



The Daily

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Employment increased by 28,000 in August, the result of gains in full-time work. This brings the increase in employment over the past 12 months to 234,000 (+1.5%). The unemployment rate remained unchanged from July at 6.8%.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, second quarter 2005

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Labour productivity in Canada's business sector was stagnant for the second consecutive quarter between April and June, extending a lethargic pace that began in 2003. South of the border, productivity growth in the American business sector was virtually flat, the first time this has occurred since the fourth quarter 2003.

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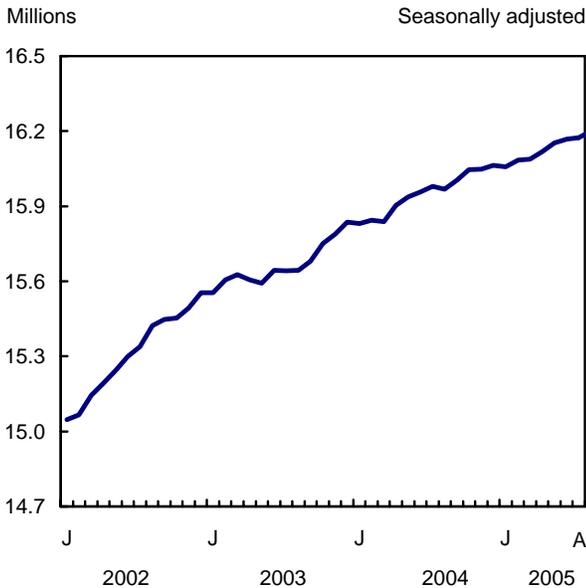
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Employment



The rate of growth in employment in Canada in the last year has been similar to that in the United States (+1.7%).

Full-time employment increased by 36,000 in August. Over the past 12 months, all of the increase in employment has come from full-time work (+242,000 or 1.9%).

Full-time jobs for youths

Youth employment made modest gains in August, as an increase in full-time jobs (+20,000) was partially offset by a drop in part time. Compared to August 2004, youth employment has increased by only 0.9%. Over the same period, the youth unemployment rate edged down 1 percentage point to 12.2%.

Employment for adult men (aged 25 and over) was virtually unchanged in August. Over the

past 12 months, employment for adult men has increased by 112,000 (+1.5%). In August, the unemployment rate for this group remained unchanged at 5.7%.

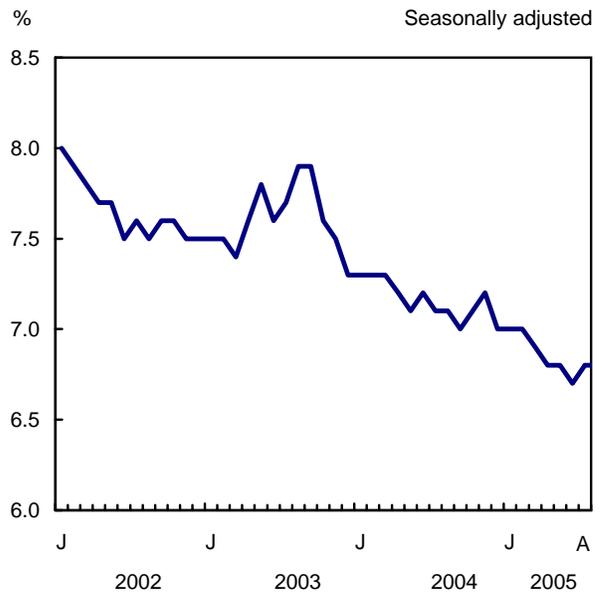
While employment for adult women was little changed in August, their unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 5.7%, the result of increased labour force participation. Compared to a year ago, an additional 99,000 (+1.6%) adult women were employed.

Job market weakens for older students

The summer of 2005 proved to be tougher for students looking to get some labour market experience. The share of students working in August (54.8%) was down one percentage point from a year earlier, driven by lower employment rates for 17 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds. However, students who did find work were more likely to be working full time.

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 years who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Unemployment rate



Construction gains in Quebec and Alberta

The construction industry led employment growth in August adding 32,000 more jobs, largely in Quebec (+16,000) and Alberta (+13,000). Since the start of the year, construction employment has grown 4.1% — still strong, but at a reduced pace from this time last year.

Employment increased in business, building and other support services in August (+14,000), largely in security services. Professional, scientific and technical services employment was up 12,000 in August, driven by gains in architectural, engineering and design services.

An increase of 14,000 jobs was reported for the transportation and warehousing industry in August, mostly in truck transportation.

Agricultural employment decreased by 8,000 in August, despite the fact that farming as a main job has increased since the start of the year.

Employment also declined in information, culture and recreation (-18,000) in August, primarily in broadcasting and telecommunications and in amusement, gambling and recreation. Employment in information, culture and recreation is down by 5.8% since August 2004.

While there was only a slight decline in manufacturing employment in August, the number of factory jobs has fallen by 4.7% or 108,000 since August 2004. The manufacturing industry in Ontario has been hardest hit with job losses of 48,000, followed by Quebec (-19,000), Alberta (-18,000) and British Columbia (-15,000).

More jobs in Quebec

Employment in Quebec continued to rise in August (+17,000) bringing gains over the past three months to 58,000. August's employment increase was driven by construction, educational services and transportation and warehousing.

Employment increased by 5,000 in Nova Scotia, causing the unemployment rate to drop 0.7 percentage points to 7.2% in August, the lowest in nearly three decades. Job increases were mainly in business, building and other support services and in transportation and warehousing.

Employment in Ontario was little changed in August and the unemployment rate held steady at 6.6%. In the past 12 months, 88,000 jobs (+1.4%) have been added, driven by large gains in trade and educational services.

Despite little change in employment in August, the unemployment rate in British Columbia dropped 0.4 percentage points to 5.8%. In the past 12 months, British Columbia has experienced the fastest rate of employment growth of all Canadian provinces (+3.4%). Construction and educational services has contributed to this rapid growth, as have several service industries.

The unemployment rate in Alberta edged up 0.3 percentage points to 3.9% in August. Although employment was essentially unchanged in August, it has increased by 20,000 (+1.1%) over the last year. Employment in natural resources has grown by 15.2% in the last 12 months and by 13.9% in professional, scientific and technical services.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment fell by 5,000 in August, pushing the unemployment rate up 2.3 percentage points to 16.7%. Declines were widespread across the service sector.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 3,000 in August, continuing the weakness since the start of the year. Declines in accommodation and food services and educational services contributed to the drop in August.

Employment in the other provinces was relatively unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our Web site. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information*, is available today for the week ending August 20 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, October 7.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

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Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2005	August 2005	July to August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005	July to August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	16,173.2	16,200.7	27.5	233.6	0.2	1.5
Goods-producing sector	4,000.3	4,024.9	24.6	13.4	0.6	0.3
Agriculture	363.9	356.2	-7.7	38.4	-2.1	12.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	305.3	310.3	5.0	25.1	1.6	8.8
Utilities	127.8	131.9	4.1	-7.5	3.2	-5.4
Construction	1,003.6	1,035.5	31.9	65.0	3.2	6.7
Manufacturing	2,199.6	2,191.1	-8.5	-107.6	-0.4	-4.7
Services-producing sector	12,173.0	12,175.8	2.8	220.2	0.0	1.8
Trade	2,591.6	2,577.3	-14.3	80.3	-0.6	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	800.8	814.6	13.8	4.9	1.7	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	999.1	1,000.3	1.2	28.6	0.1	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,034.5	1,046.2	11.7	29.3	1.1	2.9
Business, building and other support services	659.6	674.0	14.4	42.5	2.2	6.7
Educational services	1,096.7	1,104.0	7.3	108.5	0.7	10.9
Health care and social assistance	1,735.8	1,735.2	-0.6	4.3	0.0	0.2
Information, culture and recreation	730.6	713.1	-17.5	-43.8	-2.4	-5.8
Accommodation and food services	998.5	992.8	-5.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1
Other services	690.4	675.1	-15.3	-46.6	-2.2	-6.5
Public administration	835.3	843.2	7.9	13.2	0.9	1.6
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,123.6	3,131.3	7.7	89.8	0.2	3.0
Private sector	13,049.7	13,069.4	19.7	143.8	0.2	1.1
Private employees	10,553.2	10,566.0	12.8	109.3	0.1	1.0
Self-employed	2,496.5	2,503.4	6.9	34.5	0.3	1.4

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	August 2005	July to August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005	August 2005	July to August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005	August 2005	July to August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,200.7	27.5	233.6	8,605.6	9.0	108.9	7,595.0	18.3	124.6
Full-time	13,246.4	35.5	242.2	7,696.1	24.1	109.4	5,550.3	11.4	132.8
Part-time	2,954.3	-8.1	-8.6	909.5	-15.1	-0.5	2,044.7	6.9	-8.2
15-24	2,474.3	13.0	22.6	1,231.1	0.9	-3.1	1,243.1	12.0	25.7
25 and over	13,726.4	14.4	210.9	7,374.5	8.1	112.0	6,351.9	6.3	98.9
25-54	11,475.7	15.5	52.0	6,073.1	12.4	25.4	5,402.7	3.2	26.7
55 and over	2,250.7	-1.1	158.9	1,301.5	-4.2	86.7	949.2	3.1	72.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2005	August 2005	July to August 2005	July 2005	August 2005	July to August 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,346.8	17,377.6	0.2	67.2	67.2	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	254.1	254.6	0.2	59.2	59.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	76.4	76.2	-0.3	68.4	68.2	-0.2
Nova Scotia	479.3	481.0	0.4	63.0	63.2	0.2
New Brunswick	386.9	386.2	-0.2	63.4	63.2	-0.2
Quebec	4,057.4	4,076.0	0.5	65.6	65.8	0.2
Ontario	6,852.4	6,861.8	0.1	68.0	68.0	0.0
Manitoba	609.9	608.7	-0.2	68.6	68.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	508.7	508.5	0.0	67.9	67.9	0.0
Alberta	1,856.1	1,859.6	0.2	72.6	72.6	0.0
British Columbia	2,265.6	2,264.9	0.0	65.7	65.5	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,173.2	16,200.7	0.2	62.6	62.7	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.6	212.2	-2.5	50.7	49.4	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	67.9	67.6	-0.4	60.8	60.5	-0.3
Nova Scotia	441.4	446.3	1.1	58.0	58.6	0.6
New Brunswick	349.5	349.1	-0.1	57.3	57.2	-0.1
Quebec	3,718.7	3,735.6	0.5	60.1	60.3	0.2
Ontario	6,397.5	6,407.1	0.2	63.5	63.5	0.0
Manitoba	581.3	580.4	-0.2	65.4	65.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	484.9	482.2	-0.6	64.8	64.4	-0.4
Alberta	1,789.2	1,787.2	-0.1	70.0	69.8	-0.2
British Columbia	2,125.2	2,132.9	0.4	61.6	61.7	0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,173.5	1,176.9	0.3	6.8	6.8	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.5	42.4	16.2	14.4	16.7	2.3
Prince Edward Island	8.4	8.6	2.4	11.0	11.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	37.8	34.8	-7.9	7.9	7.2	-0.7
New Brunswick	37.4	37.1	-0.8	9.7	9.6	-0.1
Quebec	338.8	340.4	0.5	8.4	8.4	0.0
Ontario	455.0	454.8	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0
Manitoba	28.6	28.3	-1.0	4.7	4.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	23.7	26.3	11.0	4.7	5.2	0.5
Alberta	66.9	72.5	8.4	3.6	3.9	0.3
British Columbia	140.4	132.0	-6.0	6.2	5.8	-0.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2004	August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005	August 2004	August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005
unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,574.1	17,774.6	1.1	68.9	68.7	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	269.1	267.5	-0.6	62.6	62.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	79.7	80.8	1.4	71.7	72.3	0.6
Nova Scotia	499.3	496.4	-0.6	65.9	65.2	-0.7
New Brunswick	409.8	404.9	-1.2	67.4	66.3	-1.1
Quebec	4,082.4	4,156.1	1.8	66.7	67.1	0.4
Ontario	6,936.1	7,023.7	1.3	69.9	69.6	-0.3
Manitoba	621.5	620.4	-0.2	70.4	69.7	-0.7
Saskatchewan	517.9	521.7	0.7	69.4	69.7	0.3
Alberta	1,882.0	1,891.6	0.5	74.9	73.8	-1.1
British Columbia	2,276.2	2,311.4	1.5	67.0	66.9	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,268.3	16,507.3	1.5	63.8	63.8	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	231.3	226.8	-1.9	53.8	52.8	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	73.0	73.8	1.1	65.7	66.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	457.1	462.0	1.1	60.3	60.7	0.4
New Brunswick	371.3	367.6	-1.0	61.1	60.2	-0.9
Quebec	3,760.5	3,810.2	1.3	61.4	61.5	0.1
Ontario	6,418.1	6,510.0	1.4	64.7	64.5	-0.2
Manitoba	582.0	587.0	0.9	65.9	66.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	489.7	492.2	0.5	65.6	65.7	0.1
Alberta	1,792.2	1,811.9	1.1	71.3	70.7	-0.6
British Columbia	2,093.2	2,165.9	3.5	61.6	62.7	1.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,305.8	1,267.3	-2.9	7.4	7.1	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.8	40.7	7.7	14.0	15.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	6.7	7.0	4.5	8.4	8.7	0.3
Nova Scotia	42.3	34.4	-18.7	8.5	6.9	-1.6
New Brunswick	38.5	37.3	-3.1	9.4	9.2	-0.2
Quebec	321.9	345.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	0.4
Ontario	518.0	513.8	-0.8	7.5	7.3	-0.2
Manitoba	39.5	33.5	-15.2	6.4	5.4	-1.0
Saskatchewan	28.3	29.5	4.2	5.5	5.7	0.2
Alberta	89.8	79.8	-11.1	4.8	4.2	-0.6
British Columbia	183.0	145.5	-20.5	8.0	6.3	-1.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

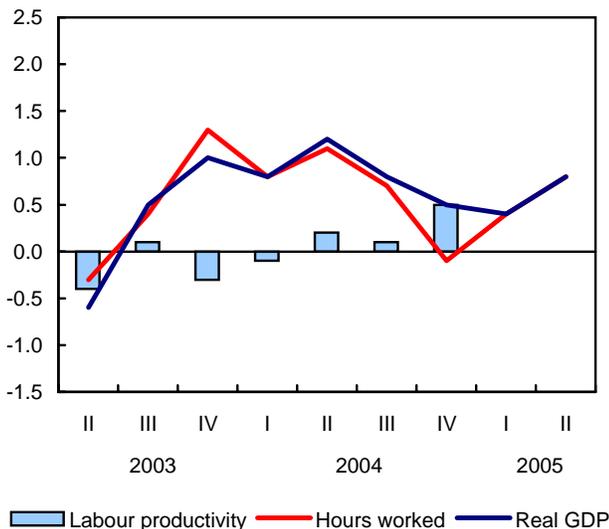
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Second quarter 2005

Labour productivity in Canada's business sector was stagnant for the second consecutive quarter between April and June, extending a lethargic pace that began in 2003.

Productivity is flat for second consecutive quarter

Quarterly % change



South of the border, second quarter productivity growth in the American business sector was a weak 0.1%, the first time this has occurred since the fourth quarter 2003. This was a sharp slowdown compared to the growth of 0.7% during the first three months of the year.

Productivity, as measured by real gross domestic product (GDP) for every hour worked, improves when GDP increases more rapidly than the number of hours worked. Productivity gains contribute to improve the standard of living in the long run.

In Canada, the pace of growth in GDP doubled during the second quarter, reflecting to a large extent the increase in the number of hours worked. As a result, productivity was a flat 0.0%.

Putting it another way, because productivity was flat, Canada's growth in economic output during the first half of 2005 was attributable entirely to the increase in the number of hours worked. Growth in employment was all concentrated in full-time jobs during the second quarter.

Note to readers

This release contains a brief analysis of detailed data on productivity growth and other related variables. A more thorough analysis, including additional charts and tables, is available in the Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review (13-010-XIE, free).

This electronic publication presents an analysis of labour productivity for the aggregate business sector and its constituent industries (15 two-digit) and two sectors (goods and services). Since the release last June, the statistical series for total economy, business sector and non-commercial sector have started as of the first quarter of 1981, while those at industry level are made available only back to the first quarter of 1997.

The term "productivity" refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

For more information about the productivity program, see the Overview and description of publications page online. You can also order a copy of a technical note about the quarterly estimates of productivity by sending an email to productivity.measures@statcan.ca.

Revisions

With this release, Canadian revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 2005 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2004 at the industry level.

In the United States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made revisions to its labour productivity estimates for the years 2002 to 2004, incorporating recent revisions of the US National Accounts by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

However, with the rise of the Canadian dollar easing off during the first two quarters of 2005, Canadian businesses were able to increase their exports during this period by stabilizing their unit labour costs in relation to their American counterparts.

Productivity flat for the past two years

On average, labour productivity in the Canadian business sector has been virtually unchanged for the past two years. Zero growth in 2004 was the smallest since 1996, while the increase in 2003 was only 0.2%.

In contrast, however, before pausing in the second quarter, productivity in the American business sector grew at an average quarterly rate of 0.7% during the previous five quarters.

GDP growth in the Canadian business sector accelerated to 0.8% during the second quarter, twice the pace observed in the first three months of the year (+0.4%).

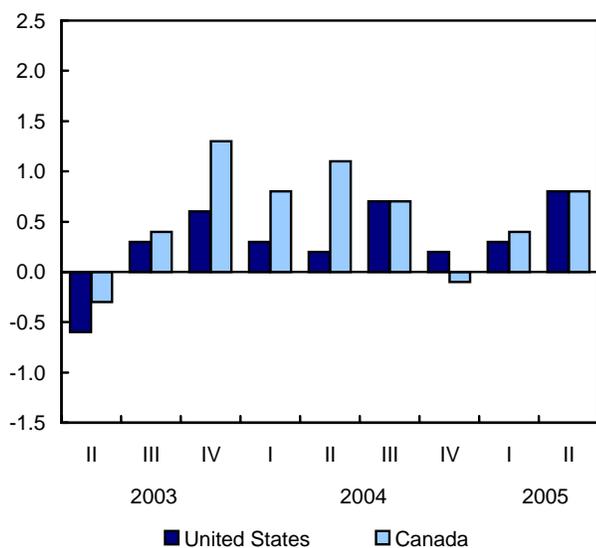
Continued robust consumer spending and the recovery in the housing sector were largely responsible for this improvement. A slowdown in imports in the second quarter, following four quarters of robust growth, also contributed to Canada's improved economic output.

For the American business sector, growth in GDP slowed slightly, from 1.1% in the first quarter to 0.9% in the second. Over the last six quarters, growth in GDP in the United States has remained fairly stable, fluctuating between 0.9% and 1.2%.

GDP growth has been more rapid in the United States than in Canada for a fourth quarter in a row. Over this period, the economic activity strength south of the boarder has resulted essentially from consumer expenditures and business investments.

Hours worked accelerate in both countries

Quarterly % change



Over the first two quarters of 2005, the number of hours worked increased at the same pace in both countries. The growth of hours worked doubled in the second quarter, reaching 0.8% in each economy.

Rise in Canadian unit labour costs in US dollars

Excluding the exchange rate, the labour cost of producing one unit of GDP in the Canadian business sector rose on an annual basis by 2.0% in the second quarter. This is slightly more than the 1.1% increase recorded in each of the previous two quarters.

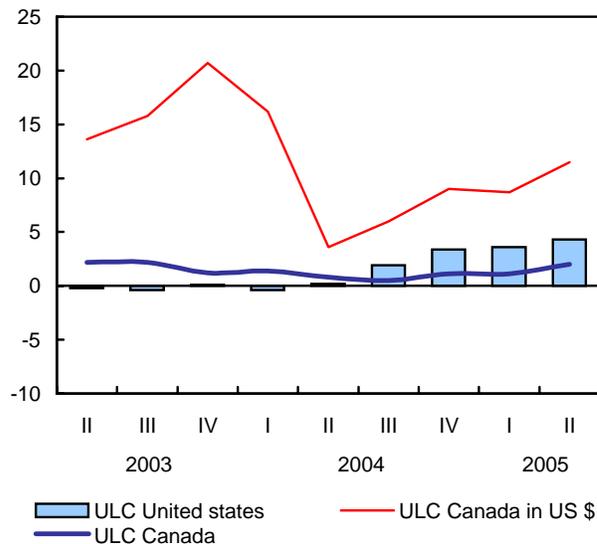
In the United States, businesses saw their unit labour costs edge up for a fourth straight quarter. Year over year, their unit labour costs rose by 4.3% in the second quarter of 2005. The rise in the labour cost of producing one unit of GDP in the American business

sector has accelerated gradually over the past four quarters.

However, Canada lost all of its advantage when unit labour costs are adjusted by the exchange rate.

Canadian unit labour costs (ULC) in US \$ continue to climb

Year-over-year %



The 8.6% appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar in the second quarter, compared to the same quarter in 2004, resulted in a sharp gain of 11.5% in the unit labour cost measured in US dollars. This was more than twice the gain of 4.3% in the United States.

Given this deterioration in competitiveness of costs, Canadian exports slowed on an annual basis to a marginal 0.1% in the second quarter, after rebounding 4.3% in the first quarter of 2005.

Downward revision in US productivity growth

Data released today include revisions to GDP in the United States for the 2002 to 2004 period. Revisions for 2001 to 2004 for Canada's GDP were released in *The Daily* of June 9, 2005.

Overall, revisions of American data resulted in a decrease in the growth rate of labour productivity in the United States for each of the last three years. The downward revisions range from 0.3% for 2002 to 0.5% for 2003 and 2004.

Comparison of annual labour productivity growth in the business sector before and after revision

	Canada	United States ¹	
		Before revision	After revision
	annual % change		
1981 to 2004	1.4	2.2	2.2
1981 to 2000	1.5	1.9	1.9
2000 to 2004	0.9	3.8	3.5
2000	3.4	2.8	2.8
2001	1.5	2.5	2.5
2002	2.1	4.3	4.0
2003	0.2	4.4	3.9
2004	0.0	3.9	3.4

1. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and costs: Second quarter 2005 published in NEWS, September 7.*

Even though the revisions for the last two years are significant, they do not alter the results of the Canada-US labour productivity gap reported for those years.

The revisions resulted in a mid-term change since average annual growth in US productivity for the 2000 to 2004 period fell from 3.8% to 3.5%. Despite this revision, the US labour productivity growth remains almost four times higher than its Canadian counterpart (+0.9%) during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

A more comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, is now available online in the second quarter 2005 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Third quarter data for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on December 9.

To order data, contact Client Services (productivity.measures@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3292; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

□

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	2003 Q2	2003 Q3	2003 Q4	2004 Q1	2004 Q2	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Real GDP	-0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
Hours worked	-0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.8
Hourly compensation	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.7
Unit labour cost	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Exchange rate ¹	-7.3	-1.3	-4.7	0.2	3.2	-3.9	-6.6	0.5	1.4
Unit labour cost in US \$	8.6	1.6	5.0	0.3	-3.2	4.1	7.9	0.0	-0.7
United States²									
Labour productivity	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.1
Real GDP	1.2	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Hours worked	-0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8
Hourly compensation	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	0.8
Unit labour cost	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.7
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Q3	2004 Q4	2005 Q1	2005 Q2
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted				
Canada									
Labour productivity	3.4	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Real GDP	6.1	1.6	3.2	1.6	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.5
Hours worked	2.5	0.1	1.1	1.5	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.2	1.8
Hourly compensation	5.3	3.5	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.7
Unit labour cost	1.9	2.0	-0.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.0
Exchange rate	0.0	4.3	1.3	-10.8	-7.1	-5.3	-7.2	-6.9	-8.6
Unit labour cost in US \$	1.8	-2.2	-1.6	14.1	8.6	6.0	9.0	8.7	11.5
United States²									
Labour productivity	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.0
Real GDP	3.9	0.3	1.5	3.4	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Hours worked	1.1	-2.2	-2.4	-0.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.0
Hourly compensation	7.0	4.2	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.1	6.3	6.4	6.4
Unit labour cost	4.0	1.6	-0.5	0.0	1.2	1.9	3.4	3.6	4.3

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the US dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.

2. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Second quarter 2005 published in NEWS, September 7.



Pension plans in Canada

January 1, 1974 to January 1, 2004

For the first time, historical data on pension plans in Canada are available. These data are biennial from January 1, 1974 to 1990 and annual from January 1, 1992 to 2004.

The Pension Plans in Canada Survey is a census of employer-sponsored pension plans. This survey collects information on terms, conditions and membership, by sector (public and private), by type of plan (defined benefit and defined contribution) and contributory status. Information is derived from data primarily provided by the provincial and federal pension supervisory authorities.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0008 to 280-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2609.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clients Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax; 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program

1991 to 2003

The 2003 Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) file is now available. This updated database contains longitudinal employment and payroll data from 1991 to 2003. It has now been converted to the North American Industry Classification System 2002. This database contains information on payroll, employment, firm counts, size of business, province and industry. It allows users to study firm and employment dynamics including firm and job creation and destruction.

The publication *Business Dynamics in Canada* (61-534-XIE, \$25), which was released on February 15, 2005 is based on LEAP data.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sri Kanagarajah (613-951-1132; sri.kanagarajah@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

New products

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Catalogue number **71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 100 on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Map-based Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 8, 1997** 12

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Release dates: September 12 to 16, 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2005
13	Grain stocks	As of July 31, 2005
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 2005
15	Canada's international investment position	Second quarter 2005
15	New motor vehicle sales	July 2005
16	National balance sheet accounts	Second quarter 2005
