



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Major releases

- **Canada's balance of international payments, third quarter 2004**

Canada's current account surplus with the rest of the world, on a seasonally adjusted basis, decreased by \$1.8 billion in the third quarter to \$9.4 billion, its first significant drop since the fourth quarter of 2002. In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), Canada's foreign assets rose by more than its international liabilities with direct investment abroad again leading the way.

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 - **Panic disorder, 2002**

Just under 1 million people aged 15 or older have suffered from panic disorder (recurrent, unexpected panic attacks) at some point during their lives, according to a new report that highlights the complex set of problems these people face.

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New products

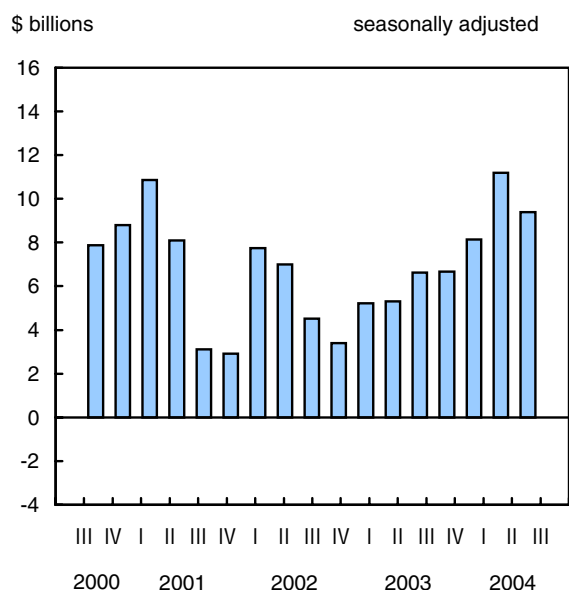
Major releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 2004

Canada's current account surplus with the rest of the world, on a seasonally adjusted basis, decreased by \$1.8 billion in the third quarter to \$9.4 billion, its first significant drop since the fourth quarter of 2002. The change was due to the smaller surplus in goods while a better performance for services was offset by a larger deficit for investment income.

Current account balance



In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), Canada's foreign assets rose by more than its international liabilities with direct investment abroad again leading the way. After the record increase of the second quarter, Canadian direct investment advanced more moderately. Canadian liabilities with the rest of the world rose by a smaller amount as increases to direct and portfolio liabilities were partly offset by a reduction in other liabilities, primarily loans. By the end of the third quarter, the Canadian dollar jumped nearly 6% against the US dollar, closing above 79 US cents. The strong performance of the Canadian dollar during the quarter was also seen against other major currencies.

Note to readers

The **balance of payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The balance from these transactions determines if Canada's current account is in surplus or deficit.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with non-residents are presented under three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. These investments belong either to Canadian residents (Canadian assets) or to foreign residents (Canadian liabilities). Transactions resulting in a capital inflow are presented as positive values while capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the **statistical discrepancy** is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

Current account

Goods surplus drops after two strong quarters

The surplus on trade in goods fell to \$17.3 billion in the third quarter, down \$1.8 billion from the second quarter. This reduction followed two strong quarterly increases in the surplus totalling \$5.1 billion.

In the third quarter, the increase in imports surpassed the rise in exports leading to a smaller surplus. Once again, higher prices were responsible for the increase in the value of energy exports. Exports of automotive products shrunk by \$0.9 billion after registering their highest values in almost two years during the second quarter.

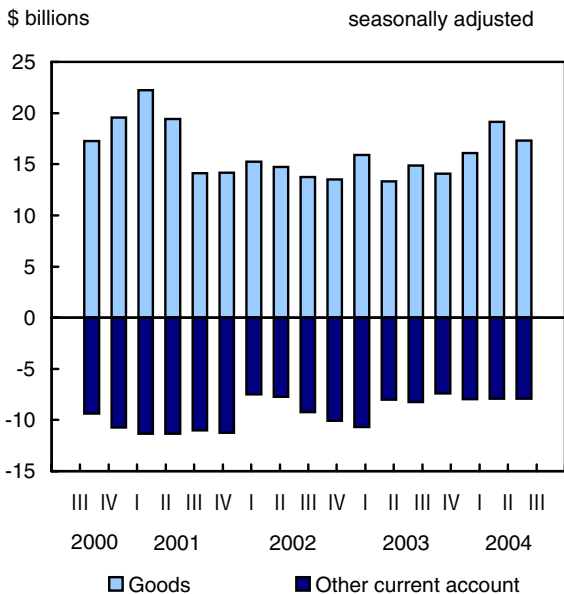
The \$2.3 billion increase in imports came largely from higher values for cars and trucks. Industrial goods, especially metal and metal ores, and crude petroleum were the other major components that contributed to the increase.

Services deficit falls

In the third quarter, the deficit on trade in services was reduced by \$0.3 billion to \$2.6 billion. The travel deficit decreased \$0.2 billion as fewer Canadians

travelled abroad. For the first time since the second quarter of 2003, the number of Canadians spending at least one evening abroad went down.

Goods and other current account balances



Globally, the number of foreign visitors to Canada dropped during the third quarter, but an increase in the number of non-US travellers caused travel revenues to remain at the same level as in the previous quarter.

The deficit on commercial services shrank \$0.1 billion in the third quarter as imports decreased more than exports. The largest declines in imports came from royalties and from miscellaneous services.

Lower profits earned on Canadian direct investment abroad

The deficit on investment income grew by \$0.3 billion to \$5.4 billion as profits earned by Canadian direct investors abroad fell by \$0.6 billion in the third quarter. This reduction came from lower dividend receipts.

Profits earned by foreign investors on their direct investments in Canada also went down as lower dividend payments were observed in the third quarter.

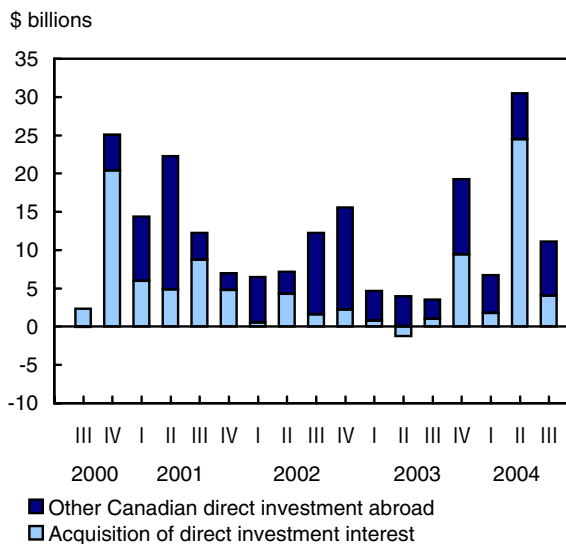
Interest paid on Canadian bonds was fairly stable in the third quarter, despite a stronger Canadian dollar, as new issues of bonds outpaced retirements.

Financial account

Direct investment abroad advances again

Canadian direct investors advanced a more moderate amount to foreign economies during the quarter, after the record expansion in the second quarter. The \$11.1 billion investment went to both acquisitions and increases to working capital in foreign affiliates. Geographically, most (59%) was invested in the United States and a fifth of the total went to Asian economies. The investment was widely spread by industry of investor, led by companies classified to services and retailing.

Canadian direct investment abroad¹



¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canadian investment in foreign securities almost entirely in bonds

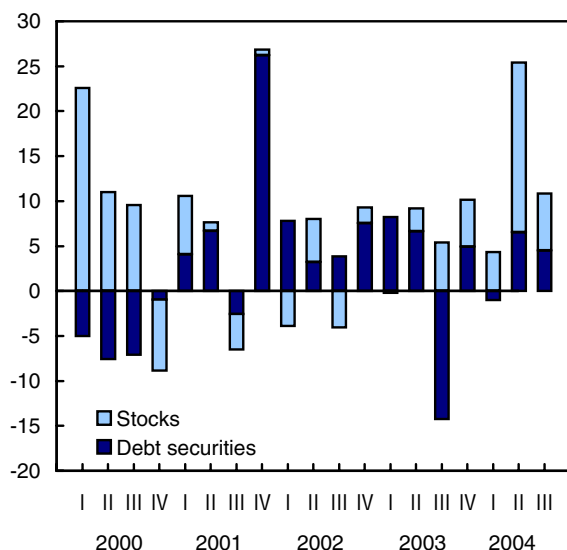
Similar to the second quarter, most of the \$3.5 billion investment in foreign securities was in bonds. However in contrast to that quarter, the \$3 billion flowing to foreign bonds went primarily to overseas bonds as Canadian investors reduced their buying of US treasuries and corporate bonds. The small investment in foreign stocks repeated the theme thus far in 2004 where Canadians were buying American equities but selling some of their holdings of overseas shares.

Modest investment in Canada by foreign direct investors

Some \$5.8 billion worth of foreign direct investment flowed into Canada during the quarter, up significantly from a restated negative investment in the second quarter. The investment was mainly in short-term liabilities and earnings reinvested for working capital purposes as acquisitions were again negative for the third time in the past four quarters. Negative acquisitions result when Canadians on balance repatriate companies from foreign investors. Four-fifths of investment in the third quarter came from US investors while on an industry basis the investment was spread, led by the machinery and transportation sector.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canada

\$ billions



Foreign investment in Canadian securities evenly split between bonds and stocks

Foreign portfolio investors upped their holdings of Canadian securities by \$10.8 billion in the quarter. They bought equal amounts of bonds and equities but sold short-term instruments for the third time in the past five quarters.

The \$6.6 billion investment in bonds in the quarter was the largest by foreign investors in a year and a half. Similar to the second quarter, most (70%) went to bonds issued by Canadian corporations. The remaining investment was entirely in bonds issued by federal enterprises. The investment originated entirely from Europe and United States as Asian investors sold some of their holdings after acquiring bonds in the previous quarter. On a currency basis, roughly two-thirds was foreign currency denominated mainly in US-dollars with the remainder denominated in Canadian dollars.

In the third quarter, special events were again the principal cause of the \$6.3 billion increase in holdings of Canadian shares. While the second quarter saw new Canadian shares issued mainly through a large acquisition of an American firm, the third quarter increase was led by the largest share offering in Canadian history and a corporate restructuring. US investors were the dominant purchasers as they bought four-fifths of the total. Canadian stock prices were up marginally in the quarter but made up all the lost ground from the previous quarter.

In the market for short-term instruments, the seesaw pattern of investment returned to a negative as foreign investors sold off \$2.1 billion worth. The second quarter had seen an increase of \$1.8 billion in foreign holdings of Canadian paper. The divestment in the third quarter was mainly in paper issued directly by the federal and provincial governments. Both Canadian and US short-term rates rose over the quarter, with the 0.8% spread continuing to favour investing in Canada.

Other investment

In the other investment category, net transactions resulted in a capital outflow entirely from a reduction in Canadian liabilities with non-residents. A large reduction in loans under repurchase agreements, reversing most of the previous quarter's increase, dominated the reduction in liabilities. Deposit liabilities were also reduced, mostly in foreign currencies between Canadian banks and their foreign affiliates.

On the asset side, transactions led to a small capital inflow as deposit and other assets mostly offset each other. Canada's international reserves increased modestly after a small reduction in the previous quarter. The increase was due to larger holdings of securities and deposits denominated in US dollars.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The third quarter 2004 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-XIE, \$32/\$100) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the four quarter 2004 will be released on February 25, 2005.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Balance of payments

	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	2002	2003
	not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	112,766	112,425	115,247	129,618	126,142	477,694	459,974
Goods	95,292	98,493	101,497	113,934	107,690	413,795	400,010
Services	17,475	13,932	13,749	15,684	18,452	63,899	59,964
Investment income	8,354	9,122	8,891	10,734	9,943	31,185	32,700
Direct investment	4,348	5,239	4,978	6,519	5,793	13,624	16,455
Portfolio investment	2,353	2,243	2,199	2,295	2,298	9,628	9,321
Other investment	1,654	1,640	1,714	1,921	1,852	7,934	6,923
Current transfers	1,490	1,820	2,050	1,624	1,567	6,957	6,714
Current account receipts	122,611	123,367	126,188	141,976	137,652	515,836	499,388
Payments							
Goods and services	98,449	101,037	103,231	114,158	109,495	427,382	412,688
Goods	80,420	83,643	84,565	95,614	90,975	356,581	341,833
Services	18,029	17,393	18,666	18,544	18,520	70,801	70,855
Investment income	13,483	13,387	14,631	15,631	15,127	59,839	56,443
Direct investment	4,896	4,774	5,837	7,136	6,756	20,670	20,884
Portfolio investment	7,129	6,893	6,801	6,888	6,856	30,466	28,755
Other investment	1,458	1,719	1,993	1,606	1,515	8,702	6,804
Current transfers	1,475	1,520	2,163	1,435	1,520	5,951	6,440
Current account payments	113,407	115,943	120,026	131,223	126,143	493,171	475,570
Balances							
Goods and services	14,318	11,388	12,015	15,460	16,646	50,312	47,287
Goods	14,872	14,850	16,932	18,320	16,715	57,214	58,177
Services	-554	-3,462	-4,917	-2,860	-69	-6,903	-10,891
Investment income	-5,129	-4,265	-5,740	-4,896	-5,184	-28,653	-23,743
Direct investment	-548	464	-859	-617	-964	-7,046	-4,429
Portfolio investment	-4,777	-4,650	-4,593	-4,593	-4,558	-20,838	-19,433
Other investment	196	-80	-279	315	338	-769	119
Current transfers	14	301	-113	189	46	1,006	274
Current account balance	9,204	7,424	6,162	10,753	11,509	22,664	23,818
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,067	917	924	1,201	1,099	4,988	3,968
Financial account	-6,456	-8,775	-7,900	-5,680	-7,414	-17,837	-24,694
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-3,510	-19,258	-6,748	-30,507	-11,110	-41,472	-30,191
Portfolio investment	-2,812	-5,154	-2,389	-4,137	-3,462	-25,087	-12,519
Foreign bonds	-5	-1,901	-2,612	-3,057	-3,030	-6,229	-8,071
Foreign stocks	-2,807	-3,253	224	-1,080	-432	-18,858	-4,449
Other investment	2,227	-8,046	446	-12,430	754	-13,206	-25,401
Loans	6,256	2,627	-704	-2,068	816	-8,182	6,171
Deposits	292	-9,205	-1,454	-5,627	4,150	5,731	-23,234
Official international reserves	4	1,749	-236	243	-517	298	4,693
Other assets	-4,325	-3,217	2,840	-4,978	-3,694	-11,053	-13,030
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-4,095	-32,459	-8,690	-47,074	-13,818	-79,765	-68,111
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	-863	-827	7,006	-1,496	5,755	33,026	9,222
Portfolio investment	-8,820	10,130	3,325	25,429	10,841	20,935	18,469
Canadian bonds	-12,240	3,947	1,747	4,695	6,632	18,684	7,000
Canadian stocks	5,394	5,227	4,351	18,893	6,345	-1,531	12,931
Canadian money market	-1,975	956	-2,772	1,841	-2,136	3,782	-1,461
Other investment	7,323	14,380	-9,541	17,462	-10,192	7,967	15,726
Loans	-264	4,472	1,196	3,770	-7,078	1,400	1,741
Deposits	7,525	10,131	-10,519	14,714	-1,905	13,568	18,265
Other liabilities	61	-223	-218	-1,022	-1,210	-7,001	-4,280
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	-2,361	23,683	790	41,394	6,404	61,928	43,417
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-5,389	-7,859	-6,976	-4,479	-6,315	-12,850	-20,725
Statistical discrepancy	-3,814	434	813	-6,274	-5,194	-9,815	-3,092

1. A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	2002	2003
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services	112,786	112,635	116,238	126,193	126,422	477,694	459,974
Goods	98,030	97,545	100,980	110,528	110,978	413,795	400,010
Services	14,757	15,090	15,258	15,665	15,444	63,899	59,964
Travel	3,552	3,732	3,985	4,091	4,113	16,747	14,746
Transportation	2,517	2,637	2,759	3,004	2,995	11,115	10,285
Commercial services	8,338	8,372	8,173	8,217	7,981	34,599	33,551
Government services	349	350	341	353	354	1,438	1,382
Investment income	8,362	9,068	9,010	10,640	9,942	31,185	32,700
Direct investment	4,398	5,131	5,054	6,476	5,831	13,624	16,455
Interest	185	175	130	154	155	471	748
Profits	4,213	4,956	4,924	6,322	5,676	13,153	15,707
Portfolio investment	2,327	2,315	2,221	2,251	2,264	9,628	9,321
Interest	463	480	472	548	543	1,775	1,814
Dividends	1,864	1,836	1,750	1,702	1,722	7,853	7,508
Other investment	1,637	1,622	1,735	1,914	1,846	7,934	6,923
Current transfers	1,651	1,706	1,808	1,808	1,757	6,957	6,714
Private	651	632	697	620	670	2,567	2,558
Official	1,000	1,073	1,111	1,188	1,087	4,390	4,156
Total receipts	122,799	123,409	127,056	138,641	138,120	515,836	499,388
Payments							
Goods and services	100,644	101,505	103,129	109,974	111,705	427,382	412,688
Goods	83,143	83,469	84,884	91,397	93,653	356,581	341,833
Services	17,501	18,035	18,245	18,578	18,052	70,801	70,855
Travel	4,590	5,002	5,220	5,281	5,043	18,333	18,608
Transportation	3,603	3,592	3,716	3,932	3,996	14,122	14,225
Commercial services	9,082	9,213	9,081	9,136	8,783	37,464	37,119
Government services	226	228	228	229	230	883	903
Investment income	13,913	13,641	14,151	15,755	15,360	59,839	56,443
Direct investment	5,174	5,039	5,654	7,074	6,815	20,670	20,884
Interest	474	475	498	497	499	1,385	1,862
Profits	4,700	4,564	5,156	6,576	6,316	19,285	19,022
Portfolio investment	7,147	6,942	6,763	6,905	6,873	30,466	28,755
Interest	6,429	6,189	6,115	6,194	6,159	27,714	25,849
Dividends	718	753	648	711	714	2,753	2,905
Other investment	1,592	1,660	1,734	1,777	1,672	8,702	6,804
Current transfers	1,606	1,601	1,638	1,722	1,656	5,951	6,440
Private	902	925	945	991	974	3,382	3,607
Official	704	676	692	731	681	2,569	2,833
Total payments	116,163	116,747	118,917	127,451	128,721	493,171	475,570
Balances							
Goods and services	12,142	11,130	13,110	16,219	14,717	50,312	47,287
Goods	14,887	14,075	16,096	19,132	17,325	57,214	58,177
Services	-2,744	-2,945	-2,986	-2,913	-2,608	-6,903	-10,891
Travel	-1,038	-1,271	-1,235	-1,190	-930	-1,586	-3,862
Transportation	-1,086	-955	-957	-927	-1,001	-3,007	-3,940
Commercial services	-744	-841	-908	-919	-802	-2,865	-3,567
Government services	123	121	114	124	125	555	479
Investment income	-5,551	-4,572	-5,141	-5,115	-5,419	-28,653	-23,743
Direct investment	-776	92	-600	-598	-984	-7,046	-4,429
Interest	-289	-300	-368	-344	-344	-914	-1,114
Profits	-487	392	-232	-254	-640	-6,132	-3,315
Portfolio investment	-4,820	-4,626	-4,542	-4,654	-4,609	-20,838	-19,433
Interest	-5,966	-5,709	-5,643	-5,645	-5,616	-25,939	-24,036
Dividends	1,146	1,083	1,101	992	1,007	5,100	4,602
Other investment	45	-38	1	137	174	-769	119
Current transfers	45	104	170	86	101	1,006	274
Private	-251	-293	-249	-371	-305	-815	-1,049
Official	296	397	419	457	406	1,821	1,323
Current account	6,636	6,662	8,139	11,190	9,399	22,664	23,818

Panic disorder

2002

Just under 1 million people aged 15 or older have suffered from panic disorder (recurrent, unexpected panic attacks) at some point during their lives, according to a new report that highlights the complex set of problems these people face.

Moreover, people who suffer from panic disorder tend to have poor coping strategies. To deal with stress, they are much more likely than people without the disorder to drink, smoke more than usual, or use illicit drugs.

Based on data from the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), the study estimated that about 3.7% of the population aged 15 or older has suffered from panic disorder. Among women, the rate was 4.6% compared with 2.8% for men.

Panic disorder, which is characterized by recurrent, unexpected panic attacks, can be chronic and disabling. These attacks are typified by symptoms such as chest pain, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath and palpitations. People may feel they are choking, losing control or "going crazy."

Panic disorder most commonly begins in adolescence or early adulthood, prime years for completing education, entering the job market and forming relationships. The resulting stress and disruption can have long-lasting personal, economic and social consequences.

Panic disorder most common among young adults

Panic disorder appears most often in young adults. The average age of onset was 25, and for three-quarters of those with the disorder, it had begun by the age of 33.

Panic disorder was more common among individuals who were separated or divorced than among married people. In addition, the disorder was more prevalent among people with lower levels of education and income.

The presence of other mental disorders was fairly common among people who had experienced panic disorder. Almost half of those currently reporting panic disorder also had agoraphobia, social anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or a major episode of depression in the year before the survey.

As well, three-quarters of people with panic disorder reported having at least one diagnosed chronic condition.

Work status

An estimated 72% of people aged 25 to 64 who had had panic disorder in the year before the survey had worked during that time, compared with 84% of people who had never had the condition. Individuals with panic disorder were also more likely to be permanently unable to work than were those with a past history or no history of the condition.

Negative ways of coping

Those currently reporting panic disorder, as well as those who reported having it in the past, tended to cope with stress by withdrawing, blaming themselves or wishing their problems would simply disappear.

CCHS data show that 18% of people with panic disorder said they coped with stress by consuming alcohol, compared with 11% of the population who had never had the condition. Men were far more likely than women to handle their stress by drinking.

Of people currently reporting panic disorder, 62% reported having used illicit drugs at some point, as had 60% of those with a history of the disorder. By contrast, 41% of people with no history of the disorder had tried illicit drugs.

Most seek help

People with panic disorder made fairly regular use of the health care system because the physical sensations of panic attacks sometimes resemble the onset of a heart attack or other health crisis.

About 7 in 10 Canadians with panic disorder had consulted a psychiatrist, psychologist, family doctor or other physician about their emotions or mental health. This was four times the proportion among people who had never had the condition.

Asked specifically about medical consultations for their panic attacks, nearly the same proportion reported seeking such help.

Almost half of those who currently had panic disorder had had a medical consultation during the previous year. Women were significantly more likely than men to seek help.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5015.

The article "Panic Disorder and Coping" (82-003-SIE, free) is now available online. This study is the third of four articles to be released this fall in the *How Healthy are Canadians?* series, an annual supplement to *Health Reports* (82-003-XIE, \$17/\$48; 82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63).

Other articles in this year's annual report examine social anxiety disorder (released October 26, 2004),

bipolar I disorder (released November 10, 2004) and alcohol and illicit drug dependence. A print compendium, *Focus on Mental Health*, will be released this December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pamela Ramage-Morin (613-951-1760; pamela.ramage-morin@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Other releases

Employment, earnings and hours

September 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees increased by an estimated \$3.73 in September, bringing year-over-year gains to 1.7%. Industries showing the largest September-to-September gains were accommodation and food (+6.5%), followed by other services (+4.4%), and mining, oil and gas (+4.2%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid workers were little changed from August to September (+\$0.09), but have increased a healthy 3.5% over September a year earlier.

Payroll employment increased substantially in September (+61,200), offsetting a revised decline in August (-42,700). The net increase of 18,500 jobs over the two months was widespread across industries, most notably in retail trade, which increased by 11,200 jobs. Educational services (-23,800) showed the most significant drop over the same period. By province, the largest net increases were in Ontario (+20,100) and Alberta (+9,100). Provinces with the largest drops were Quebec (-7,000) and Manitoba (-4,300).

Payroll employment is up 94,300 jobs since the beginning of 2004, with the largest increases in retail

trade (+34,700), administrative support and waste management and remediation services (+21,100), and transportation and warehousing (+17,700). In contrast, employment in manufacturing is down 14,300 jobs over this period.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October 2004 will be released on December 22.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2003	August 2004 ^r	September 2004 ^p	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	692.07	699.85	703.58	0.5	1.7
Forestry, logging and support	866.67	862.68	865.97	0.4	-0.1
Mining and oil and gas	1,196.15	1,250.86	1,246.55	-0.3	4.2
Utilities	1,061.17	1,058.27	1,063.93	0.5	0.3
Construction	827.24	827.99	831.95	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	839.88	857.04	862.53	0.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	790.88	789.19	792.92	0.5	0.3
Retail trade	446.28	455.82	458.79	0.7	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	757.96	756.09	755.82	0.0	-0.3
Information and cultural industries	822.71	818.31	817.35	-0.1	-0.7
Finance and insurance	870.59	877.36	883.00	0.6	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	603.85	595.21	609.48	2.4	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	913.07	907.68	913.09	0.6	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises	856.60	843.62	856.56	1.5	0.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	538.70	553.13	554.67	0.3	3.0
Educational services	763.74	769.66	778.08	1.1	1.9
Health care and social assistance	619.14	641.46	639.21	-0.4	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	409.52	408.90	410.71	0.4	0.3
Accommodation and food services	279.28	293.18	297.52	1.5	6.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	527.76	545.67	550.91	1.0	4.4
Public administration	863.36	875.71	875.49	0.0	1.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	627.16	649.83	655.20	0.8	4.5
Prince Edward Island	549.97	549.79	548.36	-0.3	-0.3
Nova Scotia	600.15	616.18	619.14	0.5	3.2
New Brunswick	631.28	639.54	650.83	1.8	3.1
Quebec	656.33	658.11	671.13	2.0	2.3
Ontario	733.82	737.07	741.03	0.5	1.0
Manitoba	625.78	649.43	651.32	0.3	4.1
Saskatchewan	635.45	650.50	641.46	-1.4	0.9
Alberta	716.22	732.42	733.51	0.1	2.4
British Columbia	684.84	694.01	692.79	-0.2	1.2
Yukon	783.23	805.05	788.91	-2.0	0.7
Northwest Territories ¹	902.86	925.69	922.06	-0.4	2.1
Nunavut ¹	798.67	803.17	773.81	-3.7	-3.1

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2004	August 2004 ^r	September 2004 ^p	July to August 2004	August to September 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,523.7	13,481.0	13,542.2	-0.3	0.5
Forestry, logging and support	53.1	52.2	52.5	-1.7	0.6
Mining and oil and gas	154.0	155.2	156.7	0.8	1.0
Utilities	121.5	121.2	122.4	-0.2	1.0
Construction	667.2	666.5	671.1	-0.1	0.7
Manufacturing	2,003.3	1,991.3	2,007.1	-0.6	0.8
Wholesale Trade	740.1	741.4	744.0	0.2	0.4
Retail trade	1,643.3	1,646.4	1,654.5	0.2	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	624.4	621.1	620.2	-0.5	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	341.0	342.3	343.3	0.4	0.3
Finance and insurance	575.8	575.6	577.3	0.0	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	233.0	234.2	235.4	0.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	656.0	656.3	656.0	0.0	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises	91.4	90.8	91.3	-0.7	0.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	630.8	632.3	637.8	0.2	0.9
Educational Services	973.9	963.1	950.1	-1.1	-1.3
Health care and social assistance	1,385.2	1,384.5	1,386.3	-0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.8	244.6	248.6	-0.1	1.6
Accommodation and food services	938.5	940.4	943.1	0.2	0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	503.7	502.3	505.6	-0.3	0.7
Public administration	780.4	778.2	775.6	-0.3	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	189.5	189.7	191.3	0.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	66.3	64.6	65.1	-2.6	0.8
Nova Scotia	380.5	379.4	379.5	-0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	299.5	299.1	298.9	-0.1	-0.1
Quebec	3,199.8	3,184.6	3,192.8	-0.5	0.3
Ontario	5,254.7	5,240.1	5,274.8	-0.3	0.7
Manitoba	531.9	529.0	527.6	-0.5	-0.3
Saskatchewan	405.2	404.4	404.3	-0.2	0.0
Alberta	1,480.7	1,481.4	1,489.8	0.0	0.6
British Columbia	1,671.5	1,670.4	1,674.7	-0.1	0.3
Yukon	16.1	16.0	16.4	-0.6	2.5
Northwest Territories ¹	23.5	23.1	23.0	-1.7	-0.4
Nunavut ¹	11.2	11.1	11.5	-0.9	3.6

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Study: Occupational patterns in industry groups in urban and rural Canada 1991 to 2001

Workers in predominantly urban regions of Canada are more likely to be higher skilled workers, while those in predominantly rural regions are more likely to be lower-skilled, according to a new study based on census data.

Predominantly rural regions of Canada have a higher concentration of unskilled occupations than urban areas, and this difference has generally widened over time.

The study found different occupational skill intensities in predominantly rural regions not only

because these areas have a different mix of industrial sectors, but because rural workers also have a different set of skills within each industry group than their urban counterparts.

The study also found that within many industrial groups, predominantly rural regions are gaining unskilled workers, in a relative sense.

Between 1991 and 2001, the concentration of unskilled workers increased in predominantly rural regions within each manufacturing industry group, and within each service industry group. At the same time, the intensity of unskilled workers declined relatively in most industries in urban areas.

The lower skills in the rural work force imply a lower level of rural incomes, and a lower potential for rural

job growth, especially as Canada shifts toward a more knowledge-intensive economy.

The difference in the mix of skills within each industry group across the urban-to-rural spectrum has important implications for understanding differences in productivity across regions.

Because the mix of skills is different across regions within an industry group, productivity within that industry may vary across geographic locations.

The study also showed that predominantly rural regions had a lower concentration of high-skilled occupations, such as managerial and professional occupations. However, there were some exceptions to this pattern.

For example, in consumer services, the pattern was reversed for managerial occupations. Predominantly rural regions had a higher concentration of managerial occupations, and the intensity was marginally higher for more remote regions.

In addition, rural northern regions had a higher intensity of managerial occupations in the public services sector. However, they had a low intensity of professional occupations in this sector.

During the 1990s, rural regions gained a relative intensity of managerial and professional employees in the goods-producing industry sectors, but the share of these workers in rural regions remained far below the national average for each goods-producing industry group.

In addition, rural regions had a higher than average share of unskilled workers in the service-providing sectors and most manufacturing industry groups. This concentration rose during the decade.

The *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 5, no. 6, entitled *Occupational Patterns Within Industry Groups: A Rural-urban Comparison* (21-006-XIE2004006, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free then Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ray D. Bollman (951-3747; ray.bollman@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas

September 2004

The concentration of federal public servants working in Canada's 25 largest metropolitan areas has grown substantially over the past 15 years.

In contrast, the concentration of total employment in these metropolitan areas has remained relatively unchanged.

As of September 2004, over 73% of federal government employment was within a census metropolitan area compared with 65% in 1990, when these statistics were first compiled.

According to the Labour Force Survey, nearly 67% of the total labour force in Canada worked in a metropolitan area in September 2004, up only slightly from 66% in September 1990.

Federal government employment amounted to 364,200 in September 2004, of whom 267,400 worked in a metropolitan area.

In terms of the proportion of total employment, federal government workers accounted for about 2.5% of the labour force within census metropolitan areas, as of September.

In Ottawa-Gatineau, federal employment accounted for 17.9% of all jobs in September 2004, the highest proportion of any metropolitan area. Halifax had the second highest concentration at 8.3%. Other proportions ranged from 5.5% in Victoria to only 0.2% in Oshawa.

Note: Federal government employees are those working for the sovereign and non-sovereign bodies of federal ministries, departments and agencies; for autonomous organizations, boards, commissions and funds; and for other instrumentalities. They are engaged in the implementation of government policy and/or the delivery of government services. They include the military (regular forces and reservists). The Federal Government Employment and Payroll Survey uses the 1991 Standard Geographical Classification census metropolitan definition. The 1991 classification defines 25 CMAs while the 2001 classification defines 27.

Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

Labour Force Survey data can be found on CANSIM, tables 282-0052 and 282-0001.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Canadian statistics* module of our Web site.

The estimates for September 2003 have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kim Balson (613-951-4855; kimberly.balson@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. □

Federal government employment concentration within census metropolitan areas

	Total employment (⁰⁰⁰) ¹	CMA employment (⁰⁰⁰) ¹	CMA employment as a proportion of total employment (%) ¹	Federal government employment (⁰⁰⁰) ²	CMA federal government employment (⁰⁰⁰) ²	CMA employment as a proportion of total employment (%) ²
September 1990	13,171.7	8,717.0	66.2	403.4	263.3	65.3
September 1991	12,966.3	8,514.0	65.7	408.7	269.3	65.9
September 1992	12,850.9	8,407.4	65.4	407.5	274.4	67.3
September 1993	13,012.8	8,448.8	64.9	398.1	267.7	67.2
September 1994	13,339.5	8,632.9	64.7	388.4	259.1	66.7
September 1995	13,496.3	8,765.6	64.9	361.6	242.4	67.0
September 1996	13,570.0	8,867.6	65.3	347.0	235.7	67.9
September 1997	13,998.5	9,147.4	65.3	334.1	226.0	67.6
September 1998	14,343.8	9,396.2	65.5	327.8	222.5	67.9
September 1999	14,695.6	9,639.3	65.6	327.4	227.6	69.5
September 2000	15,047.0	9,995.2	66.4	335.8	239.3	71.3
September 2001	15,167.2	10,120.8	66.7	349.2	247.8	71.0
September 2002	15,613.4	10,384.2	66.5	360.0	263.4	73.2
September 2003	15,832.6	10,566.5	66.7	365.5	268.6	73.5
September 2004	16,144.1	10,781.8	66.8	364.2	267.4	73.4

1. Data obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

2. Data obtained from the Federal Government Employment and Payroll Survey.

Employment in census metropolitan areas, September 2004

	Total employment (⁰⁰⁰)	Federal government employment (⁰⁰⁰)	Federal government employment as a proportion of total employment (%)
Ottawa-Gatineau	622.7	111.7	17.9
Halifax	199.1	16.4	8.3
Victoria	158.6	8.7	5.5
St. John's	89.6	4.3	4.8
Québec	370.7	12.3	3.3
Winnipeg	370.1	12.2	3.3
Regina	108.3	3.5	3.3
Greater Sudbury	74.9	1.8	2.4
Saskatoon	125.0	2.5	2.0
Saint John	63.0	1.1	1.8
Edmonton	551.4	9.1	1.7
Thunder Bay	60.5	0.9	1.5
Saguenay	75.7	1.1	1.5
Montréal	1,838.5	26.4	1.4
Vancouver	1,150.8	16.3	1.4
Sherbrooke	83.5	1.0	1.2
Calgary	616.9	6.5	1.1
Windsor	163.0	1.7	1.0
London	234.5	2.1	0.9
Toronto	2,774.5	22.1	0.8
Hamilton	383.6	2.7	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	193.7	1.1	0.6
Trois-Rivières	65.4	0.3	0.5
Kitchener	242.8	1.1	0.4
Oshawa	165.0	0.3	0.2
Total	10,781.8	267.4	2.5

Public sector employment

Third quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries are now available for the third quarter. The data for the first and second quarters have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 to 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1713 and 1728.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Canadian statistics module* of our Web site.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kim Balson (613-951-4855; kimberly.balson@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

New products

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin : Occupational Patterns Within Industry Groups: A Rural-urban Comparison, 1991 to 2001, Vol. 5, no. 6
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE2004006
(free).

The Dairy Review, July-September 2004, Vol. 65, no. 3
Catalogue number 23-001-XIB (\$29/\$96).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September 2004, Vol. 70, no. 9
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE (\$15/\$142).

Health Reports: Supplement: How Healthy are Canadians? Annual Report, 2004
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