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Releases

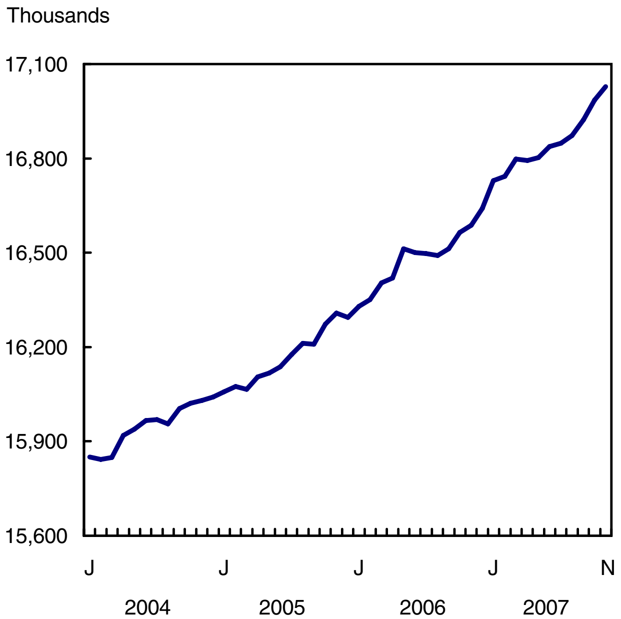
Releases

Labour Force Survey

November 2007

Employment rose by an estimated 43,000 in November, pushing the employment rate to another record high (63.8%). So far this year, employment has increased 2.3% (+388,000), stronger than the 1.8% increase seen over the same period in 2006. As more people entered the labour force in November, the unemployment rate moved up 0.1 of a percentage point to 5.9%.

Employment



Employment growth in November was a mix of full- and part-time work, with notable increases in British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

Following three months of strong increases in the public sector, November's employment gains were mostly in the private sector. However, employment growth in the public sector (+6.3%) has continued to outpace that of the private sector (+0.9%) for the past 12 months.

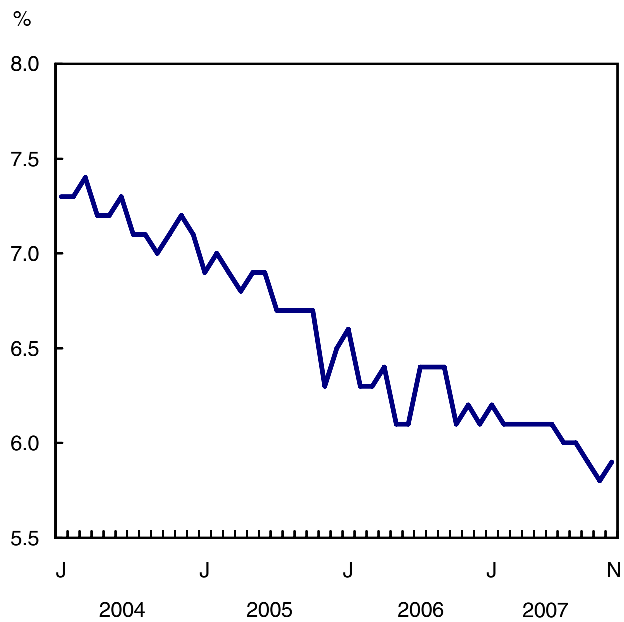
Four industries recorded employment increases in November: transportation and warehousing; business, building and other support services; educational services; and natural resources. Gains were concentrated among men aged 25 to 54 years.

Manufacturing continued its slump in November. So far this year—that is, from December 2006 to November 2007—factory employment losses have totalled an estimated 98,000, with most of the declines in Quebec and Ontario.

Growth in average hourly wages remained strong in November, with a year-over-year increase estimated at 4.2%, well above the most recent increase in the Consumer Price Index (+2.4%).

According to the most recent international data available, Canada's employment rate was higher than that of the United States and most European countries in the second quarter of 2007. Among European countries, only Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden had higher rates of employment.

Unemployment rate



Private sector gains in November

In November, employment was up in transportation and warehousing (+17,000); business, building and other support services (+15,000); educational services (+14,000); and natural resources (+6,000).

Manufacturing continued to slump in November with losses of 16,000. So far this year, factory employment losses have totalled an estimated 98,000, mostly in wood; fabricated metal; and furniture products, as well as in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing.

November's employment increase was primarily among private sector employees (+49,000). There were continued public sector gains (+19,000) in November, and declines among the self-employed (-25,000). Over the previous 12 months, however, the employment increase was strongest in the public sector (+6.3%), followed by self-employed (+5.6%), while employment in the private sector grew by only 0.9%.

Compared to November 2006, more public sector employees were working in public administration (municipal and federal); health care and social assistance (nursing care facilities and hospitals); education (primary and secondary schools); and in utilities (electric power generation, transmission and distribution). Most of these employment gains were in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

British Columbia and Quebec pick up the bulk of the gains

Following several months of slow growth, British Columbia added an estimated 26,000 workers to its workforce in November, all in full time, pushing its employment rate to a record high of 63.9%. Almost half of this increase was in construction. Since the start of the year, employment has risen 80,000 (+3.6%) in the province, led by trade; construction; information, culture and recreation; and transportation and warehousing.

Despite manufacturing declines, employment in Quebec increased 19,000 in November, all in part time, with gains spread across the service sector. So far in 2007, Quebec's employment rate has been trending up, reaching a new record high of 61.4% in November.

Employment in New Brunswick rose by 5,000 in November. So far in 2007, employment has increased 4.2%, the fastest pace of growth among all provinces, with gains mostly in full time. This province also experienced a large increase in its employment rate, up 2.0 percentage points since the start of the year, reaching a record high of 60.0% in November.

Following losses earlier in the year, Saskatchewan experienced employment gains for the third consecutive month, up by 5,000 in November. Despite these recent gains, employment was up only 0.9% in the first 11 months of 2007. Saskatchewan's unemployment rate in November remained one of the lowest in the country at 4.0%, behind only Alberta's (3.6%).

Following two months of strong growth, employment in Ontario was little changed in November. As more people entered the labour force, Ontario's unemployment rate increased 0.2 of a percentage point to 6.2% in November.

Alberta's employment remained unchanged for the third consecutive month, leaving total growth so far in 2007 at 3.2% (+62,000). This is significantly slower than the pace of growth observed over the same period in 2006 (+5.8%).

Strong growth for men in November

An estimated 33,000 more men aged 25 to 54 were working in November. Despite this increase, so far in 2007 employment growth has been slightly better for women (+1.6%) than for men (+1.2%) in this age group. Strong employment gains in the last three months for both men and women helped bump up this age group's employment rate to a record high of 82.6% in November.

There were also more youths (ages 15 to 24) working in November (+15,000), all in part-time positions, bringing their gains to 2.2% (+55,000) since the start of the year. Despite the November increase, more youths were in search of work, pushing their unemployment rate up 0.4 of a percentage point, to 11.5%.

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 for the week ending November 10. 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 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 January 11.

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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	October 2007	November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,663.2	26,693.5	30.3	363.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,029.2	18,096.8	67.6	403.9	0.4	2.3
Employment	16,986.0	17,028.6	42.6	440.7	0.3	2.7
Full-time	13,898.7	13,925.8	27.1	321.4	0.2	2.4
Part-time	3,087.4	3,102.8	15.4	119.3	0.5	4.0
Unemployment	1,043.1	1,068.2	25.1	-36.8	2.4	-3.3
Participation rate	67.6	67.8	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.9	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.8	0.1	0.8	...	...
Part-time rate	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,363.1	4,365.6	2.5	30.2	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,912.9	2,941.4	28.5	70.0	1.0	2.4
Employment	2,589.1	2,604.3	15.2	68.5	0.6	2.7
Full-time	1,422.8	1,422.1	-0.7	-3.2	0.0	-0.2
Part-time	1,166.3	1,182.2	15.9	71.7	1.4	6.5
Unemployment	323.9	337.1	13.2	1.5	4.1	0.4
Participation rate	66.8	67.4	0.6	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.5	0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.7	0.4	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	45.0	45.4	0.4	1.6	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,894.1	10,908.2	14.1	165.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,041.1	8,069.6	28.5	155.3	0.4	2.0
Employment	7,624.6	7,656.3	31.7	163.0	0.4	2.2
Full-time	7,137.6	7,155.0	17.4	157.6	0.2	2.3
Part-time	487.0	501.2	14.2	5.3	2.9	1.1
Unemployment	416.5	413.4	-3.1	-7.6	-0.7	-1.8
Participation rate	73.8	74.0	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	70.2	0.2	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.5	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,406.0	11,419.6	13.6	167.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,075.1	7,085.8	10.7	178.5	0.2	2.6
Employment	6,772.3	6,768.1	-4.2	209.3	-0.1	3.2
Full-time	5,338.3	5,348.7	10.4	167.0	0.2	3.2
Part-time	1,434.1	1,419.4	-14.7	42.3	-1.0	3.1
Unemployment	302.8	317.7	14.9	-30.8	4.9	-8.8
Participation rate	62.0	62.0	0.0	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.3	-0.1	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.0	-0.2	0.0	...	...

... not applicable
Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

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

	October 2007	November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,340.5	14,408.1	67.6	301.9	0.5	2.1
Self-employed	2,645.5	2,620.5	-25.0	138.8	-0.9	5.6
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,370.5	3,389.2	18.7	199.9	0.6	6.3
Private	10,970.0	11,018.9	48.9	102.0	0.4	0.9
All industries	**16,986.0**	**17,028.6**	**42.6**	**440.7**	**0.3**	**2.7**
Goods-producing sector	**3,996.5**	**3,991.9**	**-4.6**	**-8.5**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**
Agriculture	348.1	350.2	2.1	12.7	0.6	3.8
Natural resources	327.2	333.5	6.3	-10.7	1.9	-3.1
Utilities	146.6	142.5	-4.1	18.2	-2.8	14.6
Construction	1,143.0	1,150.4	7.4	62.8	0.6	5.8
Manufacturing	2,031.6	2,015.2	-16.4	-91.6	-0.8	-4.3
Service-producing sector	**12,989.5**	**13,036.7**	**47.2**	**449.2**	**0.4**	**3.6**
Trade	2,692.8	2,687.2	-5.6	44.9	-0.2	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	816.9	834.0	17.1	17.7	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,067.1	1,069.6	2.5	10.5	0.2	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,160.3	1,156.2	-4.1	55.2	-0.4	5.0
Business, building and other support services	696.9	711.9	15.0	-1.2	2.2	-0.2
Educational services	1,195.7	1,209.3	13.6	43.8	1.1	3.8
Health care and social assistance	1,861.2	1,863.8	2.6	54.2	0.1	3.0
Information, culture and recreation	789.0	792.8	3.8	57.5	0.5	7.8
Accommodation and food services	1,069.6	1,071.0	1.4	38.9	0.1	3.8
Other services	739.3	748.8	9.5	66.7	1.3	9.8
Public administration	900.8	892.2	-8.6	61.0	-1.0	7.3

1. *North American Industry Classification System.*
Note: *Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.*

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2007	November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	423.6	424.1	0.5	-2.5	0.1	-0.6
Labour force	250.7	250.2	-0.5	-3.4	-0.2	-1.3
Employment	216.8	217.3	0.5	-1.9	0.2	-0.9
Full-time	187.5	185.8	-1.7	1.7	-0.9	0.9
Part-time	29.3	31.4	2.1	-3.7	7.2	-10.5
Unemployment	33.9	33.0	-0.9	-1.4	-2.7	-4.1
Participation rate	59.2	59.0	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.2	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	51.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	113.7	113.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Labour force	77.0	76.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.8
Employment	70.2	68.3	-1.9	-0.5	-2.7	-0.7
Full-time	57.9	56.7	-1.2	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6
Part-time	12.3	11.6	-0.7	0.4	-5.7	3.6
Unemployment	6.8	8.6	1.8	-0.1	26.5	-1.1
Participation rate	67.7	67.6	-0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	11.2	2.4	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	60.1	-1.6	-1.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	765.0	765.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
Labour force	487.5	488.8	1.3	9.2	0.3	1.9
Employment	450.3	449.5	-0.8	5.2	-0.2	1.2
Full-time	364.8	364.7	-0.1	3.0	0.0	0.8
Part-time	85.5	84.8	-0.7	2.2	-0.8	2.7
Unemployment	37.2	39.3	2.1	4.0	5.6	11.3
Participation rate	63.7	63.9	0.2	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.0	0.4	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.7	-0.2	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	614.5	615.0	0.5	4.0	0.1	0.7
Labour force	393.6	397.7	4.1	12.6	1.0	3.3
Employment	363.8	369.1	5.3	16.6	1.5	4.7
Full-time	307.0	309.3	2.3	11.7	0.7	3.9
Part-time	56.9	59.8	2.9	4.9	5.1	8.9
Unemployment	29.8	28.6	-1.2	-4.1	-4.0	-12.5
Participation rate	64.1	64.7	0.6	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	60.0	0.8	2.3	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,330.3	6,335.6	5.3	57.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,163.3	4,186.1	22.8	77.1	0.5	1.9
Employment	3,874.3	3,892.9	18.6	109.5	0.5	2.9
Full-time	3,158.5	3,150.6	-7.9	40.1	-0.3	1.3
Part-time	715.8	742.3	26.5	69.4	3.7	10.3
Unemployment	289.0	293.2	4.2	-32.4	1.5	-10.0
Participation rate	65.8	66.1	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.0	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.4	0.2	1.1	...	...

... not applicable
Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2007	November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007	October to November 2007	November 2006 to November 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,403.9	10,416.5	12.6	135.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,082.2	7,094.0	11.8	142.9	0.2	2.1
Employment	6,656.0	6,651.1	-4.9	141.9	-0.1	2.2
Full-time	5,447.2	5,445.2	-2.0	102.4	0.0	1.9
Part-time	1,208.8	1,205.9	-2.9	39.5	-0.2	3.4
Unemployment	426.1	442.9	16.8	1.0	3.9	0.2
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	63.9	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	901.5	902.4	0.9	9.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	627.7	631.1	3.4	15.4	0.5	2.5
Employment	602.3	604.8	2.5	17.3	0.4	2.9
Full-time	486.9	489.1	2.2	16.4	0.5	3.5
Part-time	115.3	115.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8
Unemployment	25.4	26.3	0.9	-1.9	3.5	-6.7
Participation rate	69.6	69.9	0.3	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	67.0	0.2	1.2	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	755.1	756.7	1.6	10.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	525.1	528.8	3.7	8.0	0.7	1.5
Employment	502.6	507.4	4.8	7.1	1.0	1.4
Full-time	416.3	413.7	-2.6	6.5	-0.6	1.6
Part-time	86.3	93.7	7.4	0.6	8.6	0.6
Unemployment	22.5	21.4	-1.1	0.9	-4.9	4.4
Participation rate	69.5	69.9	0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.0	-0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	67.1	0.5	0.0	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,764.1	2,766.5	2.4	82.5	0.1	3.1
Labour force	2,045.9	2,044.6	-1.3	70.2	-0.1	3.6
Employment	1,977.1	1,970.0	-7.1	57.7	-0.4	3.0
Full-time	1,656.6	1,660.8	4.2	45.0	0.3	2.8
Part-time	320.5	309.2	-11.3	12.7	-3.5	4.3
Unemployment	68.9	74.6	5.7	12.5	8.3	20.1
Participation rate	74.0	73.9	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	71.5	71.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,591.4	3,597.6	6.2	63.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force	2,376.2	2,398.6	22.4	72.6	0.9	3.1
Employment	2,272.6	2,298.4	25.8	88.0	1.1	4.0
Full-time	1,816.0	1,849.5	33.5	95.8	1.8	5.5
Part-time	456.6	448.9	-7.7	-7.8	-1.7	-1.7
Unemployment	103.6	100.2	-3.4	-15.4	-3.3	-13.3
Participation rate	66.2	66.7	0.5	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.9	0.6	1.3	...	...

... not applicable
Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

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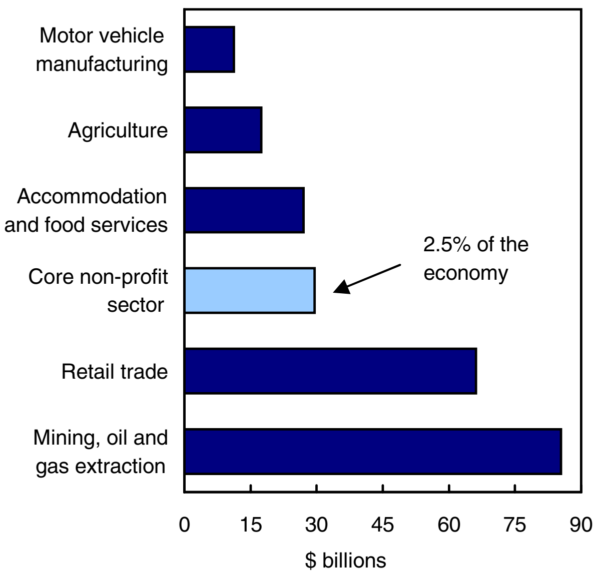
Satellite account of non-profit institutions and volunteering

1997 to 2004

Canada's core non-profit sector accounted for an estimated 2.5% of the nation's economic activity in 2004, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP).

This was almost three times the contribution of the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, 50% more than the agriculture industry, and about the same as the accommodation and food services industry.

Gross domestic product: non-profit sector and selected industries, 2004



GDP in the core non-profit sector reached $29.6 billion in 2004, up 6.5% (in nominal terms) from 2003. This was a marginally faster gain than the 6.4% increase for the economy as a whole.

For the purposes of the satellite account of non-profit institutions and volunteering, the overall non-profit sector is split into two groups. The first consists of a diverse range of generally smaller organizations, known as the "core non-profit sector." They operate in myriad fields and play an increasingly important role in society.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada is among the first statistical agencies in the world to have carved out a new sector for non-profit organizations through the development of the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering. This account, part of the System of National Accounts, provides estimates of the economic contribution of Canada's non-profit sector.

This fourth edition of the satellite account adds one additional reference year for the standard accounts, and revises existing estimates back to 1997. The standard economic accounts cover the production, incomes and outlays of the Canadian non-profit sector. The non-market extension, which puts an economic value on volunteer work, is presented for the years 1997 and 2000.

Separate estimates (for both the standard economic accounts and the non-market extension) are available for the overall non-profit sector, including hospitals, universities and colleges, and the core non-profit sector, which excludes these groups. Gross domestic product, total income and the non-market extension are shown by primary area of activity according to the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations.

Analysis presented covers the period 1997 to 2004, with a focus on 2004. The standard economic accounts and the value of volunteer work are combined to create "extended" measures. These are shown in the publication for the two common years, 1997 and 2000.

The non-market section is reprinted from last year; all information remains the same with the exception of paid labour, which has been revised.

Estimates are presented in nominal (current) terms. All growth rates are calculated using nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for inflation.

The second consists of hospitals (including residential care facilities), universities and colleges, which account for the bulk of non-profit economic activity. These typically large organizations are classified within the government sector in the standard Canadian System of National Accounts.

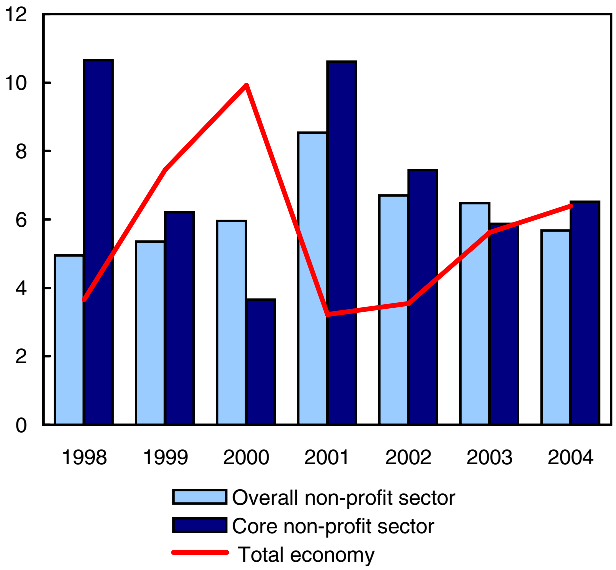
Between 1997 and 2004, economic activity in the core segment outpaced that of the overall economy in five out of seven years.

During this period, the GDP in the core non-profit sector increased at an average annual rate of 7.3%. This was significantly faster than the 5.7% average gain for the economy as a whole, as well as the aggregate of hospitals, universities and colleges, which grew at the national average.

Non-profit organizations make a significant contribution to both the economy and the social well-being of Canada.

Growth of gross domestic product

Annual % change, current prices



Hospitals, universities and colleges continue to dominate, while the core non-profit sector does more than maintain its share

Hospitals, universities and colleges accounted for the lion's share of economic activity in the broader non-profit sector throughout the eight-year period.

In 2004, their GDP totalled $53.8 billion, which represented nearly two-thirds of economic activity in the overall non-profit sector.

Of this total, hospitals generated $35.6 billion, almost twice as much as the $18.2 billion contribution from universities and colleges.

The core non-profit sector, which typically comprises smaller, heterogeneous organizations, accounted for the remaining one-third of economic activity. This sector has been playing an increasingly important role in Canadian society.

Because the GDP of the core non-profit sector has grown at a faster pace than that for hospitals, universities and colleges, its share of the total economic output of the overall sector rose from 33.2% in 1997 to 35.5% in 2004.

Social services group represents nearly one-quarter of core non-profit GDP

The social services group accounted for 24.2% of core non-profit GDP in 2004, still the highest share of any group in the sector.

Development and housing consistently held second place, followed by culture and recreation, religion, business and professional associations, and health other than hospitals.

Combined, these six fields of activity accounted for 79.4% of the GDP of the core segment in 2004, down from 83.2% in 1997.

On the whole, the composition of the core non-profit sector by field of activity remained relatively stable over the period. However, the share of social services, development and housing, and education other than universities and colleges advanced. Conversely, health other than hospitals, business and professional associations, and religion lost ground.

Diversified revenue sources in core non-profit sector boost overall revenue growth

In 2004, revenues for the core sector rose 8.7%, compared with 7.5% for hospitals, universities and colleges.

Core non-profit organizations also led the way in income growth between 1997 and 2004. Over this period, revenues for core non-profit organizations increased at an average annual rate of 7.4%. This was slightly faster than the gain of 6.2% in revenues for hospitals, universities and colleges.

Hospitals, universities and colleges received the vast majority (95%) of their revenue from government transfers and sales of goods and services between 1997 and 2004.

By comparison, organizations in the core non-profit sector relied on a significantly broader set of revenue sources. The core segment's performance stemmed largely from stronger average growth in each source of revenue, except transfers from households.

As was the case in previous years, sales of goods and services were, by far, the most important source of revenue for the core non-profit sector in 2004. Sales of goods and services accounted for 41.7% of total revenue, followed by government transfers, at 20.3%.

Core non-profit organizations also derived more than one-third of their revenue from three additional sources: membership fees (17.2%), transfers from households (13.7%) and investment income (5.3%).

By comparison, these same three sources contributed only 2.3% of revenue for hospitals, universities and colleges in 2004.

Vast majority of household donations go to core non-profit groups

The vast majority of donations from households (90.4%) went to core non-profit organizations in 2004. Between 1997 and 2004, these donations increased at an annual average rate of 6.9%.

However, hospitals, universities and colleges gained some ground in this area. Donations from households to these institutions more than doubled between 1997 and 2004.

As a result, their share of total household donations advanced from 6.2% to 9.6% during the period.

Government funding mostly from provincial sources, but direct federal funds on the rise for the core sector

The majority of government funding for the core non-profit sector came from provincial governments, but federal transfers were on the rise.

Between 1997 and 2004, the federal share of government transfers to the core sector rose from 16.9% to 25.6%, while the provincial share declined from 82.2% to 70.5%.

Federal transfers to core non-profit organizations more than doubled over the eight-year period, from $1.4 billion in 1997 to $3.2 billion in 2004.

During the same period, provincial transfers rose by $2.2 billion to $8.9 billion. The local share of government transfers, negligible before 2000, has increased gradually since 2003, reaching 3.8% in 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 388-0001 to 388-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1901.

The full report for the *Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2004* (13-015-XWE, 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 the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

October 2007 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products increased in five of the seven major product groups in October compared with October 2006.

Sales totaled 8 995 300 cubic metres, up 4.3% year-over-year. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels.)

Sales of diesel fuel oil showed the biggest increase, a gain of 244 400 cubic metres, or 10.3%. Sales of motor gasoline were up 82 700 cubic metres, or 2.3%. Sales of heavy fuel oil declined by 12.8%, or 49 600 cubic metres.

Sales increased in two of the three grades of motor gasoline in October. The fastest increase (+2.7%) occurred in regular non-leaded gasoline. Sales of premium grades edged up 0.2%, while mid-grade declined 4.3%.

On a year-to-date basis, total sales of refined petroleum products at the end of October reached 86 396 600 cubic metres, up 3.8% from the same period in 2006.

Six of the seven major product groups showed increases. The largest increase by volume occurred in diesel fuel oil, where sales rose 5.2%, or 1 147 800 cubic metres. Sales of motor gasoline increased 1 133 800 cubic metres, or 3.3%, while heavy fuel oil rose 5.2%, or 262 100 cubic metres.

Note: Preliminary data on domestic sales of refined petroleum products are no longer available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Sales of refined petroleum products

	October 2006[r]	October 2007[p]	October 2006 to October 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8 622.0**	**8 995.3**	**4.3**
Motor gasoline	3 521.8	3 604.5	2.3
Diesel fuel oil	2 384.7	2 629.1	10.3
Light fuel oil	323.1	274.1	-15.1
Heavy fuel oil	388.6	339.0	-12.8
Aviation turbo fuels	620.3	666.8	7.5
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	447.7	455.4	1.7
All other refined products	935.9	1 026.4	9.7

	January to October 2006[r]	January to October 2007[p]	January–October 2006 to January–October 2007
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**83 254.8**	**86 396.6**	**3.8**
Motor gasoline	34 092.6	35 226.4	3.3
Diesel fuel oil	22 015.0	23 162.8	5.2
Light fuel oil	3 218.8	3 467.0	7.7
Heavy fuel oil	5 024.6	5 286.7	5.2
Aviation turbo fuels	5 726.2	5 667.2	-1.0
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	3 879.9	4 078.0	5.1
All other refined products	9 297.8	9 508.6	2.3

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

■

Cable and satellite television

2006

Little more than a year after the largest cable operators entered the telephony market, the industry had 927,463 clients as of August 31, 2006. This is a quantum leap compared with a year earlier, when there were 211,683 clients.

This significant breakthrough of cable operators into the telephony market illustrates the success of a strategy to ensure industry growth by diversifying the services offered.

The key component of the strategy was, unquestionably, the launch of high-speed Internet services about 10 years ago. In 2006, this service was still a major growth factor for the industry. The number of cable Internet subscribers reached 4.0 million at the end of August 2006, an increase of 17.2% over the end of August 2005.

Also evident in 2006 is the re-emergence of cable operators in the traditional television niche. The number of cable television subscribers reached 7.8 million on August 31, 2006, up 2.2% from August 31, 2005. This was the strongest year-over-year increase since 1994, when growth reached 2.3%.

The addition of many clients in the industry's three main markets led to a 15.9% increase in subscription revenues, which grew from $5.1 billion in 2005 to $5.9 billion in 2006. Two-thirds of the additional $800 million in revenue came from non-traditional service provision, mainly Internet access and telephony.

Internet access provision yielded $1.7 billion in revenue in 2006, a 19.9% increase from 2005, while telephony generated revenues of $267.8 million in 2006—five times more than in 2005. Revenues for television services increased by 7.5% to $3.9 billion.

The industry's profits are also on the rise, although its profit margin shrank.

In 2006, cable operators made $1.5 billion in profits before interest and taxes, an increase of 11.6% from the previous year. This represents a 2006 profit of 24.1 cents for each dollar of revenue, slightly less than the 24.9 cents per dollar in 2005.

This slight drop in the profit margin of cable operators is primarily the result of a 61.1% surge in sales and promotion expenditures, which climbed from $235.9 million in 2005 to $380.1 million in 2006. The fight for a share of the telephony market and the promotion of multi-service packages largely explains this surge.

During this time, wireless competitors—mainly satellite television service providers—saw the number of subscribers to their services reach 2.6 million in 2006, up 5.5% from 2005. Revenues for this industry segment reached $1.7 billion—an increase of 17.5%.

For the second straight year, wireless competitors made modest profits before interest and taxes. Profits dipped to $37.0 million in 2006 from the $44.0 million earned in 2005. This is a turnaround for this industry segment, considering it has posted losses before interest and taxes every year since its launch in 1997 until 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 353-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2728.

The publication *Broadcasting and Telecommunications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 37, no. 2 (56-001-XIE, 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 Daniel April (613-951-3177; *daniel.april@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Production of eggs and poultry

October 2007 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.1 million dozen in October, down 0.9% from October 2006.

Poultry meat production reached 104.3 million kilograms in October, up 8.2% from October 2006.

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

For further 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. ■

Livestock Farm Practices Survey

2005

Data from the Livestock Farm Practices Survey are now available for 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5107.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. Custom services are subject to confidentiality constraints and are structured on a cost-recovery basis. ■

New products

Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions and Volunteering, 1997 to 2004
Catalogue number 13-015-XWE
(free).

Broadcasting and Telecommunications, Vol. 37, no. 2
Catalogue number 56-001-XIE
(free).

Industry Price Indexes, October 2007, Vol. 33, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-011-XWE
(free).

Building Permits, October 2007, Vol. 51, no. 10
Catalogue number 64-001-XWE
(free).

Labour Force Information, November 4 to 10, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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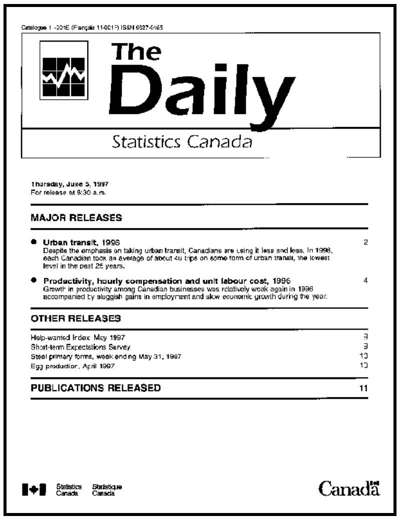

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997 8
Short-term Expectations Survey 9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 10
Egg production, April 1997 10

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: December 10 to 14, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	**Envirostats**	
11	**Canadian social trends**	2006
11	**Minorities speak up: Results of the Survey of the Vitality of Official Languages Minorities**	2006
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	October 2007
12	**Canada's international investment position**	Third quarter 2007
13	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 2007
13	**Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**	Third quarter 2007
13	**New Housing Price Index**	October 2007
14	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 2007
14	**National balance sheet accounts**	Third quarter 2007