53,818 |
| Retailing service                          | 5,554  |
| Total                                       | 59,372 |

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production                        | 62,739 |
| Imports                                    | 0      |
| Total                                       | 62,739 |

Major users of these products

| Personal expenditure                       | 54,235 |
| Capital formation                          | 1,986  |
| Operating supplies                          | 1,673  |
| Provincial and territorial public administration | 777    |
| Gambling industries                         | 687    |
| Residential building construction           | 463    |
| Travel and entertainment                    | 329    |
| Food services and drinking places           | 306    |
| Total                                       | 60,456 |

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price sales by retailers classified into the following trade groups:

- TG010 New car dealers
- TG020 Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers
- TG030 Furniture stores
- TG040 Home furnishings stores
- TG050 Computer and software stores
- TG060 Home electronics and appliance stores
- TG070 Home centres and hardware stores
- TG080 Specialized building materials and garden stores
- TG090 Supermarkets
- TG100 Convenience and specialty food stores
- TG110 Beer, wine and liquor stores
- TG120 Pharmacies and personal care stores
- TG130 Gasoline stations
- TG140 Clothing stores
- TG150 Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores
- TG160 Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores
Retail trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TG170</td>
<td>Department stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG180</td>
<td>Other general merchandise stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG190</td>
<td>Miscellaneous store retailers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data**

Current price sales by retailers, measured in millions of dollars.

**Source**

Retail Trade,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-005,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Current price sales by retailers are deflated using weighted aggregates of Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) of the various commodities traded. Weights are shares of gross sales by retailers, taken from the Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey by Statistics Canada. An adjustment is made for changes in retail sales tax rates whenever necessary.

The following commodities account for the largest weights of the various trade groups: (the percentage represents each commodity's relative importance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TG010</td>
<td>New car dealers</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New trucks and vans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New automobiles</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used motor vehicles</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG020</td>
<td>Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used motor vehicles</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Motor vehicle parts and accessories</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road and off-road recreational vehicles</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG030</td>
<td>Furniture stores</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG040</td>
<td>Home furnishings stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floor coverings</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household textiles and furnishings</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China, glassware and crockery</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG050</td>
<td>Computer and software stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office machines and computer equipment</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG060</td>
<td>Home electronics and appliance stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radios, sound systems and accessories</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office machines and computer equipment</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TV sets, video equipment and accessories</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG070</td>
<td>Home centres and hardware stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floor coverings</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG080</td>
<td>Specialized building materials and garden stores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG090</td>
<td>Supermarkets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retail trade

TG100 Convenience and specialty food stores
Food and non-alcoholic beverages 63%
Tobacco products 18%

TG110 Beer, wine and liquor stores
Alcoholic beverages 99%

TG120 Pharmacies and personal care stores
Pharmaceutical products and medical goods 71%
Cosmetics and toiletries 11%

TG130 Gasoline stations
Motor fuels and lubricants 82%

TG140 Clothing stores
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing 63%
Men's and boys' clothing 28%

TG150 Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores
Footwear 44%
Watches and jewellery 35%

TG160 Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores
Sporting and camping equipment 22%
Newspapers, books, magazines and stationery 17%

TG170 Department stores
Women's, girls' and infants' clothing 15%
Cosmetics and toiletries 8%
Men's and boys' clothing 8%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages 7%

TG180 Other general merchandise stores
Food and non-alcoholic beverages 23%
Hardware 9%
Tobacco products 9%
Motor vehicle parts and accessories 8%

TG190 Miscellaneous store retailers
Newspapers, books, magazines and stationery 24%
Household textiles and furnishings 12%
Pet food 9%
Used / second hand merchandise 7%

Source
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey,
Quarterly, CANSIM table 080-0018,
Statistics Canada
Retail trade

Family Expenditure in Canada,
Occasional, Catalogue no. 62F0021XDB,
Statistics Canada

Budget Documents by Federal and Provincial Governments

Various Tax Documents Prepared by Provincial Governments

Canadian Tax Journal,
Canadian Tax Foundation

Tax Memo,
Canadian Tax Foundation

Canada Revenue Agency

Notes

In the input–output framework, output of retail trade is defined as gross sales less the cost of goods purchased for resale. In other words, it is the retailers' margin and unlike for many other industries, output is not equal to gross sales. Consistent with this definition of output, commodities purchased for resale are not counted as intermediate inputs. The product 'retailing service' refers primarily to margins on used vehicles sold and purchased within the household sector.

$42,221 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $31 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $42,221 million in the business sector is $66,962 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. Operating supplies is also one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Air transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in for-hire, common-carrier transportation of people and/or goods using aircraft, such as aeroplanes and helicopters. (NAICS: 481)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 4,117
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 10.21%
Share of total economy 0.50%

Significant products of this industry
Air transport, passenger 9,387
Air transport, freight 1,066
Total 10,453

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 10,465
Imports 3,277
Total 13,742

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 5,509
Travel and entertainment 4,960
Exports 2,400
Transportation margins 550
Total 13,419

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from scheduled and charter transportation of passengers and goods including all types of non-passenger traffic, such as freight, express, mail, excess baggage, etc., by Canadian airlines classified as level 1 air carrier. This includes air carriers which, in each of the two calendar years immediately preceding the reference year, transported at least 1 million passengers or at least 200,000 tons of goods.

Data
Revenue from providing air transportation is calculated from the number of passenger and quantities of goods transported, by distance, by type of service (scheduled, charter), by airline.

Source
Monthly Operational Statistics on Major Canadian Airlines,
Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue from air transportation is calculated using base year unit values, per passenger-kilometre and goods ton-kilometre, by type of service (scheduled, charter), by airline.

Source
Canadian Civil Aviation,
Annual, Catalogue 51-206,
Statistics Canada
$4,105 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $12 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $4,105 million in the business sector is $11,500 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

Most of the expenditures on air transportation are direct purchases by consumers, but some of air transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers’ price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Rail transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating railways. Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of long-haul or mainline railways, short-haul railways and passenger railways are included. (NAICS: 482)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 7,603
Value added at basic prices 4,282
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 10.62%
Share of total economy 0.52%

Significant products of this industry
Rail transport, freight 7,110
Rail transport, passenger 269
Total 7,379

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 7,380
Imports 246
Total 7,626

Major users of these products
Transportation margins 6,164
Exports 408
Personal expenditure 174
Travel and entertainment 154
Support activities for transportation 143
Wholesale trade 114
Truck transportation 88
Motor vehicle manufacturing 84
Rail transportation 62
Total 7,386

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from transportation of passengers and goods.

Data
Quantities of freight car loadings, measured in metric tons, multiplied by average haul, measured in kilometres, by commodity.
Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, measured in millions of dollars.

Source
Monthly Railway Carloadings,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 52-001,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue from freight transportation is calculated using base year revenues of one ton of freight through a distance of one kilometre, by commodity.
Constant price revenue from passenger transportation is calculated by deflating current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index for passenger rail transport.

Source
Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada
Notes

Some of the expenditures on rail transportation are direct purchases by consumers, but most of rail transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Water transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the water transportation of passengers and goods, using equipment designed for those purposes. (NAICS: 483)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 1,057
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 2.62%
Share of total economy 0.13%

Significant products of this industry
Water transport, freight 1,208
Water transport, other 743
Water transport, passenger 167
Total 2,118

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,175
Imports 482
Total 2,657

Major users of these products
Exports 1,034
Personal expenditure 419
Water transportation 396
Transportation margins 367
Total 2,216

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from ferry operations and marine transportation.

Data
Revenue from ferry operations is calculated based on the number of passengers and vehicles carried by Atlantic and Pacific ferries, by routes.

Revenue from marine transportation is calculated from cargo tons, carried by Canadian vessels in international and coastal shipping.

Cargo tonnage data become available only with a 4 to 6 month lag, therefore in the most recent period marine transportation is derived from related data. Monthly freight is projected from the last available data point using the growth path of total exports plus imports (excluding the United States).

Source
Official Traffic Statistics,
Monthly, Marine Atlantic Inc.

Northumberland Ferries Limited.

Monthly Traffic Summary,
British Columbia Ferry Corporation.

Service Bulletin - Surface and Marine Transport,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 50-002,
Statistics Canada
Water transportation

Canadian International Merchandise Trade, Monthly, Catalogue no. 65-001, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenue from ferry operations is calculated using passenger and vehicle ticket prices in the base year, charged by the British Columbia Ferry Corporation, CN Marine and Northumberland Ferries Ltd, by routes.

Constant price revenue from marine transportation is calculated using gross water transport revenues in the base year, generated by freight shipping, per ton.

Source
Ferry System Timetable, Atlantic Canada and Maine, CN Marine

Prince Edward Island Ferry Services

Nova Scotia Ferry Services

Northumberland Ferries Limited

Passenger and Vehicle Rates, British Columbia Ferry Corporation

Shipping in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 54-205, Statistics Canada

Notes

Part of the expenditures on water transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of water transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers’ price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables, these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers’ price are called margins. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

$1,038 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $19 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,038 million in the business sector is $2,332 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Truck transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the truck transportation of goods. These establishments may carry general freight or specialized freight. Specialized freight comprises goods that, because of size, weight, shape or other inherent characteristics, require specialized equipment for transportation. Establishments may operate locally, that is within a metropolitan area and its hinterland, or over long distances, that is between metropolitan areas. (NAICS: 484)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>21,974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>10,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>25.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Truck transportation 21,548

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 21,873
Imports 1,775
Total 23,648

Major users of these products
Transportation margins 13,121
Truck transportation 4,474
Exports 2,895
Forestry and logging 673
Personal expenditure 441
Support activities for transportation 405
Total 22,009

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from direct purchases of freight services by industries for intermediate use. Such expenditure by businesses is projected from each industry's output.

Data
Constant price expenditures on truck transportation are extrapolated from base year values using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of the various industries which purchase truck transportation as intermediate input. It is assumed that spending on truck transportation is proportional to each industry's output.

Source
Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
Part of the expenditures on truck transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of truck transportation is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Urban transit systems

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating local and suburban mass passenger transit systems. Such transportation may involve the use of one or more modes of transport including light rail, subways and streetcars, as well as buses. These establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, and allow passengers to pay on a per-trip basis (whether or not they also use payment methods such as monthly passes). (NAICS: 4851)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 2,670
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 6.62%
Share of total economy 0.33%

Significant products of this industry

Urban transit 1,627

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 1,709
Imports 159
Total 1,868

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 1,691

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenues by urban transit systems.

Data

Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, by urban transit commissions.

Source

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index, local and commuter transportation.

Source

The Consumer Price Index, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada

Notes

$2,664 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $6 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $2,664 million in the business sector is $1,730 million.

Note that urban transit systems received an additional $1,909 million revenue from governments to enable them to charge very low prices for the services to their customers. Had there been no subsidies, the urban transit systems would have charged the same additional amount from their customers.
Urban transit systems

customers to survive in the market and the value of output would have been $3,639 million, the so-called output at basic prices in the SNA 1993. This is one industry in Canada where subsidies contributed more than 70% to value added.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
### Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing passenger transportation, principally outside a single municipality and its suburban areas, primarily by bus. These establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, and charge a per-trip fee. (NAICS: 4852)

### Output, supply, demand

| **Output** | 327 |
| **Value added at basic prices** | 164 |
| Share of Transportation and warehousing sector | 0.41% |
| Share of total economy | 0.02% |

**Significant products of this industry**

Bus transport, interurban and rural, passenger 210

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 270 |
| Imports | 200 |
| **Total** | **470** |

**Major users of these products**

Personal expenditure 225

### Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenues by interurban and rural transit systems.

### Data

Current price revenue from transportation of passengers, by intercity passenger bus establishments.

### Source

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey, Statistics Canada

### Deflation

Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index, highway bus transportation.

### Source

The Consumer Price Index
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada
Taxi and limousine service

**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing passenger transportation by taxi and limousine. (NAICS: 4853)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxicab transportation</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supply of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>1,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major users of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and entertainment</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**

Number of employees.

**Source**

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Not applicable.

**Notes**

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidental. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
All other transit and ground passenger transportation

**Industry definition**  This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating buses and other motor vehicles to transport pupils to and from school or employees to and from work (these establishments operate over fixed routes and schedules, but do not charge a per-trip fee), providing charter bus services (these establishments do not operate over fixed routes and schedules, and rent the entire vehicle, rather than individual seats), and providing shuttle services to airports and similar facilities, special needs transportation services and other transit and ground passenger transport. Shuttle services included in this industry are those that use vans and/or buses as a means of transport. They usually travel on fixed routes and service particular hotels or carriers. Special needs transportation establishments use conventional or specially converted vehicles to provide passenger transportation to the infirm, elderly or handicapped. (NAICS: 4854, 4855, 4859)

**Output, supply, demand**  Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,453</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

| School bus and other transportation | 1,334 |

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 1,512 |
| Imports | 0 |
| **Total** | 1,512 |

**Major users of these products**

| Elementary and secondary schools | 1,156 |
| Personal expenditure | 224 |
| **Total** | 1,380 |

**Monthly projector**  Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**  Number of employees.

**Source**  Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**  Not applicable.
Pipeline transportation of natural gas

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of natural gas, from gas fields or processing plants to local distribution systems. (NAICS: 4862)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,628</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>3,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>7.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Pipeline transportation of natural gas 3,544

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,544
Imports 232
Total 3,776

Major users of these products
Exports 2,013
Personal expenditure 758
Other lessors of real estate 74
Other basic chemical manufacturing 66
Pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemical manufacturing 59
Retail trade 59
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing 57
Wholesale trade 30
Refineries and other petroleum and coal products 29
Pulp mills 28
Newsprint mills 26
Elementary and secondary schools 20
Total 3,219

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from the pipeline transportation of natural gas.

Data
Cubic metre kilometres of natural gas transported by pipeline.

Source
Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of natural gas using revenue arising from pipeline transport in the base year, per cubic metre - kilometre.

Source
Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution, Annual, Catalogue no. 57-205, Statistics Canada
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of crude oil as well as establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in pipeline transportation. (NAICS: 4861, 4869)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>1,248</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

Crude oil and other pipeline transportation | 1,241

**Total supply of these products**

Domestic production | 1,241
Imports             | 262
Total               | 1,503

**Major users of these products**

Exports | 611
Refineries and other petroleum and coal products | 524
Total   | 1,135

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from the pipeline transportation of crude oil and crude oil equivalents.

**Data**

Cubic metre kilometres of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

**Source**

Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products, Annual, Catalogue no. 55-201, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases using revenue arising from pipeline transport in the base year, per cubic metre kilomtre.

**Source**

Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products, Annual, Catalogue no. 55-201, Statistics Canada
Scenic and sightseeing transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing recreational transportation, such as sightseeing or dinner cruises, steam train excursions, horse-drawn sightseeing rides, air-boat rides or hot-air balloon rides. These establishments often use vintage or specialized transportation equipment. The services provided are local in nature, usually involving same-day return. Establishments that provide charter fishing services are included. (NAICS: 487)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Water transport, passenger 47

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 215
Imports 231
Total 446

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 419

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
This industry produces only a small part of the domestic output of the industry's significant product, while most of the rest is produced by the Water transportation industry.
Support activities for transportation

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing services to other transportation establishments. These services may be specific to a mode of transportation, or they may be multi-modal. (NAICS: 488)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 6,359
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 15.76%
Share of total economy 0.78%

Significant products of this industry
Other services incidental to transport 2,097
Other professional, scientific and technical services 1,372
Services incidental to water transport 1,341
Services incidental to air transport 717
Total 5,527

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 12,451
Imports 173
Total 12,624

Major users of these products
Transportation margins 1,843
Exports 1,067
Provincial and territorial public administration 989
Air transportation 909
Wholesale trade 690
Retail trade 421
Truck transportation 347
Total 6,266

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from providing support services for air transport, rail transport, water transport, road transport, freight transportation arrangement and other support services to transportation.

Data
Expenditures on support activities for air and rail transportation are extrapolated from base year revenues using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of the Air transportation industry and the Rail transportation industry. It is assumed that spending on support activities for transportation by these industries is proportional to their output.

Expenditure on support activities for water transportation is calculated from quantities of cargo, loaded and unloaded from Canadian or foreign vessels at Canadian ports, measured in metric tons.

Expenditure on support activities for road transportation and other support services to transportation is estimated based on the number of employees.

Revenue from freight transportation arrangement is calculated from base year values using the month-to-month growth rates in constant price output of food, chemicals, computers and transportation equipment manufacturers.
Support activities for transportation

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Preliminary Marine Data,
Internal report,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price expenditure on support activities for water transportation is calculated using the base year price of a metric ton of cargo, loaded and unloaded from Canadian or foreign vessels at Canadian ports.

**Source**
Shipping in Canada,
Annual, Catalogue no. 54-205,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**
Part of the expenditures on support activities for transportation are direct purchases by consumers and part of these support services is purchased indirectly when consumers buy goods and pay for the cost of transporting the goods from producer to purchaser. This cost of transportation is included in the purchasers' price of products, together with the cost of storage, markups by wholesalers and retailers, and commodity taxes. In the input–output tables, these additional costs which are incurred by purchasers over and above the producers' price are called margins. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.

$4,184 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $2,175 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $4,184 million in the business sector is $7,045 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Postal services and couriers and messengers

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating the postal service. Establishments of the Post Office, other than those primarily engaged in providing courier services, are classified in this industry, as well as establishments that carry on one or more functions of the postal service on a contract basis, except the delivery of mail in bulk. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing courier delivery services; or messenger and delivery services of small parcels within a single urban area. (NAICS: 491, 492)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
7,438

Value added at basic prices
4,698
Share of Transportation and warehousing sector 11.65%
Share of total economy 0.58%

Significant products of this industry
Postal and courier services 7,303

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 7,317
Imports 648
Total 7,965

Major users of these products
Retail trade 1,290
Wholesale trade 723
Exports 698
Personal expenditure 610
Other lessors of real estate 411
Total 3,732

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output of postal services and changes in labour input to providing courier and messenger services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output of postal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from providing postal service. The movement in labour input to providing courier and messenger services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Current price gross revenue from postal operations such as stamps, money order fees, post office box rental, philatelic and retail sales, payments on behalf of postal users and other revenues, plus other income by Canada Post Corporation, measured in thousands of current dollars.

Number of employees.

Source
Canada Post Corporation

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue from postal services is calculated by deflating the current price revenue using the Consumer Price Index for postal and other communication services.
Postal services and couriers and messengers

Source
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Farm product warehousing and storage

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating farm product warehousing and storage facilities, except refrigerated. Grain elevators primarily engaged in storage are included. (NAICS: 49313)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value added at basic prices**

| Share of Transportation and warehousing sector | 1.23% |
| Share of total economy                        | 0.06% |

**Significant products of this industry**

Grain storage 781

**Total supply of these products**

| Domestic production | 788 |
| Imports             | 0   |
| Total               | 788 |

**Major users of these products**

| Exports                          | 522 |
| Flour milling and malt manufacturing | 67  |
| Total                             | 589 |

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross revenue arising from warehousing and handling grain.

Data
Revenue from warehousing and handling grain is calculated from weekly receipts, shipments and storage of wheat, durum, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn and soybeans in primary elevators, terminal elevators and eastern transfer elevators, measured in metric tons. For Eastern elevators distinction is made between receipts of Canadian and U.S. grains, domestic and export shipments of Canadian and U.S. grains, and storage of Canadian and foreign corn and soybeans.

Monthly volumes of receipts and shipments are calculated from weekly data by adding the weeks falling in each calendar month. If some days of the first (or last) week of the month belong to the previous (or following) month, the weekly figure is split proportionally under the assumption that the daily rate of activity is constant. Monthly storage quantities are calculated as the average of the weekly closing inventories. Revenue from cleaning at terminal elevators is derived based on receipts.

Source
Grain Statistics Weekly,
Economics and Statistics Division,
Canadian Grain Commission

Deflation
Constant price revenue is calculated by valuing quantities of grains using monthly charges for storage, receipts, shipments and cleaning in the base year, by type of grain, in primary elevators, terminal elevators and eastern transfer elevators, per metric ton.

Source
Licensed Primary Elevator Tariffs,
Canadian Grain Commission
All other warehousing and storage

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating public and contract general merchandise warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments handle goods in containers, such as boxes, barrels and drums, using equipment such as fork lifts, pallets and racks. They are not specialized in the handling of a particular type of good. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating refrigerated warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments provide public and contract warehouse and storage services, using equipment designed to keep goods frozen or refrigerated. The services provided include blast freezing, tempering and modified atmosphere storage, in addition to the warehousing services typically provided by establishments in this industry. Establishments engaged in the storage of furs for the trade are included. Also included are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in operating warehousing and storage facilities. These establishments operate facilities and equipment that are designed to handle a particular type of good, for example, dead automobile storage, petroleum storage caverns and whisky warehousing. (NAICS: 49311, 49312, 49319)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>906</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Value added at basic prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>663</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Transportation and warehousing sector</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
<th>730</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other storage and warehousing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total supply of these products</th>
<th>1,258</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users of these products</th>
<th>1,118</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck transportation</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm product warehousing and storage</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data

Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation

Not applicable.
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers

**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in publishing (or publishing and printing) newspapers, periodicals, books, databases and other works, such as calendars, greeting cards and maps. (NAICS: 5111)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

**Output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Share of Information and cultural industries sector</th>
<th>Share of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>17.09%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertising in print media</th>
<th>Newspapers</th>
<th>Advertising flyers catalogues directories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,573</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,522</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>7,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertising and promotion</th>
<th>Personal expenditure</th>
<th>Telecommunications</th>
<th>Office supplies</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,314</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**

Number of employees.

**Source**

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Not applicable.

**Notes**

$4,766 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $17 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $4,766 million in the business sector is $7,188 million.

The value of the industry’s significant product refers to the business sector only.
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in computer software publishing. Establishments in this industry carry out operations necessary for producing and distributing computer software, such as designing, providing documentation, assisting in installation and providing support services to software purchasers. These establishments may design and publish, or publish only. (NAICS: 5112)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Information and cultural industries sector</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software products development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total supply of these products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users of these products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer systems design and related services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Motion picture and video exhibition

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in exhibiting motion pictures. Establishments primarily engaged in providing occasional motion picture exhibition services, such as those provided during film festivals, are also included. (NAICS: 51213)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices
Share of Information and cultural industries sector 269
Share of total economy 0.96%
Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry
Motion picture exhibition 507

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 507
Imports 0
Total 507

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 507

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$261 million of this industry’s value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $8 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $261 million in the business sector is $690 million.

The value of the industry’s significant product refers to the business sector only.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing, or producing and distributing, motion pictures, videos, television programs or commercials; distributing film and video productions to motion picture theatres, television networks and stations, and other exhibitors; providing post-production services and services to the motion picture and video industries, including specialized motion picture or video post-production services, such as editing, film/tape transferring, dubbing, subtitling, creating credits, closed captioning, and producing computer graphics, animation and special effects, as well as developing and processing motion picture films. (NAICS: 51211, 51212, 51219)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

| Value added at basic prices | 1,167 |
| Share of Information and cultural industries sector | 4.17% |
| Share of total economy | 0.14% |

Significant products of this industry

Motion picture, audio and video production and distribution | 2,804 |

Total supply of these products

| Domestic production | 2,854 |
| Imports | 760 |
| Total | 3,614 |

Major users of these products

Exports | 1,006 |
Motion picture and video production, distribution | 823 |
| Total | 1,829 |

Monthly projector

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data

Number of employees.

Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Not applicable.

Notes

$1,111 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $56 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of the output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,111 million in the business sector is $3,221 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Sound recording industries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing and distributing music recordings, publishing music, or providing sound recording and related services. (NAICS: 5122)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
282
Share of Information and cultural industries sector 1.01%
Share of total economy 0.03%

Significant products of this industry
Recorded media (including music and movies) 995

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,632
Imports 1,114
Total 2,746

Major users of these products
Capital formation 1,676
Exports 887
Personal expenditure 126
Total 2,689

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
The commodity recorded media, the most significant product of this industry, is a mixture of music, film and computer software. When the commodity ‘recorded media’ is produced by the Sound recording industry, it consists mostly of music and film. But imports, exports and the output of recorded media when produced by establishments classified to other industries include a very significant part of computer software. Accordingly, the bulk of this commodity is purchased by businesses and governments as part of their investment in software products (capital formation). This treatment of business and government spending on software as capital expenditure was adopted with the 2001 revision of the CSNA.
Radio and television broadcasting

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating broadcasting studios and facilities for the transmission of a variety of radio and television broadcasts, including entertainment, news, talk shows and other programs. These establishments produce, purchase and schedule programs and generate revenues from the sale of air time to advertisers, from donations and subsidies, or from the sale of programs. (NAICS: 5131)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 2,161
Share of Information and cultural industries sector 7.72%
Share of total economy 0.26%

Significant products of this industry
Radio and television broadcasting, except cable 2,526

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,027
Imports x

Major users of these products
Advertising and promotion 3,053
Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution 225
Total 3,278

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price gross advertising revenues by radio and television broadcasting establishments.

Data
Current dollar advertising revenue by radio and TV stations, measured in millions of dollars

Source
Consolidated Market Report,
Radio Bureau of Canada

Pay TV/VCR Trending Report,
BBM Bureau of Measurement

Report on Pay and Specialty Services,
Mediastats Inc.

Deflation
Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price radio broadcasting advertising revenue using a currently weighted aggregate of advertising rates charged by the various radio stations. Weights are shares of gross radio advertising sales in the base year.

Source
Card-Canadian Advertising Rates and Data,
Maclean Hunter Canadian Publishing

Radio and Television Broadcasting,
Annual, CANSIM table 357-0001,
Statistics Canada
Radio and television broadcasting

**Notes**

$1,200 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $961 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,200 million in the business sector is $2,666 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting television programs, in a defined and limited format, via operators of cable and satellite distribution systems, and establishments primarily engaged in the delivery of programs, to subscribers, by cable or satellite. (NAICS: 5132)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

- **Output**: 3,136
- **Value added at basic prices**: 1,613
  - Share of Information and cultural industries sector: 5.77%
  - Share of total economy: 0.20%

Significant products of this industry
- Cable and other subscription programming: 2,899

Total supply of these products
- Domestic production: 2,899
- Imports: 11
  - Total: 2,910

Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure: 2,527

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from subscriptions to cable TV, pay TV and specialty TV channels and revenues from subscriptions to the internet.

Data
Revenue is derived from the number of pay TV and specialty channel subscriptions for Canadian services distributed via cable or satellite distribution systems and from the number of cable Internet subscriptions (highspeed).

Source
Report on Pay and Specialty Services, Mediastats Inc.

Company Financial Statements, Quarterly Reports

Deflation
Constant price revenue is derived by using base year cable television revenues from pay TV and specialty channel subscriptions for various Canadian services, by package, per subscriber and base year revenues from cable Internet subscriptions, per subscriber.

Source
Radio and Television Broadcasting, Annual, CANSIM table 357-0001, Statistics Canada

Company Financial Statements, Quarterly Reports
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining network facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound and full motion picture videos between network termination points. Telecommunications resellers are also included. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. (NAICS: 5133)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>21,259</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>14,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Information and cultural industries sector</td>
<td>52.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Telephone and other telecommunications | 20,363 |

Total supply of these products

Domestic production | 20,383 |
Imports | x |

Major users of these products

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>7,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>1,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central bank and depository credit intermediation</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from providing local and toll services by telephone systems.

Data

Revenue from local telephone service is calculated using the number of network access lines in operation for residential and business use, the number of subscribers for cellular service, pagers, and Internet services, highspeed and dial-up.

Revenue from toll service is calculated based on the number of long distance calls.

Source

Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 56-002,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Financial Reports from Telecommunications Companies

Deflation

Constant price revenue is derived by using base year fees for access lines, residential and business, by type of service, and base year revenue per long distance toll message.

Source

Annual survey of telecommunications,
Statistics Canada
Information services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing, storing, and/or providing access to information. The main components are news syndicates, libraries, archives and on-line information service providers. (NAICS: 5141)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 1,133
Share of Information and cultural industries sector 4.05%
Share of total economy 0.14%

Significant products of this industry
Other information services 238
On-line information services 234
Total 472

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 547
Imports 340
Total 887

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 299
Exports 223
Pay TV, specialty TV and program distribution 94
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers 62
Telecommunications 55
Total 733

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$280 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $853 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $280 million in the business sector is $482 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Data processing services

**Industry definition**  
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing electronic data processing services. These establishments may provide complete processing and preparation of reports from data supplied by the customer; specialized services, such as automated data entry; or they may make data processing resources available to clients on an hourly or time-sharing basis. (NAICS: 5142)

**Output, supply, demand**  
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Share of Information and cultural industries sector</th>
<th>Share of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>710</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data processing services</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Domestic production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>2,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data processing services</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User type</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central bank and depository credit intermediation</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance carriers</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial and territorial public administration</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**

Number of employees.

**Source**

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Not applicable.

**Notes**

This industry produces one third of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Computer systems design and related services industry.
Local credit unions

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments of local credit unions and caisses populaires primarily engaged in accepting deposits from, and issuing loans to, members. Local credit unions raise funds from members through the sale of shares and the acceptance of deposits. (NAICS: 52213)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>1,913</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Finance and insurance sector</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
<th>Implicit charges, deposits, local credit unions</th>
<th>1,301</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implicit charges, loans, local credit unions</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid charges, credit unions and caisses populaires</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total supply of these products       | Domestic production                           | 3,144 |
|                                      | Imports                                       | 0     |
| Total                                |                                               | 3,144 |

| Major users of these products        | Personal expenditure                          | 2,176 |
|                                      | Owner-occupied dwellings                       | 243   |
|                                      | Other lessors of real estate                  | 176   |
|                                      | Retail trade                                   | 105   |
|                                      | Wholesale trade                                | 84    |
| Total                                |                                               | 2,784 |

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets and liabilities. Monthly assets and liabilities of local credit unions and caisses populaires are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and liability values.

Data

Quarterly assets, measured in millions of dollars: personal loans, other loans, residential and non-residential, mortgages and other assets.

Quarterly liabilities, measured in millions of dollars: loans payable, chequable deposits, non-chequable deposits and term deposits.

Source

Local Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires,
Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets and Liabilities,
Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics
Local credit unions

**Deflation**

Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

**Source**

The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

**Notes**

This industry, like other financial intermediaries, provides some of its services for a fee and some others without specific charges. Thus, some of the revenue is received directly from customers in the form of service charges, but for a significant portion of the revenue no specific transaction fee is charged. Financial intermediaries finance a variety of their services by retaining part of the interest revenue they earn from investing the funds of their depositors. Therefore, in order to derive revenues of financial intermediaries, an imputation is required for those services which are indirectly charged. This imputation is called financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). In the SNA 1993, the amount of the imputation is taken as being equal to the difference between the interest income received and the interest paid out to depositors.

$1,910 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $3 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,910 million in the business sector is $3,288 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Central bank and depository credit intermediation (excluding credit unions)

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing central banking functions, such as issuing currency (paper money); managing the nation's money supply and international reserves; overseeing payment, clearing and settlement systems; holding deposits that represent the reserves of other banks and institutions; and acting as fiscal agent for the federal government. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits and issuing loans. Examples of establishments are establishments of chartered banks, trust companies and deposit-accepting mortgage companies that are primarily engaged in accepting deposits and issuing loans. Also included are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in accepting deposits and making loans. Provincial government savings establishments that channel deposits to the government rather than lending them to customers are also included. (NAICS: 521, 52211, 52219)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

| Output | 33,597 |
| Value added at basic prices | 25,036 |
| Share of Finance and insurance sector | 50.58% |
| Share of total economy | 3.07% |

Significant products of this industry
- Implicit charges, deposits, banking: 9,625
- Implicit charges, loans, banking: 9,217
- Paid charges, banking: 5,980

Total: 24,822

Total supply of these products
- Domestics production: 24,822
- Imports: 925

Total: 25,747

Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure: 12,252
- Owner-occupied dwellings: 1,477
- Exports: 1,470
- Other lessors of real estate: 1,136

Total: 16,335

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues from accepting deposits and issuing loans are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets and liabilities. Monthly revenues from managing mutual funds are derived by applying specific rates of return to the value of mutual funds.

Monthly assets and liabilities are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and liability values.

Data
Current price assets and liabilities, measured in millions of dollars.

Chartered banks
Assets: call and short loans, non-mortgage loans (personal loans including credit cards, federal government, provinces and municipalities, and business loans). Mortgages (residential and non-residential).
Central bank and depository credit intermediation (excluding credit unions)

Liabilities: personal savings deposits (chequable, non-chequable and fixed term), non-personal term and notice deposits and demand (less private sector float).

Trust and mortgage loan companies
Assets: Canadian corporate bonds, residential mortgages, personal loans and other loans.
Liabilities: term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates and debentures.

Current price value of stocks traded at the Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges.

Current price value of mutual funds managed by chartered banks and trust companies.

**Source**
Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics
Relative Position of Members - Investment Funds Reports,
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada
National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-214,
Statistics Canada
Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges

**Deflation**
Constant price revenues from accepting deposits, issuing loans and managing mutual funds are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price revenue from trading securities is obtained by deflating the current price value of shares traded by an implicit price index. This implicit monthly price index is calculated from daily values of shares traded and average daily price indexes.

**Source**
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada
Montreal, Toronto, Alberta and Vancouver Stock Exchanges

**Notes**
This industry, like other financial intermediaries, provides some of its services for a fee and some others without specific charges. Thus, some of the revenue is received directly from customers in the form of service charges, but for a significant portion of the revenue no specific transaction fee is charged. Financial intermediaries finance a variety of their services by retaining part of the interest revenue they earn from investing the funds of their depositors. Therefore, in order to derive revenues of financial intermediaries, an imputation is required for those services which are indirectly charged. This imputation is called financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). In the SNA 1993, the amount of the imputation is taken as being equal to the difference between the interest income received and the interest paid out to depositors.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments, both public (government-sponsored enterprises) and private, primarily engaged in extending credit or lending funds raised by credit market borrowing, such as by issuing commercial paper and other debt instruments, and by borrowing from other financial intermediaries. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services closely related to credit intermediation, but not acting as intermediaries. (NAICS: 5222, 5223)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Share of Finance and insurance sector</th>
<th>Share of total economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>2.82%</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Implicit charges, non-depository credit intermediation 2,450

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 2,450
Imports 0
Total 2,450

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,550
Retail trade 546
Total 2,096

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived by applying specific margins of return to the different types of monthly assets. Monthly assets and liabilities are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly values.

Data
Current price assets, measured in millions of dollars.
Mortgage loans: residential
Non-mortgage loans: personal and leasing contracts

Source
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

Non-Depository Credit Intermediation: Quarterly Statement of Assets and Liabilities,
Bank of Canada Banking and Financial Statistics

Deflation
Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Cat 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Notes

$1,268 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $130 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,268 million in the business sector is $4,783 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Insurance carriers

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in underwriting annuities and insurance policies, and reinsurance. The establishments of this group invest premiums to build up a portfolio of financial assets to be used against future claims. Contributions and premiums are set on the basis of actuarial calculations of reserves. Direct insurance carriers that are primarily engaged in underwriting annuities and insurance policies directly to policy holders, and reinsurance carriers that are primarily engaged in assuming all or part of the risk associated with existing insurance policies originally underwritten by other insurance carriers, are included. Industries are defined in terms of the type of risk against which the policy holders are being insured, such as death, loss of employment due to age or disability, and property damage. (NAICS: 5241)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>13,055</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of Finance and insurance sector</td>
<td>26.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total supply of these products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users of these products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived partly from premiums written by life, health, medical, property and casualty insurance carriers and partly by applying specific rates of return to the various types of assets.

Monthly assets and premiums are derived from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly asset and premium values.

**Data**
Current price assets and insurers' premiums, measured in millions of dollars.

**Source**
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008, Statistics Canada
Deflation

Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the weighted aggregate of the following interest rates and price indexes (weights reflect each type of investment revenue's relative importance in the base year):

- Government of Canada marketable bonds, average yield 1-3 years
- Standard and Poor's Toronto Stock Exchange Composite index, close
- Chartered bank - conventional mortgage rate 1 year
- Chartered bank - 5 year personal fixed term deposit rate
- Commercial certificates of deposit: 30 days
- Bank rate
- CPI - rented accommodation
- CPI - automotive vehicle insurance premiums
- CPI - homeowners' insurance premiums

Source

Bank of Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Notes

$11,991 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $1,064 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $11,991 million in the business sector is $21,943 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
### Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in selling insurance or providing services related to insurance. (NAICS: 5242)

### Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>3,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Finance and insurance sector</td>
<td>7.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant products of this industry</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance commissions</td>
<td>5,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total supply of these products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>6,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major users of these products</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance carriers</td>
<td>6,007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Monthly revenues are derived from quarterly insurers' premiums written using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly premium values.

### Data

Quarterly current price insurers' premiums written, measured in millions of dollars.

### Source

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
Statistics Canada

### Deflation

Constant price revenues are calculated by deflating current price revenues using the Consumers Price Index.

### Source

Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in putting capital at risk in the process of underwriting securities issues or in making markets for securities and commodities; acting as intermediaries between buyers and sellers of securities; providing securities and commodity exchange services (furnishing space, marketplaces, and often facilities for the purpose of facilitating the buying and selling of stocks, stock options, bonds or commodity contracts); facilitating the marketing of financial contracts; asset management (managing portfolios of securities); and providing investment advice, trust, fiduciary, custody and other investment services. This industry also comprises funds, trusts and other financial vehicles organized to hold portfolio assets for the benefit of others, such as unit holders, beneficiaries of pension funds, and investors. These entities earn interest, dividends and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. (NAICS: 523, 526)

Output, supply, demand
 Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 4,167
Share of Finance and insurance sector 8.42%
Share of total economy 0.51%

Significant products of this industry
Other securities, funds and related services 5,326
Mutual funds 4,277
Commissions, investment banking and securities dealing 2,738
Total 12,341

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 19,046
Imports 1,758
Total 20,804

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 7,848
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles 6,178
Exports 1,164
Total 15,190

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues.

Data
Current price value of stocks traded at the Toronto Stock Exchange, measured in millions of dollars.

Gross new bond issues, measured in millions of dollars, par value, delivered in Canada and abroad, by type: government of Canada, provinces, municipalities and corporations.

Gross new issues of corporate shares, measured in millions of dollars, par value, by type: preferred stocks and common stocks.

Domestic money market and bond market trading, as reported by government securities distributors, measured in millions of dollars.

Domestic strip bond market trading, as reported by government securities distributors, measured in millions of dollars.

Transactions in outstanding foreign stocks and bonds with non-residents, measured in millions of dollars.
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles

Current price value of mutual funds, measured in millions of dollars.

Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds: real estate and lease-backs, measured in millions of dollars. Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds: administration costs, measured in millions of dollars. Monthly trusteed pension funds are derived from quarterly estimates using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly trusteed pension funds values.

Monthly revenue from new issues of bonds, trading on the money market, trading on the bond market, managing mutual funds and managing trusteed pension funds are derived by applying specific rates of return to the current price values.

Source
Relative Position of Members - Investment Funds Reports,
The Investment Funds Institute of Canada

Canada’s International Transactions in Securities,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 67-002,
Statistics Canada

Quarterly Survey of Trusteed Pension Funds,
Statistics Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Deflation

Constant price revenue from new issues of bonds, trading on the money market and bond market, managing mutual funds and trusteed pension funds are calculated by current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price revenue from trading securities is obtained by deflating the current price value of shares traded by an implicit price index. This implicit monthly price index is calculated from daily values of securities traded and average daily price indexes.

Constant price revenue from trusteed pension funds are calculated by current price revenues using the overall Consumer Price Index for deflating revenue from real estate and lease-backs and using an implicit price index to deflate revenue from administration costs. This implicit price index is built from average weekly earnings by employees of the Finance and insurance industry.

Source
Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

Toronto Stock Exchange

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada
$4,111 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $56 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $4,111 million in the business sector is $15,040 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Lessors of real estate

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting and leasing real estate properties. These establishments may operate (rent, lease, administer and maintain) their properties on own account, or they may subcontract the operation to a third party. This industry also includes establishments that lease real estate from others, and sublease it to others. (NAICS: 5311)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
- 29,858
  Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector 28.18%
  Share of total economy 3.66%

Significant products of this industry
- Gross paid residential rent 24,800
- Non-residential rent 18,212
  Total 43,012

Total supply of these products
- Domestic production 50,026
- Imports 87
  Total 50,113

Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure 25,438
- Retail trade 4,120
- Wholesale trade 2,670
- Food services and drinking places 1,512
- Provincial and territorial public administration 1,361
  Total 35,101

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price residential and non-residential rents.

Monthly residential and non-residential rents are derived from annual estimates using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces monthly series which have smooth transitions from one year to the next while the yearly sums of residential and non-residential rents match the annual estimates obtained from the input–output tables.

Data
Residential rents are derived from the annual stock of tenant occupied dwellings obtained from the Census, by type: single dwellings, multiple unit dwellings, mobile homes, cottages and farms. Census stock figures are extended forward on the basis of the number of new dwellings completed less the number destroyed.

Non-residential rents are derived from annual square footage of occupied office space adjusted for vacancy rates.

Source
- Housing Starts and Completions, Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001, Statistics Canada
- Census of Canada, Statistics Canada
Deflation

Constant price quarterly residential rents are calculated based on the growth rates in the constant price stock value of tenant-occupied dwellings.

Constant price annual non-residential rent is calculated in the input–output tables using a deflator constructed from data on occupancy of office space for most Canadian cities. Base-year rental costs per square foot are estimated for each city, using a weighted average of the previous five years of rentals, with weights becoming progressively larger for later years. These are multiplied by the occupied space, that is, square footage adjusted for vacancy rate, for each year to yield estimates at constant prices. City estimates are summed and an index of values at constant prices constructed.

Source

Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada

Notes

$29,386 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $517 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $29,386 million in the business sector is $43,879 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Owner-occupied dwellings

**Industry definition**
In order to make value added arising from the use of residential real estate invariant to changes in ownership, homeowners are considered landlords renting houses to themselves. The fictitious industry captures the imputed amount of such rents.

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>74,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>67,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector</td>
<td>63.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>8.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Gross imputed rent
74,080

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production
74,080
Imports
0
Total 74,080

**Major users of these products**
Personal expenditure
74,080

**Monthly projector**
Changes in constant price gross imputed rents are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. Monthly gross imputed rents are derived from quarterly stock values of owner-occupied dwellings using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of months falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly rent values.

**Data**
Gross imputed rents are calculated on the basis of the growth rate in the net stock value of owner occupied dwellings, obtained from the Census. Census stock figures are extended forward by interpolation on the basis of the number of new dwellings completed less the number of dwellings destroyed. These interim estimates are subsequently reconciled with the benchmark housing data that are provided by Censuses.

**Source**
Housing Starts and Completions,
Monthly, CANSIM table 027-0001,
Statistics Canada

Census of Canada,
Statistics Canada

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001,
Statistics Canada

Input–Output Tables,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Constant price quarterly imputed rents are calculated based on the growth rates in the volume of owner-occupied dwellings.

**Source**
Investment and Capital Stock Division,
Statistics Canada
Owner-occupied dwellings

- National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly, Catalogue no. 13-001, Statistics Canada
- Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada
Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, buying and selling real estate for others, on a fee or commission basis. These establishments assist vendors by advertising and listing properties and conducting open houses for prospective buyers, assist prospective buyers by selecting, visiting and making purchase offers. They may also rent or lease properties on behalf of clients. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities related to real estate, such as real estate property management, real estate appraising and real estate listing. (NAICS: 5312, 5313)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>3,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Real estate commissions and management fees 6,715

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 9,006
Imports x

Major users of these products
Capital formation 5,926
Other lessors of real estate 1,342
Owner-occupied dwellings 495
Office of real estate agents and brokers and related activities 275
Total 8,038

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price commissions.

Data
Number of residential and non-residential units sold, by province.

Source
Monthly Multiple Listing Service (MLS), Statistical Survey, Canadian Real Estate Association

Deflation
Constant price commissions are calculated by multiplying the number of units sold in each province by the average commission earned by real estate agencies in the base year in that province.

Source
Monthly Multiple Listing Service (MLS), Statistical Survey, Canadian Real Estate Association

Notes
Real estate commissions are capitalized in the Canadian System of National Accounts, hence they are allocated to the construction part of capital formation.

$3,443 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $52 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.
The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $3,443 million in the business sector is $6,867 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Automotive equipment rental and leasing

Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing vehicles, such as passenger cars, passenger vans, trucks, truck tractors, buses, semi-trailers, utility trailers and RV’s (recreational vehicles), without drivers. These establishments generally operate from a retail-like facility, some offer only short-term rental, others only longer-term leases, and some provide both type of services. (NAICS: 5321)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

3,373

Value added at basic prices

2,267

Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector 2.14%

Share of total economy 0.28%

Significant products of this industry

Rental of automobiles and trucks 2,526

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 4,811

Imports x

Major users of these products

Travel and entertainment 736

Exports x

Truck transportation 409

Personal expenditure 339

Engineering and other construction activities 257

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues from motor vehicle renting.

Monthly revenues from motor vehicle renting are derived from quarterly estimates using a quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the sum of monthly expenditures falling in calendar quarters match the quarterly values. In the computation it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in labour input.

Data

Quarterly estimates of revenues from motor vehicle renting are derived on the basis of monthly taxation data (GST).

Number of employees.

Source

Canada Revenue Agency

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation

Constant price quarterly revenues are derived by deflating the current price estimates using the Consumer Price Index.
Automotive equipment rental and leasing

Source
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Rental and leasing (excluding automotive equipment) and lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing personal and household goods. These establishments generally provide short-term rental, although, in some instances, the goods may be leased for longer periods of time, and often operate from a retail-like or store-front facility. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting a range of consumer, commercial and industrial equipment (typically operating from conveniently located facilities in which they maintain inventories of goods and equipment that are rented for short periods of time). The type of equipment often includes, but is not limited to, contractors’ and builders’ tools and equipment, home repair tools, lawn and garden equipment, moving equipment and supplies, and party and banquet equipment and supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing commercial and industrial machinery and equipment, without operator (these establishments provide mainly capital/investment-type equipment that clients use in their business operations, and do not generally operate a retail-like or store-front facility); holding non-financial intangible assets such as patents, trademarks, brand names, and/or franchise agreements, and allowing others to use or reproduce those assets for a fee are also classified to this industry. (NAICS: 5322–5324, 533)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>4,428</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>2,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Real estate and rental and leasing sector</td>
<td>2.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant products of this industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental, other machinery and equipment</td>
<td>1,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental, video and recreation equipment</td>
<td>1,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supply of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>7,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major users of these products</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transportation</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and other construction Activities</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail transportation</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly constant price value added is derived by mechanically distributing annual input–output based estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transition from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.

**Data**
Not applicable.

**Deflation**
Not applicable.

**Notes**
This industry produces one third of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products, while most of the rest is produced by the Wholesale trade industry.
Architectural, engineering and related services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing architectural, engineering and related services, such as structure design, drafting, building inspection, landscape design, surveying and mapping, laboratory and on-site testing, and interior, industrial, graphic and other specialized design services. (NAICS: 5413)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>13,155</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>8,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector</td>
<td>28.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Architect, engineering and scientific services | 13,092 |

Total supply of these products
Domestic production | 15,571 |
Imports | 4,675 |
Total | 20,246 |

Major users of these products
Exports | 4,912 |
Engineering and other construction activity | 4,751 |
Non-residential building construction | 2,515 |
Motor vehicle manufacturing | 2,489 |
Architectural, engineering and related services | 1,171 |
Total | 15,838 |

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing expertise in the field of information technologies through one or more activities, such as writing, modifying, testing and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer, including the creation of Internet home pages; planning and designing computer systems that integrate hardware, software and communication technologies; on-site management and operation of clients' computer and data processing facilities; providing advice in the field of information technologies; and other professional and technical computer-related services. (NAICS: 5415)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 8,607
Value added at basic prices 4,635
Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 15.30%
Share of total economy 0.57%

Significant products of this industry
Computer systems design and related services 3,947

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,798
Imports 16
Total 4,814

Major users of these products
Exports 741
Central bank and depository credit intermediation 558
Wholesale trade 304
Insurance carriers 288
Architectural, engineering and related services 253
Total 2,144

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Advertising and related services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in creating mass-media advertising or public relation campaigns; placing advertising in media for advertisers or advertising agencies; selling media time or space to advertisers or advertising agencies for media owners; creating and implementing indoor or outdoor display advertising campaigns; creating and implementing direct mail advertising campaigns; delivering (except by mail) advertising materials or samples; creating and implementing specialty advertising campaigns; providing related services, such as sign painting and lettering, welcoming services and window trimming services. (NAICS: 5418)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 3,316
Value added at basic prices 1,840
Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 6.07%
Share of total economy 0.23%

Significant products of this industry
Advertising services 3,024

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,433
Imports 597
Total 5,030

Major users of these products
Advertising and promotion 4,729
Exports 297
Total 5,026

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Advertising and promotion is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows expenditure on advertising such as the cost of space in newspapers, periodicals, programs, billboards and the cost of radio and television station time. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing legal and paralegal services. Examples of establishments in this industry are offices of lawyers, offices of notaries and offices of paralegals. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in auditing accounting records; designing accounting systems; preparing financial statements; developing budgets; preparing tax returns; processing payrolls; bookkeeping; and billing. (NAICS: 5411, 5412)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 8,992
Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 29.69%
Share of total economy 1.10%

Significant products of this industry
Accounting and legal services 13,818

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 14,089
Imports 572
Total 14,661

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,315
Wholesale trade 1,048
Retail trade 983
Other lessors of real estate 725
Insurance carriers 707
Provincial and territorial public administration 678
Capital formation 631
Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles 563
Ambulatory health care services 384
Exports 382
Management of companies and enterprises 374
Engineering and other construction activities 352
Total 8,142

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output of legal services and changes in labour input to the production of accounting services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

The movement in constant price output of legal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by lawyers, notaries and paralegals. The movement in labour input to the production of accounting services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Legal services: revenues by lawyers, notaries and paralegals are calculated from the number of cases, by type:
Criminal law number of offences by type, such as violent crimes, property crimes, other crimes, drugs offences, other federal statutes
Estate law number of deaths
Family law number of divorces
Real estate law number of residential and non-residential units sold, number of dwelling completions: newly completed and unoccupied
Traffic enforcement number of offences
Collection of debts monthly index of loans by chartered banks
Commercial number of shares traded
Legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services

Corporation law
- number of transactions processed: certificates of incorporation, letters patent, corporation name changes, registered office changes, head office changes, certificates of continuance, certificates of amalgamation, applications for surrender of charter accepted, patents issued, trademarks registered, copyrights applications, copyrights registrations, industrial design applications, industrial design registrations

Bankruptcies
- consumer and business

Accounting services: number of employees

Source
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics,
Statistics Canada

Health Division,
Statistics Canada

Monthly Multiple Listing Service,
Canadian Real Estate Association

Housing Information Monthly,
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Bank of Canada

Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada,
An agency of Industry Canada

Stock Exchanges

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenues are calculated from the number of services provided using approximate fees charged for those services in the base year.

Accounting services are projected using the movement in the number of employees, hence deflation is not applicable.

Source
The Canadian Lawyer's Annual Survey of Legal Fees,
Canadian Lawyer

Notes
$8,867 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $125 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $8,867 million in the business sector is $13,868 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Other professional, scientific and technical services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized design services, except architectural, engineering and computer systems design; providing expert advice and assistance to other organizations on management, environmental, scientific and technical issues; conducting original investigation, undertaken on a systematic basis to gain new knowledge (research), and in the application of research findings or other scientific knowledge for the creation of new or significantly improved products or processes (experimental development). This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing professional, scientific and technical services. Examples of establishments included in this industry are marketing research and public opinion polling houses; photographic studios; translators and interpreters; and veterinary practices. (NAICS: 5414, 5416, 5417, 5419)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 6,067
Share of Professional, scientific and technical services sector 20.03%
Share of total economy 0.74%

Significant products of this industry
Other professional, scientific and technical services 5,251

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 7,725
Imports 45
Total 7,770

Major users of these products
Provincial and territorial public administration 918
Wholesale trade 622
Retail trade 421
Total 1,961

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$6,014 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $53 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $6,014 million in the business sector is $9,360 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Management of companies and enterprises

Industry definition  This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in managing companies and enterprises and/or holding the securities or financial assets of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning a controlling interest in them and/or influencing their management decisions. They may undertake the function of management, or they may entrust the function of financial management to portfolio managers. (NAICS: 55)

Output, supply, demand  Millions of 1997 current dollars

| Output | 9,929 |
| Value added at basic prices | 5,595 |
| Share of total economy | 0.69% |

Significant products of this industry  Management fees of companies and enterprises | 9,694 |

Total supply of these products  Domestic production | 9,694 |
| Imports | 0 |
| Total | 9,694 |

Major users of these products  Wholesale trade | 947 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 845 |
| Other lessors of real estate | 703 |
| Retail trade | 634 |
| Food services and drinking places | 302 |
| Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers | 248 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 223 |
| Telecommunications | 189 |
| Securities, commodity contracts and other financial vehicles | 182 |
| Accommodation services | 176 |
| Engineering and other construction activities | 170 |
| Total | 4,619 |

Monthly projector  Changes in inputs are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in inputs is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in operating expenses (excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization).

Monthly operating expenses are derived from quarterly values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly operating expense values.

Data  Quarterly operating expenses (excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization), measured in millions of dollars. Operating expenses include purchased goods, materials and service, wages, salaries and employee benefits, indirect taxes, interest expense (operating), and other operating expenses.

Source  Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
        Quarterly, Catalogue no. 61-008,
        Statistics Canada
Management of companies and enterprises

**Deflation**

Constant price operating expenses are calculated by deflating the current price values using a price index built from average weekly earnings of all employees of the Finance and insurance industry (NAICS: 52).

**Source**

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada
**Travel arrangement and reservation services**

**Industry definition**
The industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in travel arrangement and reservation services. Examples of establishments in this industry are tourist and travel agencies; travel tour operators and wholesale operators; convention and visitors’ bureaus; airline, bus, railroad and steamship ticket offices; sports and theatrical ticket offices; and airline, hotel and restaurant reservation offices. (NAICS: 5615)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>1,389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of** Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services 9.03%

**Share of total economy** 0.17%

**Significant products of this industry**
- Travel and entertainment: 2,543

**Total supply of these products**
- Domestic production: 2,543
- Imports: 134

**Total** 2,677

**Major users of these products**
- Travel and entertainment: 894
- Air transportation: 728
- Personal expenditure: 611
- Exports: 308
- Accommodation services: 52

**Total** 2,593

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**
Number of employees.

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.

**Notes**
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Investigation and security services

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing investigation and detective services, guard and patrol services, armoured car services and security system services. (NAICS: 5616)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,535</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector</td>
<td>11.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**
Investigation and security services: 2,006

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production: 2,071
Imports: 10
Total: 2,081

**Major users of these products**
- Personal expenditure: 361
- Retail trade: 196
- Central bank and depository credit intermediation: 104
- Hospitals: 97
- Exports: 75
- Other non-profit institutions serving households: 68
Total: 901

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**
Number of employees.

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in exterminating and controlling insects, rodents and other pests, in and around buildings and other structures; cleaning building interiors and windows; landscaping installation, care and maintenance; cleaning and dyeing rugs, carpets and upholstery; and providing other services to buildings and dwellings. (NAICS: 5617)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 2,782
Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services sector 18.08%
Share of total economy 0.34%

Significant products of this industry
Services to buildings and dwellings 3,547

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,548
Imports 4
Total 3,552

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 739
Other lessors of real estate 699
Operating supplies 418
Repair construction 352
Provincial and territorial public administration 212
Local, municipal and regional public administration 190
Elementary and secondary schools 189
Food services and drinking places 142
Universities 95
Total 3,036

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$2,779 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $3 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $2,779 million in the business sector is $3,553 million.
The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Operating supplies is one of the seven fictive industries. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Other administrative and support services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing services to clients to administer, direct or coordinate a range of day-to-day business operations, such as financing, billing and record keeping; personnel; physical distribution; and other administrative and managerial activities. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing a combination of services, such as janitorial; maintenance; trash disposal; guard and security; mail routing and other logistical support; reception; laundry; and related services, to support operations within facilities. They provide operating staff to carry out these support activities, but are not involved with, or responsible for, the core business or activities of the client. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in listing employment vacancies and selecting, referring and placing applicants in employment, either on a permanent or temporary basis; establishments primarily engaged in supplying workers for limited periods of time to supplement the workforce of the client; establishments primarily engaged in providing business support services, such as preparing documents, operating telephone call centres, operating business service centres, collecting unpaid claims, and providing credit information; and establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing day-to-day support services. (NAICS: 5611–5614, 5619)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices
8,006
Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services
52.03%
sector
Share of total economy
0.98%

Significant products of this industry
Other administrative and support services
11,951

Total supply of these products
Domestic production
16,959
Imports
4,094
Total
21,053

Major users of these products
Exports
3,534
Wholesale trade
1,794
Retail trade
1,238
Total
6,566

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$7,947 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $59 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.
Other administrative and support services

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $7,947 million in the business sector is $11,973 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Waste management and remediation services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing waste management services, such as waste collection, treatment and disposal services; environmental remediation services; and septic tank pumping services. Material recovery facilities are also included. (NAICS: 562)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 2,384

Value added at basic prices 1,385
Share of Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services 9.00%
Share of total economy 0.17%

Significant products of this industry
Other utilities 2,218

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 4,414
Imports 7
Total 4,421

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,068
Local, municipal and regional public administration 768
Retail trade 279
Wholesale trade 247
Total 2,363

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Elementary and secondary schools

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic courses that comprise a basic preparatory education, that is, kindergarten through 12th grade. (NAICS: 6111)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices
28,332
Share of Educational services sector 66.96%
Share of total economy 3.47%

Significant products of this industry
Government elementary and secondary schools services 31,638
Elementary and secondary school fees 687
Total 32,325

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 33,271
Imports 1
Total 33,272

Major users of these products
Government current expenditure 31,638
Personal expenditure 1,071
Provincial and territorial public administration 227
Total 32,936

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data
Number of hours worked.

Source
Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
The output of this industry is produced mainly by the government and to a lesser extent by non-profit institutions.
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s

**Industry definition**  This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic, or academic and technical, courses and granting associate degrees, certificates or diplomas that are below the university level. The requirement for admission to an associate or equivalent degree program is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training. (NAICS: 6112)

**Output, supply, demand**  Millions of 1997 current dollars

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td>5,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>4,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Educational services sector</td>
<td>9.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s services</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College and C.E.G.E.P. fees</td>
<td>2,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>5,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government current expenditure</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**  Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

**Data**  Number of hours worked.

**Source**  Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**  Not applicable.

**Notes**  The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.
Universities

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing academic courses and granting degrees at baccalaureate or graduate levels. The requirement for admission is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training for baccalaureate programs, and often a baccalaureate degree for professional or graduate programs. (NAICS: 6113)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

**Output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>8,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Educational services sector</td>
<td>19.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government universities services</td>
<td>7,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University fees</td>
<td>2,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging in universities</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,108</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>10,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,581</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government current expenditure</td>
<td>7,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,095</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

**Data**
Number of hours worked.

**Source**
Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.

**Notes**
The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.
Other schools, instruction and educational support services

**Industry definition**
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing courses in office procedures and secretarial and stenographic skills; conducting training in all phases of computer activities, including computer programming, software packages, computerized business systems, computer electronics technology, computer operations and local area network management; and offering an array of short-duration courses and seminars for management and professional development. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing vocational and technical training in a variety of technical subjects and trades. The training often leads to non-academic certification. Vocational correspondence schools are also included as well as establishments primarily engaged in providing instruction in the fine arts; athletics and sports; languages; and other instruction (except academic, business, computer, management, and technical and trade instruction); providing services, such as tutoring and exam preparation; and providing non-instructional services that support educational processes or systems. Also included in this industry are private elementary and secondary schools. (NAICS: 6114–6117)

**Output, supply, demand**
Millions of 1997 current dollars

| Output | 
| --- | --- |
| Value added at basic prices | 1,865 |
| Share of Educational services sector | 4.41% |
| Share of total economy | 0.23% |

**Significant products of this industry**
Other education fees | 2,052 |

**Total supply of these products**
Domestic production | 2,052 |
Imports | 7 |
Total | 2,059 |

**Major users of these products**
Personal expenditure | 430 |
Provincial and territorial public administration | 422 |
Total | 852 |

**Monthly projector**
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

**Data**
Number of employees.

**Source**
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**
Not applicable.

**Notes**
$1,502 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $363 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the
value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,502 million in the business sector is $2,234 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Ambulatory health care services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care services, directly or indirectly, to ambulatory patients. Health practitioners in this industry provide out-patient services, in which the facilities and equipment are not usually the most significant part of the production process. (NAICS: 621)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>18,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Health care and social assistance sector</td>
<td>35.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>2.26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physicians services</td>
<td>10,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental service</td>
<td>5,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other health practitioner services</td>
<td>3,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,016</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>20,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,185</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provincial and territorial public administration</td>
<td>12,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>6,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,701</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$15,200 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $3,258 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $15,200 million in the business sector is $20,965 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments, licensed as hospitals, primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services, and specialized accommodation services to in-patients. These establishments have an organized medical staff of physicians, nurses and other health professionals, technologists and technicians. Hospitals use specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. Hospitals may also provide a wide variety of out-patient services as a secondary activity. (NAICS: 622)

**Output, supply, demand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>20,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Health care and social assistance sector</td>
<td>38.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>2.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Value in millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government hospital services</td>
<td>23,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital services</td>
<td>2,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,897</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Value in millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>25,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,079</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Value in millions of 1997 current dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government current expenditure</td>
<td>23,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincal and territorial public administration</td>
<td>1,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,837</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monthly projector**

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

**Data**

Number of hours worked.

**Source**

Productivity Growth in Canada, Annual, Catalogue no. 15-204, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Not applicable.

**Notes**

The entire value of output of this industry is produced by the government sector.
Nursing and residential care facilities

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. In this industry, the facilities are a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services, with the health component being largely nursing services. (NAICS: 623)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 7,312
Share of Health care and social assistance sector 14.22%
Share of total economy 0.90%

Significant products of this industry
Residential care facilities 2,294

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,640
Imports 0
Total 3,640

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 2,477
Provincial and territorial public administration 1,164
Total 3,641

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$2,040 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $5,272 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $2,040 million in the business sector is $2,297 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
### Social assistance

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis. (NAICS: 624)

#### Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

**Output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value added at basic prices</strong></td>
<td>5,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Health care and social assistance sector</td>
<td>10.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child care outside the home</td>
<td>2,948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supply of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>3,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major users of these products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Monthly projector

Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

#### Data

Number of employees.

#### Source

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

#### Deflation

Not applicable.

#### Notes

$2,971 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $2,660 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $2,971 million in the business sector is $3,412 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing, or organizing and promoting, live presentations that involve the performances of actors and actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes and other entertainers. This industry also includes independent (free lance) entertainers and artists and the establishments that manage their careers. The classification recognizes four basic processes: producing events; organizing and promoting events; managing and representing entertainers; and providing the artistic, creative and technical skills necessary for the production of artistic products and live performances.

This industry makes a clear distinction between performing arts companies and performing artists (independents). Although not unique to arts and entertainment, free-lancing is a particularly important phenomenon in this industry; however, it is difficult to implement in the case of musical groups (companies) and artists, especially pop groups. These establishments tend to be more loosely organized and it can be difficult to distinguish companies from free lances. Therefore, this industry covers both musical groups and musical artists. (NAICS: 711)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
3,350
Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector 45.24%
Share of total economy 0.41%

Significant products of this industry
Other amusement and recreation services 2,335
Race track services 339
Total 2,674

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 7,426
Imports 1,888
Total 9,314

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 6,780
Exports 1,540
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries 165
Local, municipal and regional public administration 147
Total 8,632

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output of spectator sports and changes in labour input to the production of performing arts companies; promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events; agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers; and other public figures, independent artists, writers and performers are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

The movement in constant price output of spectator sports is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by sport teams and clubs, horse racetracks and all other spectator sports. The movement in labour input to the production by the rest of the establishments classified to this industry is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Revenue by professional hockey, football and baseball teams and clubs is calculated from attendance at various sport events, by team.

Revenue by racetracks is estimated based on commissions, calculated by applying specific margins to current dollar amounts wagered, by province.
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries

Labour input to the production of all other establishments classified to this industry is calculated from the number of employees.

Source
Newspapers
Racetrack Totals,
Agriculture Canada
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue by spectators sports is calculated by multiplying attendance at various professional sports events by the average admission fee in the base year.

Constant price revenue by racetracks is calculated by deflating current price commissions using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Constant price labour input to the production of all other establishments classified to this industry is projected from the amount of wages and salaries in the base year.

Source
Racetrack Totals,
Agriculture Canada
Prices Division,
Statistics Canada
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Notes
$1,962 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $1,388 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,962 million in the business sector is $3,491 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Heritage institutions

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preserving and exhibiting objects, sites and natural wonders of historical, cultural and educational value. (NAICS: 712)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector</td>
<td>7.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other amusement and recreational services</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>7,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenditure</td>
<td>6,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$292 million of this industry’s value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $297 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $292 million in the business sector is $495 million.

The value of the industry’s significant product refers to the business sector only.

The business sector component of this industry produces approximately five percent of the domestic output of its significant product, while most of the rest is produced by the Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, the Amusement, gambling and recreation industries and the Local, municipal and regional public administration.
**Industry definition**

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating gambling facilities, such as casinos, bingo halls and video gaming terminals; or providing gambling services, such as lotteries and off-track betting. (NAICS: 7132)

**Output, supply, demand**

Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>3,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>1,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector</td>
<td>17.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

Lottery and other gambling | 2,743

**Total supply of these products**

Domestic production | 2,743
Imports | 0
Total | 2,743

**Major users of these products**

Personal expenditure | 2,743

**Monthly projector**

Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price revenues by gambling operations such as casinos, lottery corporations, video gaming terminals and slot machines at racetracks and charity casinos.

**Data**

Monthly current price revenues by casinos, video gaming terminals and slots are derived by region from quarterly values using the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly revenue values.

Current price revenue by lottery corporations is calculated as sales less commissions paid to ticket vendors and prizes. Commissions are a percentage of sales.

**Source**

Atlantic Lottery Corporation

Nova Scotia Gaming Corporation

Loto-Québec

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation

Manitoba Lotteries Corporation

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority

Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission

British Columbia Lottery Corporation
Deflation

Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenue using the all-items Consumer Price Index.

Source

The Consumer Price Index
Monthly, Cat 62-001,
Statistics Canada
Amusement and recreation industries

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating amusement parks, amusement arcades and parlours. This industry also comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in operating outdoor or indoor facilities, or providing services that enable patrons to participate in sports and recreational activities. Examples of establishments in this industry are golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, recreational, sports and fitness centres, and bowling centres. (NAICS: 7131, 7139)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output
Value added at basic prices 2,179
Share of Arts, entertainment and recreation sector 29.43%
Share of total economy 0.27%

Significant products of this industry
Other amusement and recreation services 2,632

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 7,087
Imports 1,888
Total 8,975

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 6,441
Exports 1,540
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries 165
Local municipal and regional public administration 147
Motion picture and video production, distribution 100
Total 8,393

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$2,137 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $42 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $2,137 million in the business sector is $3,502 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Accommodation services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing short-term lodging for travellers, vacationers and others. In addition to lodging, a range of other services may be provided. For example, many establishments have restaurants, while others have recreational facilities. Lodging establishments are classified in this industry even if the provision of complementary services generates more revenues. Establishments that operate lodging facilities primarily designed to accommodate outdoor enthusiasts, are also included in this industry. These establishments are characterized by the type of accommodation and by the nature and the range of recreational facilities and activities provided to their clients. Establishments that manage short-stay accommodation establishments, such as hotels and motels, on a contractual basis are classified in this industry if they provide both management and operating staff. These establishments are classified according to the type of facility they manage. (NAICS: 721)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>6,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Accommodation and food services sector</td>
<td>35.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry

Hotel and motel accommodation services 5,866

Total supply of these products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic production</td>
<td>5,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>4,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major users of these products

Travel and entertainment 4,322
Personal expenditure 3,649
Exports 2,016

Total 9,987

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price room revenues generated from the sale or the rental of rooms.

Data
Room revenues are calculated on the basis of the number of rooms rented. The number of rooms rented is calculated by multiplying number of available rooms by occupancy rates in the following selected markets: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, other Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Montreal, other Quebec, Toronto downtown, Toronto North/East, Toronto West, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Eastern Ontario, Central Ontario, Southwest Ontario, Northern Ontario, Winnipeg, other Manitoba, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, other Alberta, Alberta resorts, Victoria, South British Columbia and Vancouver. The number of rooms is obtained annually on the basis of room supply by larger hotels and motels (75 rooms or more), by province.

Source
Canadian Lodging Outlook,
HVS International - Canada
Smith Travel Research
Hotel Association of Canada Inc.
Accommodation services

**Deflation**
Constant price room revenue is calculated by valuing rooms using average room rates in the base year, by region.

**Source**
Canadian Lodging Outlook,
HVS International - Canada
Smith Travel Research
Hotel Association of Canada Inc.

**Notes**
$6,774 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $145 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $6,774 million in the business sector is $11,443 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Food services and drinking places

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing meals, snacks and beverages, to customer order, for immediate consumption on and off the premises. This industry does not include food service activities that occur within establishments such as hotels, civic and social associations, amusement and recreation parks, and theatres. However, leased food-service locations in facilities such as hotels, shopping malls, airports and department stores are included. (NAICS: 722)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices
12,733
Share of Accommodation and food services sector 64.79%
Share of total economy 1.56%

Significant products of this industry
Meals (outside home) 22,316
Beer, including coolers, consumed on licensed premises 2,662
Distilled alcoholic beverages, consumed on licensed premises 1,238
Total 26,216

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 31,487
Imports 3,398
Total 34,885

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 26,553
Travel and entertainment 3,944
Exports 3,530
Air transportation 420
Hospitals 232
Total 34,679

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price room revenues generated from the sale of meals, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, reading material, soft drinks and confectionery.

Data
Current price revenue obtained from restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts of chain and independent businesses, measured in thousands of dollars.

Source
Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 63-011,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Constant price revenue is calculated by deflating current price revenues using the corresponding Consumer Price Indexes, such as alcoholic drinks served in licensed premises, tobacco products and smokers' supplies, food purchased in restaurants, reading material and other printed matter, non-alcoholic beverages and confectionery.

Source
The Consumer Price Index,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001,
Statistics Canada
## Notes

$12,697$ million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $36$ million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $12,697$ million in the business sector is $28,043$ million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in repairing and maintaining motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products. These establishments repair or perform general or routine maintenance on such products, to ensure they work efficiently. (NAICS: 811)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,404</td>
<td>Share of Other services (except public administration) sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.15%</td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Automotive repair and maintenance service 4,518

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 8,881
Imports 59
Total 8,940

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 4,569
Motor vehicle manufacturing 416
Travel and entertainment 323
Truck transportation 250
Automotive equipment rental and leasing 221
Total 5,779

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$5,400 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $4 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $5,400 million in the business sector is $7,887 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.

This industry produces approximately half of the domestic output of this industry’s significant products while most of the rest is produced by the Retail trade industry and the Wholesale trade industry.
The input–output commodity classification includes seven fictive commodities, each corresponding to a fictive industry. Fictive commodities and fictive industries are a technique for routing groups of related commodities as inputs into industries when the precise commodity content is unknown. Some inputs are reported in catch-all categories, which include many input–output commodities. These commodities are shown in detail as inputs into a corresponding fictive industry. The related fictive industry is shown as purchasing the related assortment of commodities and then selling the package to the purchasing industry. Travel and entertainment is one of the seven fictive industries. It shows purchases of goods and services as a result of domestic and foreign travel of employees and self-employed proprietors. Such goods and services include transportation, accommodation, meals and incidentals. For more detail see *The Input–Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981*, Catalogue no. 15-510, Statistics Canada.
Dry cleaning and laundry services

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing self-service laundry and dry-cleaning facilities for public use; providing dry cleaning and laundering services; laundering and supplying laundered uniforms, linens and other fabric items; and providing other laundry services. (NAICS: 8123)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output 1,566
Value added at basic prices 848
Share of Other services (except public administration) sector 4.42%
Share of total economy 0.10%

Significant products of this industry
Laundry and dry cleaning 1,526

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,762
Imports 3
Total 1,765

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 1,274
Hospitals 81
Other non-profit institutions serving households 35
Accommodation services 24
Government residential care facilities 24
Total 1,438

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours,
Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.
Industry definition

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing personal care services, such as hair care and aesthetic services, hair replacement and scalp treatment services, massage services, diet counselling services and ear piercing services. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing the dead for burial or interment, conducting funerals, operating sites or structures reserved for the interment of human or animal remains, and cremating the dead. Examples of establishments in this industry are funeral homes, cemeteries and crematoria. Also included in this industry are establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in providing personal services, such as pet care, photo finishing and parking services. (NAICS: 8121, 8122, 8129)

Output, supply, demand

Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 3,481
Share of Other services (except public administration) sector 18.14%
Share of total economy 0.43%

Significant products of this industry

Barber and beauty services 3,074
Funeral services 1,034
Other personal care services 667
Total 4,775

Total supply of these products

Domestic production 5,196
Imports 2
Total 5,198

Major users of these products

Personal expenditure 5,149

Monthly projector

Changes in constant price output of funeral services and changes in labour input to the production of other personal services are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added.

Constant price output of funeral services is derived from the number of deaths until the end of 2002, the last year for which deaths data were compiled by Statistics Canada on a monthly basis. From 2003 onward monthly deaths data are derived from quarterly values by applying the quadratic minimization technique. This technique produces a monthly series which has smooth transitions from one quarter to the next while the months ending the calendar quarters match the quarterly deaths values. In the computation it is assumed that the rate of production is represented by the month-to-month changes in funeral services provided in 2002.

The movement in labour input to the production of other personal services is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data

Number of deaths.

Number of employees.

Source

Quarterly Demographic Statistics,
Quarterly, Catalogue no. 91-002,
Statistics Canada
Other personal services and funeral homes

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

**Deflation**

Constant price revenues from providing funeral services are calculated from the number of services provided using approximate fees charged for those services in the base year.

**Source**
Personal Service Industry, Annual survey, Statistics Canada

**Notes**

$3,451 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $30 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $3,451 million in the business sector is $6,005 million.

The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
Religious organizations

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating religious organizations for religious worship, training or study; administering an organized religion; or promoting religious activities. (NAICS: 8131)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>3,649</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>2,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Other services (except public administration) sector</td>
<td>13.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant products of this industry
Religious organizations services 3,645

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 3,645
Imports 0
Total 3,645

Major users of these products
Personal expenditure 3,645

Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price personal expenditure on religious services.

Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly expenditure values are derived by mechanically distributing annual estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transition from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.

Data
Annual personal expenditure on religious organizations services.

Source
Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Current price estimates of personal expenditure on religious organizations services are deflated using the overall Consumer Price Index.

Source
The Consumer Price Index, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada

Notes
The entire value of output of this industry is produced by non-profit institutions.
Grant making and giving services, civic, professional and similar organizations

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in awarding grants from trust funds, or in soliciting contributions on behalf of others, to support a wide range of health, educational, scientific, cultural and other social welfare activities. This industry also comprises establishments primarily engaged in promoting a particular social or political cause intended to benefit a broad or specific constituency. Organizations of this type may also solicit contributions or sell memberships to support their activities. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in promoting the civic, social or other interests or purposes of their members. Establishments of this type may also operate bars and restaurants and provide other recreational services to members. Establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in promoting the interests of their members are also classified to this industry. Examples are business associations, professional membership organizations, labour organizations and political organizations. (NAICS: 8132–8134, 8139)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 4,853
Share of Other services (except public administration) sector 25.28%
Share of total economy 0.59%

Significant products of this industry
Other membership organization dues 1,716

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 1,717
Imports 20
Total 1,737

Major users of these products
Other administrative and support services 130
Other professional, scientific and technical services 96
Insurance carriers 82
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries 82
Total 390

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of employees.

Data
Number of employees.

Source
Employment, Earnings and Hours, Monthly, Catalogue no. 72-002, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
$1,603 million of this industry's value added is created by establishments classified to the business sector and an additional $3,250 million is created by the non-business sector, mainly by governments.

The value of output produced by this industry is not shown because output of non-business establishments is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables. However, the value of output corresponding to the value added of $1,603 million in the business sector is $1,923 million. The value of the industry's significant product refers to the business sector only.
### Private households

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises private households engaged in employing workers, on or about the premises, in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals such as cooks, maids and butlers, and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. The services of individuals providing baby-sitting or nanny services are included. (NAICS: 814)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>2,104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value added at basic prices</td>
<td>2,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Other services (except public administration) sector</td>
<td>10.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Significant products of this industry
- Child care in the home: 1,056
- Private household service: 1,048

#### Total supply of these products
- Domestic production: 2,104
- Imports: 0

#### Major users of these products
- Personal expenditure: 2,104

#### Monthly projector
Changes in constant price output are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in constant price output is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in constant price personal expenditure on private household services.

Lacking any sub-annual information, monthly expenditure values are derived by mechanically distributing annual estimates among the months in such a way, that the resulting monthly series has a smooth transitions from one year to the next while the sum of the months match the annual values. This is achieved by applying the quadratic minimization technique.

#### Data
Annual values of personal expenditure on private household services.

#### Source
Input–Output Tables, Statistics Canada

#### Deflation
Current price estimates of personal expenditure on private household services are deflated using the overall Consumer Price Index.

#### Source
The Consumer Price Index, Monthly, Catalogue no. 62-001, Statistics Canada
### Federal government public administration

#### Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments of the federal government primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance and the administration of government programs. (NAICS: 911)

#### Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of Public administration sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of total economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant products of this industry**

- Other federal government services: 20,657
- Defence services: 9,785

Total: 30,442

**Total supply of these products**

- Domestic production: 30,442
- Imports: 0

Total: 30,442

**Major users of these products**

- Government current expenditure: 30,442

### Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

### Data
Number of hours worked.

### Source
Micro-economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada

### Deflation
Not applicable.

### Notes
The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables.
Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments of provincial or territorial governments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of provincial or territorial government programs.
(NAICS: 912)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 15,436
Share of Public administration sector 31.20%
Share of total economy 1.89%

Significant products of this industry
Other provincial government services 49,846

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 49,846
Imports 0
Total 49,846

Major users of these products
Government current expenditure 49,846

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data
Number of hours worked.

Source
Micro-economic Analysis Division,
Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables.
Local, municipal and regional public administration

Industry definition
This industry comprises establishments of local governments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of local government programs. (NAICS: 913)

Output, supply, demand
Millions of 1997 current dollars

Output

Value added at basic prices 13,456
Share of Public administration sector 27.19%
Share of total economy 1.65%

Significant products of this industry
Other municipal government services 21,190
Water supply 2,200
Other utilities 2,084
Total 25,474

Total supply of these products
Domestic production 27,964
Imports 8
Total 27,972

Major users of these products
Government current expenditure 21,190
Personal expenditure 2,207
Local, municipal and regional public administration 848
Total 24,245

Monthly projector
Changes in labour input are used as indicators of the growth rates in constant price value added. The movement in labour input is assumed to be represented by the month-to-month growth rates in the number of hours worked by employees of this industry.

Data
Number of hours worked.

Source
Micro-economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada

Deflation
Not applicable.

Notes
The value of output is not shown because output of government establishments not classified to this industry is not separately calculated in the Canadian input–output tables.