



# The Daily

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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey, December 2006

2

Employment increased by an estimated 62,000 in December, pushing the unemployment rate back down to the 30-year low of 6.1% (-0.2 percentage points). Employment grew by 2.1% (+345,000) in 2006, the highest growth rate since 2002. This was the 14th consecutive year of employment increases in Canada.

Language of Work Survey: Separate Employers, 2006

10

Refined petroleum products, October 2006

10

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## New products

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11

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**Release dates:** January 8 to 12, 2007

12

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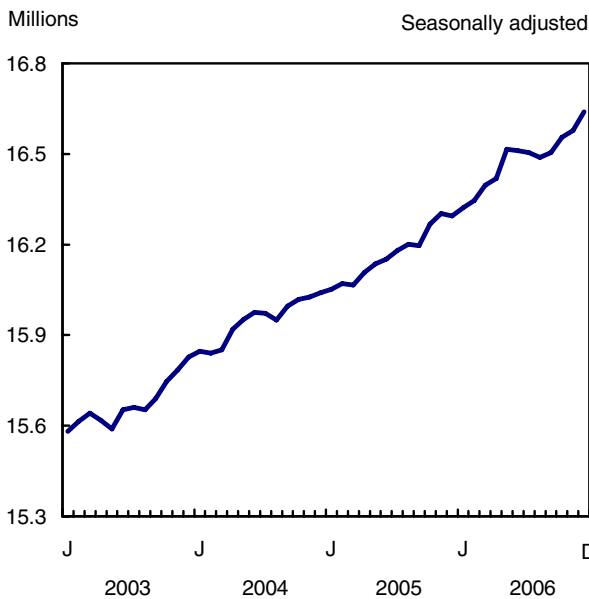
## Releases

### Labour Force Survey

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#### Employment



Alberta surged ahead in employment growth in 2006, charting its largest growth rate in 26 years (+6.0%). Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, and British Columbia also finished the year above the national employment growth rate.

Over the course of 2006, seven provinces hit record high employment rates while six reached 30-year record low unemployment rates.

There were increases in both full- and part-time employment in December. However, in 2006, employment growth was driven by full time, which accounted for an estimated 80% of employment gains.

With continued strength in employment, average hourly wages stood at an estimated \$20.00 in December 2006, an increase of 2.6% from 12 months ago. Alberta's tight labour market continued to put pressure on the province's wages, which rose 5.9%

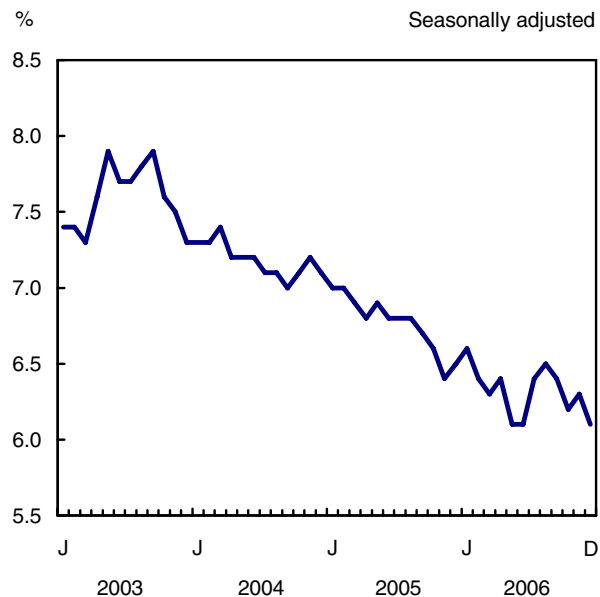
from a year ago to \$21.60, the highest growth rate in the country. Alberta surpassed Ontario throughout 2006 for the highest hourly wages.

Employment increased in several industries in 2006, including natural resources; business, building and other support services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; health care and social assistance; "other services" and construction. There were declines in manufacturing and information, culture and recreational services.

In 2006, almost two-thirds of all the employment gains were among adult women. The proportion of women aged 25 and over who were working hit a record high in December 2006. This brought their unemployment rate to a 30-year low by year end, lower than that of adult men.

After two years of declines, the participation rate increased slightly in 2006, entirely due to increased participation among adult women.

#### Unemployment rate



#### More working in Ontario in December, but not enough to push growth for the province above the national average in 2006

In Ontario, employment increased by an estimated 42,000 in December, bringing total gains for the year to 1.8% (+113,000). Most of this

province's employment gains in 2006 were in the service sector, including health care and social assistance, trade and "other services", while declines in manufacturing continued. Since the peak in November 2002, manufacturing declines in the province have totalled 130,000 (-11.6%). Although a substantial loss, this is still only half of the previous decline of the early 1990s recession, when factory employment in Ontario fell by 24.4% (-260,000).

Unlike the national trend towards more full-time gains in 2006, almost two-thirds of Ontario's employment increases were in part time. The unemployment rate for this province ended the year at 6.1%, similar to the rate of 12 months ago.

In Quebec, there were fewer people searching for work in December, bringing the unemployment rate to a 30-year low of 7.5%. Over the course of 2006, there were employment gains in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; business, building and other support services; transportation and warehousing; and professional, scientific and technical services. However, declines in manufacturing and construction dampened overall growth. This left employment up only 0.9%, less than half the national growth rate.

### The West shines in 2006

Despite a pause in December, Alberta's employment rose substantially for the year (+6.0% or 109,000), its largest rate of growth since 1980. Although Alberta represents only 10% of working-age Canadians, it accounted for almost one-third of all employment growth in 2006. Gains varied across the goods and service sectors, with above average growth in natural resources; manufacturing; construction; educational services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.

Employment in Saskatchewan was up an estimated 3,000 in December, bringing total gains for the year to 23,000 (+4.8%). December's employment growth also boosted the employment rate to a record high of 67.4%. Saskatchewan followed Alberta (70.9%) with the second-highest proportion of their working-age population employed. Saskatchewan's employment gains in 2006 were mainly in trade; construction; professional, scientific and technical services; natural resources; and agriculture.

British Columbia also had employment gains in December (+10,000), which brought year-to-date growth to 51,000 (+2.4%). In December 2006, 62.7% of British Columbia's working-age population was employed, a record high. Over the year, employment gains in natural resources, manufacturing; construction; business, building and other support services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; educational services and health care and social assistance more than offset

losses in information, culture and recreation; trade; and accommodation and food services.

Unemployment rates in the West continued to be below that of the national average throughout 2006.

Although there was little change in employment in Newfoundland and Labrador in December, employment was up 3.8% (+8,000) from 12 months ago. This was the largest employment increase since 2001 for this province, moving their employment rate up 2.8 percentage points to 51.3% by December 2006. Employment growth was spread across several goods and service industries.

### Strength spread across several industries in 2006

There was strong employment growth across a number of industries in Canada in 2006: natural resources (+10.9%); business, building and other support services (+8.8%); finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+6.9%); health care and social assistance (+5.8%); "other services" (+4.8%) and construction (+3.5%). However, there was continued weakness in manufacturing (-2.7%) and declines in information, culture and recreational services (-2.6%).

Although there was no change in employment in natural resources in December, this industry has shown remarkable strength in the last year (+34,000). This continues a trend that began four years ago. Most of this growth has come from Alberta in the mining, oil and gas sector. British Columbia also contributed to the 2006 growth in mining, oil and gas as well as in forestry and logging.

There was an employment increase of 12,000 in business, building and other support services in December. This brings total gains for the year to 58,000, and follows strong growth from the previous year.

While there was little change in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in December, employment was up by 69,000 since December 2005, mostly in real estate and leasing.

Employment increased by an estimated 15,000 in health care and social assistance in December, which brought total gains to 100,000 in 2006. Each province had employment increases in this industry, but the largest were in Ontario and the western provinces. Employment also increased in "other services" in December (+20,000), bringing employment gains for the year to 32,000, with most of the increase in Ontario.

Although construction employment was up for the year (+37,000), the growth rate was only about half that of the previous two years. The majority of growth in 2006 was in Alberta and British Columbia.

Manufacturing employment declined by 2.7% (-59,000) in 2006, bringing total losses since the start of the decline in November 2002 to 9.0% (-216,000).

In 2006, the losses were primarily in Ontario and Quebec. In contrast, large gains in manufacturing were seen in Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba over the course of the year (+32,000).

Information, culture and recreational services also saw large declines in 2006 (-19,000), driven primarily by weakness in British Columbia.

Self-employment increased by 49,000 in December. Despite this jump, there were fewer self-employed workers in 2006 than the previous year. Most of the employment growth in 2006 was among private sector employees (+3.1% or 332,000), three times the rate of growth for the public sector.

### Growth in full time and for adult women in 2006

December's employment increase was in both full time (+37,000) and part time (+25,000). Although the vast majority of gains in 2006 were full time (+278,000 or 2.1%), part-time employment was also up 2.3% (+67,000).

Employment was up an estimated 36,000 for adult women in December, with total gains of 215,000 (+3.4%) in 2006, most of which were full time. By comparison, employment among adult men was up only 1.3% (+93,000). The proportion of adult women who were working hit a record high of 58.5% in December 2006. This brought their unemployment rate to a 30-year low of 4.9%, lower than that of adult men at 5.3%.

With an increase of 15,000 in December, youth employment was up 1.4% or 36,000 over the year. This follows a similar growth rate for the previous two years. The youth unemployment rate, at 11.2% in December 2006, has been steadily declining, approaching its lowest rate since 1989.

### Annual averages

The analysis presented above describes labour market trends in 2006 by looking at the change in estimates from December 2005 to December 2006. This indicator picks up the more recent labour market trends for the year but can be influenced by unusual spikes or declines in the end points used to calculate the change.

An alternative indicator of labour market trends is the annual average, which is an average of the 12 months of the year and is usually compared with the 12-month average of the previous year. The change in the annual average is an indicator that better reflects longer trends. Annual average estimates for 2006 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0099).

### Yukon and Northwest Territories' annual average unemployment rates as low as western provinces

Among the territories, only Nunavut recorded annual employment growth in 2006 compared to 2005 (+700 or 9.3%), pushing their annual average unemployment rate down to an estimated 10.3% in 2006 (-2.2 percentage points).

The Yukon's annual average unemployment rate declined to 4.3% (-0.6 percentage points) from 2005 to 2006, while the rate for Northwest Territories remained the same at 5.4%. These low unemployment rates are similar to the rates seen in the western provinces.

**Note:** The Labour Force Survey estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the Data Quality section of the *Labour Force Information*.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0099.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

Available at 7:00 a.m. online under *The Daily* module of our website.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free) is now available online for the week ending December 9. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is also available.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By Subject* module of our website choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 9, 2007.

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

**Annual average employment levels and unemployment rates by province and territory**

	Employment		Change in employment		Unemployment rate	
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006		2005	2006
	thousands	thousands	thousands	% change	%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,169.7</b>	<b>16,484.3</b>	<b>314.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.1	215.7	1.6	0.7	15.2	14.8
Prince Edward Island	68.2	68.6	0.4	0.6	10.8	11.0
Nova Scotia	443.1	441.8	-1.3	-0.3	8.4	7.9
New Brunswick	350.5	355.4	4.9	1.4	9.7	8.8
Quebec	3,717.3	3,765.4	48.1	1.3	8.3	8.0
Ontario	6,397.7	6,492.7	95.0	1.5	6.6	6.3
Manitoba	580.3	587.0	6.7	1.2	4.8	4.3
Saskatchewan	483.5	491.6	8.1	1.7	5.1	4.7
Alberta	1,784.4	1,870.7	86.3	4.8	3.9	3.4
British Columbia	2,130.5	2,195.5	65.0	3.1	5.9	4.8
Yukon	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.3
Northwest Territories	22.7	22.8	0.1	0.4	5.4	5.4
Nunavut: 10 largest communities	7.5	8.2	0.7	9.3	12.5	10.3

Note(s): The Canada total is the sum of the provinces and does not include the territories. Related CANSIM tables 282-0002 and 282-0055.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	November 2006	December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes 15+</b>						
Population	26,329.8	26,357.6	27.8	370.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,687.2	17,714.5	27.3	284.6	0.2	1.6
Employment	16,577.9	16,639.5	61.6	344.8	0.4	2.1
Full-time	13,599.4	13,636.3	36.9	278.0	0.3	2.1
Part-time	2,978.5	3,003.3	24.8	66.9	0.8	2.3
Unemployment	1,109.3	1,075.0	-34.3	-60.2	-3.1	-5.3
Participation rate	67.2	67.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	63.1	0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
<b>Youths 15 to 24</b>						
Population	4,335.4	4,338.0	2.6	36.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,872.7	2,870.4	-2.3	19.8	-0.1	0.7
Employment	2,534.4	2,548.9	14.5	36.4	0.6	1.4
Full-time	1,426.7	1,426.6	-0.1	20.2	0.0	1.4
Part-time	1,107.6	1,122.2	14.6	16.1	1.3	1.5
Unemployment	338.3	321.5	-16.8	-16.7	-5.0	-4.9
Participation rate	66.3	66.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.2	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.8	0.3	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	43.7	44.0	0.3	0.0	...	...
<b>Men 25+</b>						
Population	10,742.7	10,755.0	12.3	167.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,914.0	7,918.8	4.8	88.1	0.1	1.1
Employment	7,491.6	7,502.8	11.2	93.3	0.1	1.3
Full-time	6,995.1	7,016.7	21.6	87.9	0.3	1.3
Part-time	496.6	486.1	-10.5	5.4	-2.1	1.1
Unemployment	422.3	416.1	-6.2	-5.1	-1.5	-1.2
Participation rate	73.7	73.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.7	69.8	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	6.6	6.5	-0.1	0.0	...	...
<b>Women 25+</b>						
Population	11,251.7	11,264.6	12.9	167.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,900.5	6,925.3	24.8	176.8	0.4	2.6
Employment	6,551.9	6,587.9	36.0	215.2	0.5	3.4
Full-time	5,177.6	5,192.9	15.3	169.8	0.3	3.4
Part-time	1,374.3	1,394.9	20.6	45.3	1.5	3.4
Unemployment	348.6	337.5	-11.1	-38.4	-3.2	-10.2
Participation rate	61.3	61.5	0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.5	0.3	1.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.0	21.2	0.2	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)**

	November 2006	December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,099.1	14,111.4	12.3	364.7	0.1	2.7
Self-employed	2,478.8	2,528.2	49.4	-19.8	2.0	-0.8
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,183.7	3,191.4	7.7	32.7	0.2	1.0
Private	10,915.3	10,920.0	4.7	332.1	0.0	3.1
<b>All industries</b>	16,577.9	16,639.5	61.6	344.8	0.4	2.1
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	3,996.5	4,015.5	19.0	9.6	0.5	0.2
Agriculture	337.5	345.8	8.3	-1.9	2.5	-0.5
Natural resources	345.0	342.4	-2.6	33.7	-0.8	10.9
Utilities	124.3	124.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Construction	1,086.4	1,089.2	2.8	37.1	0.3	3.5
Manufacturing	2,103.4	2,113.5	10.1	-59.3	0.5	-2.7
<b>Service-producing sector</b>	12,581.4	12,624.0	42.6	335.2	0.3	2.7
Trade	2,641.1	2,641.7	0.6	38.8	0.0	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	815.5	815.9	0.4	20.9	0.0	2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,057.0	1,065.1	8.1	68.9	0.8	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,103.1	1,090.8	-12.3	4.7	-1.1	0.4
Business, building and other support services	711.0	723.1	12.1	58.2	1.7	8.8
Educational services	1,163.7	1,175.5	11.8	25.2	1.0	2.2
Health care and social assistance	1,806.6	1,821.5	14.9	100.4	0.8	5.8
Information, culture and recreation	735.9	730.3	-5.6	-19.3	-0.8	-2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,031.5	1,030.6	-0.9	15.0	-0.1	1.5
Other services	684.4	704.1	19.7	32.2	2.9	4.8
Public administration	831.6	825.3	-6.3	-9.9	-0.8	-1.2

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	November 2006	December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	426.6	426.4	-0.2	-2.8	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	253.9	253.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.8
Employment	219.2	218.9	-0.3	8.0	-0.1	3.8
Full-time	184.2	184.8	0.6	8.7	0.3	4.9
Part-time	35.1	34.2	-0.9	-0.6	-2.6	-1.7
Unemployment	34.7	35.0	0.3	-3.5	0.9	-9.1
Participation rate	59.5	59.5	0.0	1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.8	0.1	-1.6	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	51.3	-0.1	2.2	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	112.6	112.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	77.4	78.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Employment	68.6	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Full-time	57.6	56.6	-1.0	-1.6	-1.7	-2.7
Part-time	11.1	12.0	0.9	1.6	8.1	15.4
Unemployment	8.7	9.7	1.0	1.1	11.5	12.8
Participation rate	68.7	69.5	0.8	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	12.4	1.2	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.9	0.0	-0.4	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	763.3	763.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2
Labour force	479.3	480.3	1.0	-2.0	0.2	-0.4
Employment	444.0	445.4	1.4	4.1	0.3	0.9
Full-time	361.1	364.0	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.9
Part-time	82.8	81.4	-1.4	1.0	-1.7	-1.2
Unemployment	35.4	35.0	-0.4	-6.0	-1.1	-14.6
Participation rate	62.8	62.9	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	611.0	611.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Labour force	384.6	387.0	2.4	-6.1	0.6	-1.6
Employment	352.1	354.3	2.2	-1.0	0.6	-0.3
Full-time	297.4	297.8	0.4	3.2	0.1	1.1
Part-time	54.6	56.5	1.9	-4.3	3.5	-7.1
Unemployment	32.6	32.8	0.2	-5.0	0.6	-13.2
Participation rate	62.9	63.3	0.4	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.5	0.0	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	58.0	0.4	-0.1	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,277.8	6,282.8	5.0	66.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,111.2	4,095.3	-15.9	4.9	-0.4	0.1
Employment	3,782.1	3,789.2	7.1	34.2	0.2	0.9
Full-time	3,108.9	3,110.1	1.2	36.0	0.0	1.2
Part-time	673.2	679.1	5.9	-1.8	0.9	-0.3
Unemployment	329.2	306.1	-23.1	-29.2	-7.0	-8.7
Participation rate	65.5	65.2	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.5	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	60.3	0.1	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Labour force characteristics by province

	November 2006	December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006	November to December 2006	December 2005 to December 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,281.3	10,290.9	9.6	138.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,948.7	6,967.9	19.2	108.3	0.3	1.6
Employment	6,504.6	6,546.2	41.6	112.8	0.6	1.8
Full-time	5,343.1	5,354.5	11.4	41.9	0.2	0.8
Part-time	1,161.5	1,191.7	30.2	70.9	2.6	6.3
Unemployment	444.1	421.7	-22.4	-4.5	-5.0	-1.1
Participation rate	67.6	67.7	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.1	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.6	0.3	0.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	893.3	893.8	0.5	3.9	0.1	0.4
Labour force	615.3	612.6	-2.7	3.3	-0.4	0.5
Employment	587.3	587.5	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.7
Full-time	472.4	472.3	-0.1	8.4	0.0	1.8
Part-time	114.9	115.2	0.3	-4.5	0.3	-3.8
Unemployment	28.1	25.1	-3.0	-0.6	-10.7	-2.3
Participation rate	68.9	68.5	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.7	0.0	0.1	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	746.1	746.3	0.2	-1.9	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	520.2	523.8	3.6	17.5	0.7	3.5
Employment	499.7	502.7	3.0	23.0	0.6	4.8
Full-time	407.0	407.6	0.6	18.3	0.1	4.7
Part-time	92.7	95.1	2.4	4.7	2.6	5.2
Unemployment	20.5	21.1	0.6	-5.5	2.9	-20.7
Participation rate	69.7	70.2	0.5	2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	0.1	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.0	67.4	0.4	3.3	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,684.0	2,692.1	8.1	104.9	0.3	4.1
Labour force	1,973.8	1,974.2	0.4	94.7	0.0	5.0
Employment	1,911.9	1,908.3	-3.6	108.5	-0.2	6.0
Full-time	1,615.2	1,615.4	0.2	116.8	0.0	7.8
Part-time	296.7	293.0	-3.7	-8.3	-1.2	-2.8
Unemployment	62.0	65.9	3.9	-13.8	6.3	-17.3
Participation rate	73.5	73.3	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.3	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	71.2	70.9	-0.3	1.3	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,533.7	3,538.0	4.3	59.7	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,322.7	2,341.1	18.4	58.2	0.8	2.5
Employment	2,208.5	2,218.4	9.9	51.3	0.4	2.4
Full-time	1,751.9	1,773.1	21.2	43.5	1.2	2.5
Part-time	456.5	445.4	-11.1	7.9	-2.4	1.8
Unemployment	114.2	122.7	8.5	6.9	7.4	6.0
Participation rate	65.7	66.2	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.2	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.7	0.2	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## **Language of Work Survey: Separate Employers**

2006

Data from the 2006 Language of Work Survey: Separate Employers are now available.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5134.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the survey information line (toll-free 1-866-558-2947) or Client Services (613-951-3321 or toll-free 1-800-461-9050; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

## **Refined petroleum products**

October 2006 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for October. Other selected data about these products are also available.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energy@statcan.ca](mailto:energy@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Labour Force Information**, for the week ending December 9, 2006  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**, October 2006,  
Vol. 84, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 72-002-XIB**  
(free).

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*The Daily, January 5, 2007*

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**Release dates: January 8 to 12, 2007**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
9	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Third quarter 2006
10	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	November 2006
10	<b>Building permits</b>	November 2006
10	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	November 2006
12	<b>Service industries newsletter</b>	2005
12	<b>Depression and work impairment</b>	2006

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