



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 5, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 5.9% in September, the first time since November 1974 that the rate has been below 6.0%. The decline in the rate occurred as employment rose by an estimated 51,000, with gains concentrated in full-time employment.

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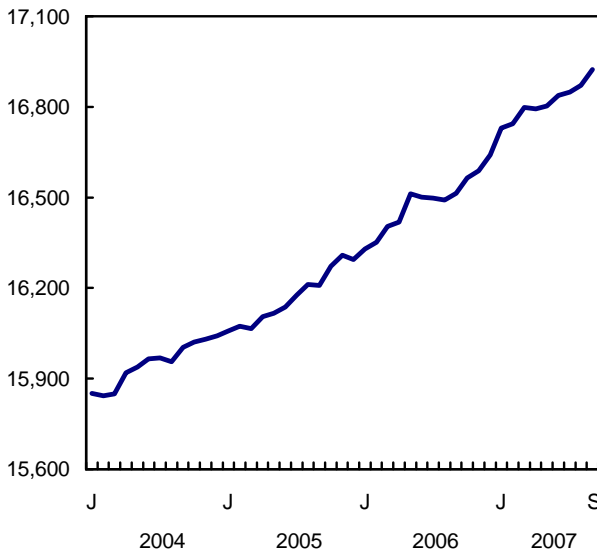
September 2007

The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 5.9% in September, the first time since November 1974 that the rate has been below 6.0%. The decline in the rate occurred as employment rose by an estimated 51,000, with gains concentrated in full-time employment.

So far in 2007, employment has grown by 1.7% (+283,000), a rate of growth higher than that observed over the first nine months of 2006 (+1.3%).

Employment

Thousands



In September, core-age workers—that is, persons aged 25 to 54—experienced their first significant gain in employment (+40,000) since the start of the year.

Older workers (aged 55 and over) also showed employment strength with an increase of 23,000 in September. So far this year, employment among older people has been growing at a faster pace (+5.6%) than for people in the core age group.

Employment increased by an estimated 30,000 in Ontario, all full-time work. Despite this increase, employment growth in the province over the first nine months of the year (+1.2%) remains below the national average of 1.7%.

Since the beginning of the year, the number of hours worked at the national level rose by 2.1%, a much stronger rate of increase than the 1.0% growth observed over the same period a year ago.

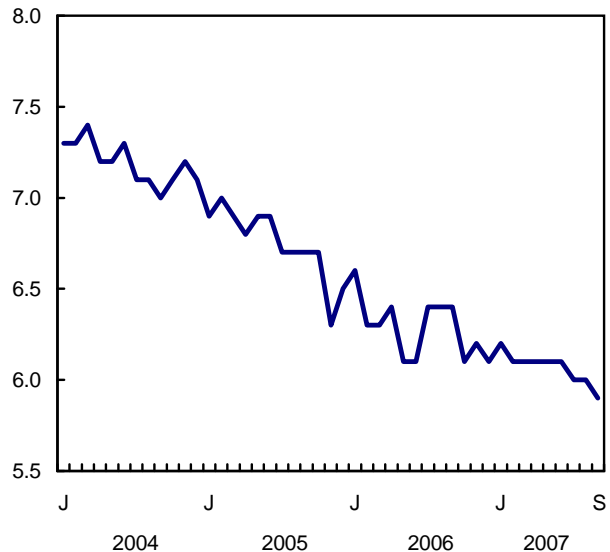
The largest employment increases in September were in educational services, followed by public administration; professional, scientific and technical services; and agriculture. There were declines, however, in retail trade.

Over the first nine months of the year, manufacturing employment has declined by 3.7% while there has been robust growth in a number of service industries, as well as in construction and utilities.

Employees, on average, earned 4.2% more per hour in September than they did in September 2006, while the most recent year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index was 1.7%. This is the largest estimated year-over-year increase in average hourly wages since the Labour Force Survey began collecting this information in 1997.

Unemployment rate

%



Employment in education rebounds from losses at end of school year

Employment in educational services jumped by an estimated 25,000 in September, bringing gains over the

past couple of months to 58,000, completely offsetting declines observed earlier in the summer.

Employment in public administration rose by 22,000, mostly in local and municipal administration, with the largest gains in Ontario.

There were 18,000 more people employed in professional, scientific and technical services nationwide in September, bringing total gains since September 2006 to 60,000 (+5.5%). The largest increases over this period have been in architectural, engineering and design services as well as management, scientific and technical services.

In September, employment in agriculture increased by 13,000, with the largest gains in Alberta, followed by Quebec and British Columbia.

Transportation and warehousing employment rose by 13,000 across the country in September, partly offsetting the large drop the month before, leaving the industry at about the same level as at the end of last year.

Employment in trade dropped by an estimated 28,000 in September, mostly in retail. A large proportion of this decline was experienced by youths, who are commonly employed in retail trade. Despite this loss, growth in the industry was 1.5% (+39,000) over the first nine months of the year.

Employment in utilities declined by an estimated 8,000 in September. This follows a substantial growth of 26,000 between January and August, with the largest increase over this period occurring in Quebec.

Public-sector strength in 2007

In September, public-sector employment accounted for all of the employment increase, spurred by gains in educational services and public administration. This increase brings the growth in public-sector employment so far this year to 4.4%, while the number of private-sector employees has increased only 0.4%.

Although self-employment edged down slightly in September, it has increased by 3.9% so far in 2007.

Employment continues to boom for older workers

The strong upward trend in employment growth among workers aged 55 and over continued. An estimated 23,000 more older people were employed in September, with increases evenly distributed between men and women. Employment among those aged 55 and over has risen by 5.6% since the beginning of this year, the fastest of all age groups, with older women (+6.6%) outpacing older men (+4.7%).

The core-age group experienced the largest employment gain in September, up 40,000,

concentrated among men. This represents the first significant employment increase for 25 to 54 year-olds since January 2007. September's gain brings total employment growth for core-age workers to 1.0% since the start of the year.

In September, employment among 15- to 24-year-olds edged down slightly as a decline of 31,000 youths working full time was partly offset by an increase of 20,000 working part time. This leaves overall youth employment up 1.3% since the beginning of the year.

Employment gains in Ontario and Saskatchewan

Ontario's overall employment picture improved in September. Employment in the province increased by an estimated 30,000, the first significant gain this year, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%. This brings total growth for the province so far in the year to 1.2% (+77,000).

In September, the largest increases in employment in Ontario were in educational services as well as in information, culture and recreation. There were also gains in public administration, mostly at the local, municipal and provincial levels. Some of this gain was likely the result of the hiring of additional workers for the provincial election. Manufacturing, however, continued to slump, with 44,000 fewer workers over the first nine months of this year.

In September, the employment picture also improved in Saskatchewan, with an estimated increase of 7,000, all in the service-producing sector. This increase, however, only brings employment in the province back to the same level as at the end of 2006. September's employment increase pushed the unemployment rate down 1.1 percentage points to 3.8%, the second lowest in the country after Alberta.

Employment growth in Alberta strongest in 2007

The strongest employment growth over the first nine months of 2007 occurred in Alberta, up 3.4%, with gains across a number of industries. The unemployment rate, at 3.6% in September, remained the lowest in the country.

New Brunswick had the second-strongest employment growth (+2.5%) in the country so far this year. However, the unemployment rate rose by 0.5 percentage points to 8.2% in September, the result of more people looking for work.

British Columbia ranks third in employment growth so far this year (+2.2%), with the largest gains in retail trade as well as construction. With no employment change in September and an increase in the number of people entering the labour force in search of work, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 4.3%.

As of September, there were a number of ongoing labour disputes in British Columbia, including those involving members of unions in 31 coastal forestry companies and municipal workers in Vancouver. Workers on strike or locked out are considered employed according to Labour Force Survey definitions. However, the number of hours lost from work due to labour disputes in the province was substantial. During the survey reference week of September 9, there were 13,000 employees who were not at work because of labour disputes, resulting in a loss of an estimated 476,000 hours, or 37.8 hours per affected employee.

Quebec's employment growth so far this year (+2.0%) has also been above the national average, with gains in part-time employment (+8.0%) outpacing those of full-time work (+0.7%). Increases for the year have been in accommodation and food services; trade; and construction and utilities. Similar to Ontario, Quebec's manufacturing sector employment has also declined in 2007 (-36,000). In September, the unemployment rate returned to its 33-year low of 6.9%, and the employment rate remained at its record high of 61.1% for the fourth consecutive month.

Manitoba's employment growth so far this year, at 1.9%, was led by gains in professional, scientific and technical services as well as construction. The proportion of working-age Manitobans with a job reached 66.5% in September, an all-time high.

Quarterly update on Territories and Aboriginal population in the western provinces living off-reserve

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the Territories, as well as the Aboriginal population living off-reserve in the western provinces. This information is not seasonally adjusted and is produced in the form of three-month moving averages. Comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

The Territories

For the 10 largest communities in Nunavut, the employment rate increased to 63.7% in September (three-month average of July, August, and September) from 59.1% one year ago.

In contrast, the employment rate in the Yukon fell from 74.9% in September 2006 to 72.3% in September 2007 (three-month average). In the Northwest Territories, there was little change in the labour market over the past year, with the employment rate at 74.7% this September.

Employment growth for Aboriginal peoples residing in Alberta

The employment rate in September (three-month average) among off-reserve Aboriginal peoples in the western provinces averaged 61.4%, down 0.6 percentage points compared to the same period in 2006. For the non-Aboriginal population in the western provinces, the employment rate increased 0.7 percentage points over the same period to 67.6%.

Alberta, with the strongest labour market in the country, was the only province where the employment rate among off-reserve Aboriginal peoples increased, up from 65.1% in September 2006 to 65.6% in September 2007.

In contrast, between September 2006 and September 2007, the employment rate among Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve declined by 2.1 percentage points in Manitoba, by a full percentage point in British Columbia and was little changed in Saskatchewan.

Note: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 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 publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free) is now available online for the week ending September 15. 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, 2006* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

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 November 2.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 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) or Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	August 2007	September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,599.8	26,631.8	32.0	366.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,947.5	17,976.7	29.2	334.6	0.2	1.9
Employment	16,871.9	16,923.0	51.1	410.1	0.3	2.5
Full-time	13,830.7	13,863.2	32.5	311.5	0.2	2.3
Part-time	3,041.2	3,059.9	18.7	98.7	0.6	3.3
Unemployment	1,075.6	1,053.6	-22.0	-75.5	-2.0	-6.7
Participation rate	67.5	67.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.5	0.1	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	18.0	18.1	0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,356.8	4,359.8	3.0	31.6	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,905.2	2,907.0	1.8	37.5	0.1	1.3
Employment	2,593.8	2,582.5	-11.3	64.5	-0.4	2.6
Full-time	1,457.5	1,426.2	-31.3	3.9	-2.1	0.3
Part-time	1,136.3	1,156.3	20.0	60.6	1.8	5.5
Unemployment	311.4	324.5	13.1	-27.0	4.2	-7.7
Participation rate	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.2	0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.2	-0.3	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	43.8	44.8	1.0	1.3	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,865.7	10,880.2	14.5	166.3	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,982.0	8,000.8	18.8	102.5	0.2	1.3
Employment	7,566.7	7,603.8	37.1	142.6	0.5	1.9
Full-time	7,079.4	7,118.7	39.3	138.6	0.6	2.0
Part-time	487.2	485.2	-2.0	4.1	-0.4	0.9
Unemployment	415.3	397.0	-18.3	-40.0	-4.4	-9.2
Participation rate	73.5	73.5	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.9	0.3	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,377.3	11,391.9	14.6	168.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,060.4	7,068.9	8.5	194.6	0.1	2.8
Employment	6,711.4	6,736.7	25.3	203.0	0.4	3.1
Full-time	5,293.8	5,318.3	24.5	169.0	0.5	3.3
Part-time	1,417.6	1,418.4	0.8	33.9	0.1	2.4
Unemployment	349.0	332.1	-16.9	-8.5	-4.8	-2.5
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	0.0	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.1	0.1	0.9	...	...
Part-time rate	21.1	21.1	0.0	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	August 2007	September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,229.6	14,295.9	66.3	276.3	0.5	2.0
Self-employed	2,642.3	2,627.1	-15.2	133.7	-0.6	5.4
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,273.5	3,332.5	59.0	143.5	1.8	4.5
Private	10,956.1	10,963.5	7.4	132.9	0.1	1.2
All industries	16,871.9	16,923.0	51.1	410.1	0.3	2.5
Goods-producing sector	4,009.3	3,999.8	-9.5	25.8	-0.2	0.6
Agriculture	336.8	350.0	13.2	2.2	3.9	0.6
Natural resources	332.3	329.1	-3.2	-5.6	-1.0	-1.7
Utilities	149.7	141.9	-7.8	20.3	-5.2	16.7
Construction	1,152.1	1,143.7	-8.4	80.2	-0.7	7.5
Manufacturing	2,038.3	2,035.1	-3.2	-71.3	-0.2	-3.4
Service-producing sector	12,862.6	12,923.3	60.7	384.3	0.5	3.1
Trade	2,709.1	2,680.8	-28.3	48.6	-1.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	800.2	812.9	12.7	17.0	1.6	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,053.8	1,057.9	4.1	11.4	0.4	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,142.1	1,159.8	17.7	60.4	1.5	5.5
Business, building and other support services	714.9	718.7	3.8	18.9	0.5	2.7
Educational services	1,171.4	1,196.2	24.8	43.1	2.1	3.7
Health care and social assistance	1,847.7	1,832.6	-15.1	29.7	-0.8	1.6
Information, culture and recreation	776.1	784.6	8.5	34.9	1.1	4.7
Accommodation and food services	1,078.9	1,083.5	4.6	52.4	0.4	5.1
Other services	709.2	715.5	6.3	15.0	0.9	2.1
Public administration	859.1	880.6	21.5	52.8	2.5	6.4

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	August 2007	September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	423.2	423.3	0.1	-3.9	0.0	-0.9
Labour force	251.3	250.4	-0.9	-2.9	-0.4	-1.1
Employment	216.9	216.3	-0.6	-1.4	-0.3	-0.6
Full-time	188.7	187.3	-1.4	1.1	-0.7	0.6
Part-time	28.2	29.0	0.8	-2.5	2.8	-7.9
Unemployment	34.4	34.0	-0.4	-1.6	-1.2	-4.5
Participation rate	59.4	59.2	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.6	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	51.1	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	113.5	113.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	77.1	77.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Employment	69.1	69.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.0
Full-time	57.6	57.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0
Part-time	11.5	11.3	-0.2	0.1	-1.7	0.9
Unemployment	7.9	8.1	0.2	-0.1	2.5	-1.2
Participation rate	67.9	68.1	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.5	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	764.5	764.9	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2
Labour force	485.3	483.6	-1.7	6.6	-0.4	1.4
Employment	442.2	445.0	2.8	5.0	0.6	1.1
Full-time	359.2	360.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
Part-time	83.0	84.9	1.9	4.6	2.3	5.7
Unemployment	43.1	38.6	-4.5	1.6	-10.4	4.3
Participation rate	63.5	63.2	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.0	-0.9	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.8	58.2	0.4	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	613.5	614.0	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.5
Labour force	393.5	395.7	2.2	12.2	0.6	3.2
Employment	363.2	363.1	-0.1	13.4	0.0	3.8
Full-time	306.0	305.4	-0.6	10.7	-0.2	3.6
Part-time	57.2	57.7	0.5	2.7	0.9	4.9
Unemployment	30.3	32.6	2.3	-1.2	7.6	-3.6
Participation rate	64.1	64.4	0.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.2	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.1	-0.1	1.9	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,321.7	6,325.8	4.1	59.2	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,152.6	4,148.5	-4.1	43.1	-0.1	1.0
Employment	3,859.9	3,864.2	4.3	87.3	0.1	2.3
Full-time	3,146.8	3,131.3	-15.5	41.5	-0.5	1.3
Part-time	713.1	732.9	19.8	45.8	2.8	6.7
Unemployment	292.6	284.3	-8.3	-44.2	-2.8	-13.5
Participation rate	65.7	65.6	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.9	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.0	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	August 2007	September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,378.4	10,391.0	12.6	131.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,043.6	7,058.1	14.5	112.2	0.2	1.6
Employment	6,594.0	6,623.7	29.7	134.3	0.5	2.1
Full-time	5,403.3	5,440.8	37.5	116.5	0.7	2.2
Part-time	1,190.7	1,182.9	-7.8	17.8	-0.7	1.5
Unemployment	449.5	434.4	-15.1	-22.1	-3.4	-4.8
Participation rate	67.9	67.9	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.7	0.2	0.4	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	900.0	900.6	0.6	7.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	622.6	624.7	2.1	9.2	0.3	1.5
Employment	596.4	598.7	2.3	10.3	0.4	1.8
Full-time	482.7	488.4	5.7	16.2	1.2	3.4
Part-time	113.7	110.3	-3.4	-5.9	-3.0	-5.1
Unemployment	26.2	26.0	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-4.1
Participation rate	69.2	69.4	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.5	0.2	0.6	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	752.1	753.6	1.5	7.5	0.2	1.0
Labour force	521.1	522.6	1.5	3.0	0.3	0.6
Employment	495.5	502.5	7.0	4.8	1.4	1.0
Full-time	406.5	411.6	5.1	3.6	1.3	0.9
Part-time	89.0	90.9	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.3
Unemployment	25.6	20.0	-5.6	-1.9	-21.9	-8.7
Participation rate	69.3	69.3	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	3.8	-1.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	66.7	0.8	0.0	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,754.5	2,759.9	5.4	97.9	0.2	3.7
Labour force	2,040.8	2,046.2	5.4	95.9	0.3	4.9
Employment	1,968.7	1,973.3	4.6	91.2	0.2	4.8
Full-time	1,663.4	1,660.1	-3.3	73.2	-0.2	4.6
Part-time	305.3	313.2	7.9	18.0	2.6	6.1
Unemployment	72.0	72.9	0.9	4.7	1.3	6.9
Participation rate	74.1	74.1	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	71.5	71.5	0.0	0.8	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,578.4	3,585.2	6.8	61.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,359.8	2,369.5	9.7	54.6	0.4	2.4
Employment	2,265.9	2,266.8	0.9	64.1	0.0	2.9
Full-time	1,816.5	1,820.0	3.5	47.4	0.2	2.7
Part-time	449.4	446.8	-2.6	16.7	-0.6	3.9
Unemployment	93.9	102.6	8.7	-9.6	9.3	-8.6
Participation rate	65.9	66.1	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.2	-0.1	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Production of eggs and poultry

August 2007 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.4 million dozen in August, down 1.2% from August 2006.

Poultry meat production reached 102.0 million kilograms in August, up 8.8% from August 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Monthly gross domestic product by industry: Conversion to NAICS 2002 and to reference year 2002

On October 31, 2007, with the release of the August 2007 data, the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program will use the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) instead of NAICS 1997. In addition, the reference year for the chained dollar data and the base year for the constant price data will change from 1997 to 2002.

Consequently, the current CANSIM tables 379-0017 to 379-0022 will be terminated and replaced with the new monthly table 379-0027. This new table will include changes to the industry detail, largely as a result of the conversion to NAICS 2002, which principally affects sector 51, information and cultural industries.

The change in reference year and base year in the new table 379-0027 will change the level but not the growth rates of the series for the period 1981 to 2001 inclusively, since it essentially consists of a rescaling of the already published data. However, the levels and growth rates for 2002 onward will undergo the regular annual revision process for monthly GDP that incorporates the more recent input-output tables for 2003 and 2004, revisions to source data and to seasonal factors, as well as improvements to some of the methodologies used to derive monthly value added by industry.

To help users to convert from the terminated CANSIM tables to the new table 379-0027, a concordance between the old and new vector numbers is available. This document also provides a detailed list of the changes to the industry detail.

For more information, contact the dissemination agent (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; 613-951-4623; IAD-Info-DCI@statcan.ca), Industry Accounts Division. ■

Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrient intakes from food 2004

Statistics Canada and Health Canada are jointly releasing a compendium of tables on nutrient intakes from food based on the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Cycle 2.2 on nutrition. This survey collected information in 2004 from over 35,000 respondents of all ages residing in private households in all 10 provinces. The CCHS 2.2 is the first national nutrition survey conducted by the Canadian government in over 30 years.

The compendium provides summary data tables on the nutrient intakes from food by Canadians. Data are provided by age group and sex for various geographical areas: the provinces, the Atlantic Region, the Prairie Region, and Canada excluding the territories.

This release represents Volume 1 of the series. Volume 1 contains 13 sets of tables, based on the core nutrients listed in the Nutrition Facts table found on food packaging. The core nutrients include energy, six nutrients presented as a percentage of total energy intake and six nutrients as absolute amounts.

In addition to the tables, a description of the methodology used to produce the tables is also provided. Readers are encouraged to use the compendium in conjunction with *Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) — A Guide to Accessing and Interpreting the Data*. The compendium of tables and the interpretive guide are available for free on the Health Canada website (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/surveill/index_e.html). From the main page, click on the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) 2.2 icon on the right-hand side of the screen.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5049.

The publication *Nutrition: Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrient Intakes from Food, Volume 1*, 2004, no. 3 (82-620-MWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. ■

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Labour Force Information, September 9 to 15, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
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Nutrition: Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrient Intakes from Food, Volume 1, 2004, no. 3
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Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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