



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, February 9, 2007**

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Employment increased by an estimated 89,000 in January, continuing the upward trend that began in September 2006. January's employment increase was largely driven by growth in the two westernmost provinces. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points in January to 6.2%, the result of more people entering the labour force in search of work.	
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## Releases

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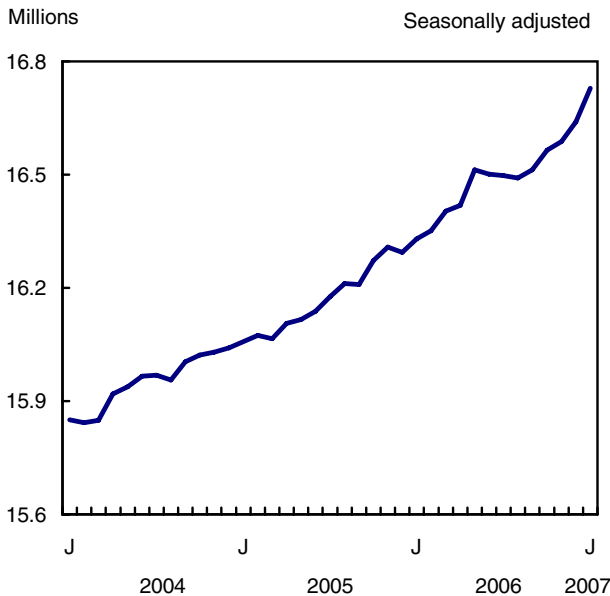
### Labour Force Survey

January 2007

Employment increased by an estimated 89,000 in January, continuing the upward trend that began in September 2006. January's employment increase was largely driven by growth in the two westernmost provinces. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points in January to 6.2%, the result of more people entering the labour force in search of work.

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#### Employment



In January, the share of the working-age population who were employed across Canada hit a record high 63.4%.

Employment increased by an estimated 32,000 in British Columbia and by 24,000 in Alberta, pushing their employment rates to new record highs in January.

#### Note to readers

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey have been revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2004 onwards). They are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094).

Manitoba and Saskatchewan also posted record-high employment rates.

The strong demand for labour in Alberta and British Columbia has continued to draw Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people alike into the labour market; however, this was particularly true for Aboriginal people. Since January 2005, employment rates among off-reserve Aboriginal people living in these provinces have increased far more than those among their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

January's growth was equally split between full and part time. While employment gains since January 2006 have been driven by full time, since October 2006, almost two-thirds of the increase in employment has been in part time.

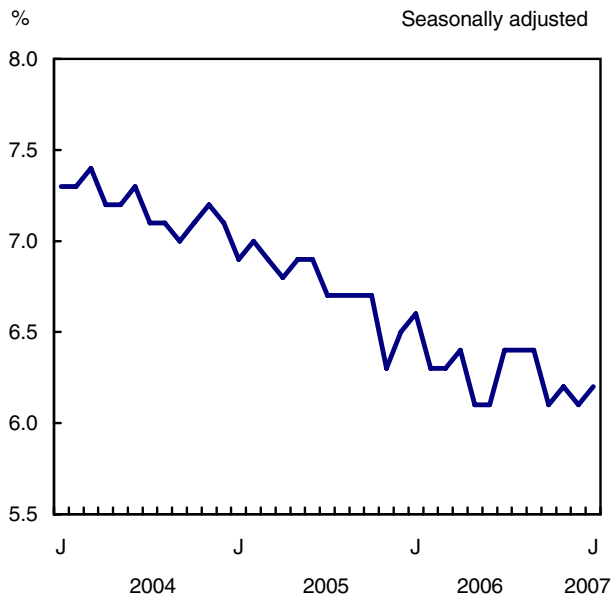
Employment gains in Canada in January were largely spurred by growth in four industries: information, culture and recreation; professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services as well as natural resources.

Overall manufacturing employment was unchanged in January; as continued weakness in Ontario was offset by gains in Western Canada, particularly in Alberta and Manitoba. Employment in this industry has been on an upward trend in these provinces since February 2006.

Adult women and men shared in the employment gains in January. Over the past year, employment growth among adult women has been particularly strong, growing by 3.4%.

In January, the number of employees in the private sector increased by 65,000, growing by 3.7% from a year ago. At the same time, the number of public sector employees was little changed.

### Unemployment rate



### Far west drives employment growth

Employment rose in Canada's two westernmost provinces in January with British Columbia leading the way. Employment increased by an estimated 32,000 in that province, following two months of little change. The unemployment rate plunged by 0.9 percentage points to 4.3%, once again hitting the 30-year low set in June 2006. From a year ago, employment has grown by 81,000 (+3.7%) in this province.

Much of British Columbia's increase in January came from gains in the service sector, namely in trade; accommodation and food services; and information, culture and recreation. Favourable snow conditions may have spurred additional hiring in these ski-related industries. Increases in the goods sector were in construction and natural resources.

In Alberta, employment increased by 24,000, mostly in full-time work. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.3%, however, due to a large influx of labour force participants. In January, employment gains were widespread, with the largest increase going to adult men (+11,000). Employment in Alberta grew 6.5% from a year ago, more than twice the national rate of employment growth of 2.4%.

The largest employment gain in Alberta in January came from the information, culture and recreation industry (+10,000), primarily in performing arts and spectator sports and in amusement, gambling and recreation. The manufacturing industry continued to gain ground in January, adding 6,000 workers.

Employment in this industry has grown by 21% since January 2006.

There was continued strength in Alberta in natural resources, which added 5,000 more workers in January. Over the past 12 months, employment in this industry has grown by 14%.

The strong demand for labour in Alberta and British Columbia has continued to draw Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people alike into the labour market; however, this was particularly true for Aboriginal people. Since January 2005, employment rates among off-reserve Aboriginal people in Alberta have increased by 3.1 percentage points to 63.8% and by 5.5 percentage points in British Columbia to 58.5%. Over the same period, employment rates among non-Aboriginal people increased by 1.0 percentage point in Alberta and 1.6 percentage points in British Columbia. In January, the employment rate among off-reserve Aboriginal people living in Alberta was comparable to the national employment rate of 63.4%.

Employment in Manitoba increased by an estimated 3,000 in January, which caused the employment rate to reach a record high 66.1%. At the same time, Manitoba's labour force grew by 6,000, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 4.6%. The bulk of the added employment was in the manufacturing sector.

Employment edged up in Saskatchewan in January, pushing the employment rate to a new record high of 67.6%. Employment in the province has grown by 4.6% over the past 12 months, second only to Alberta.

### Entrants push up Ontario's unemployment rate

Ontario's unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points in January to 6.4%, due to an estimated 32,000 additional labour force participants. Over the past 12 months, 88,000 (+3.2%) adult women have entered Ontario's labour force, while the number of male participants has increased by just 18,000 (+0.6%).

While Ontario's overall employment was little changed in January, there were gains in accommodation and food services (+20,000) and professional, scientific and technical services (+16,000). Nevertheless, these gains were offset by losses in business, building and other support services (-15,000); and manufacturing (-13,000).

An additional 15,000 Quebecers were working in January with gains spread across a number of industries. The largest increases were in educational services and information, culture and recreation. At the same time, an increase in the number of people looking for work pushed the unemployment rate up slightly to 7.7%.

Employment in Nova Scotia rose by 4,000 in January. Increases in accommodation and food services; manufacturing; and professional, scientific and technical services were tempered by a loss in construction. As was the case in many provinces in January, an expansion in the number of people in the labour force looking for work caused the unemployment rate in Nova Scotia to increase by 0.5 percentage points to 7.8%.

Following a period of decline over the late spring and summer, employment in New Brunswick began to increase in the fall of 2006. In January, employment increased by 3,000, mainly in healthcare and social assistance; utilities; and agriculture, yet still remains below the level of 12 months ago.

### Strength in the service industries

The service sector drove most of the national employment growth in January. The increases came from information, culture and recreation (+29,000), professional, scientific and technical services (+28,000) and accommodation and food services (+24,000). On the goods' side, natural resources added 10,000 workers in January.

While service growth has been the driving force behind overall employment gains in Canada over the past 12 months, in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, a larger share of provincial employment growth has come from their goods sectors.

Despite continued manufacturing weakness in Ontario and Quebec, there were gains in the industry in both Alberta and Manitoba in January. Manufacturing employment in these two provinces has been on an upward trend since February 2006, increasing by 24% (+31,000) in Alberta and 14% (+9,000) in Manitoba.

### Continued strength among adult women

In January, employment among adult women continued to increase with gains of 42,000. This brings their growth over the past 12 months to 217,000 (+3.4%). This growth has been driven by full time, which rose by 167,000.

Employment also increased for adult men in January (+40,000), primarily in part time. This brings

employment growth for adult men to 142,000 (+1.9%) over the past 12 months, with most of the growth in full time. Employment gains among youths over the past year (+40,000) have also been largely in full time.

Although employment gains over the year were mainly in full time, the last three months have produced more part-time increases. Almost two-thirds of the employment gains since October 2006 have been in part time, most of which were in Ontario and Quebec.

**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 publication *Labour Force Information*.

**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.**

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 January 20. 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) will be available February 19.

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 March 9.

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. □

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	December 2006	January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes 15+</b>						
Population	26,357.6	26,392.3	34.7	372.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,715.7	17,825.8	110.1	350.1	0.6	2.0
Employment	16,640.4	16,729.3	88.9	399.2	0.5	2.4
Full-time	13,637.2	13,683.1	45.9	300.7	0.3	2.2
Part-time	3,003.2	3,046.1	42.9	98.4	1.4	3.3
Unemployment	1,075.3	1,096.5	21.2	-49.1	2.0	-4.3
Participation rate	67.2	67.5	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.4	0.3	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	18.0	18.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
<b>Youths 15 to 24</b>						
Population	4,338.0	4,341.2	3.2	36.0	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,870.4	2,892.3	21.9	25.3	0.8	0.9
Employment	2,548.9	2,554.9	6.0	40.3	0.2	1.6
Full-time	1,426.8	1,421.7	-5.1	35.3	-0.4	2.5
Part-time	1,122.1	1,133.2	11.1	4.9	1.0	0.4
Unemployment	321.5	337.4	15.9	-15.0	4.9	-4.3
Participation rate	66.2	66.6	0.4	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.7	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.9	0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	44.0	44.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
<b>Men 25+</b>						
Population	10,755.0	10,770.4	15.4	167.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,919.7	7,964.0	44.3	132.5	0.6	1.7
Employment	7,503.7	7,544.1	40.4	141.9	0.5	1.9
Full-time	7,017.5	7,022.8	5.3	99.0	0.1	1.4
Part-time	486.2	521.3	35.1	42.9	7.2	9.0
Unemployment	416.1	419.9	3.8	-9.4	0.9	-2.2
Participation rate	73.6	73.9	0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	70.0	0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	6.5	6.9	0.4	0.4	...	...
<b>Women 25+</b>						
Population	11,264.6	11,280.7	16.1	168.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,925.6	6,969.4	43.8	192.3	0.6	2.8
Employment	6,587.9	6,630.3	42.4	217.1	0.6	3.4
Full-time	5,192.9	5,238.7	45.8	166.6	0.9	3.3
Part-time	1,394.9	1,391.6	-3.3	50.5	-0.2	3.8
Unemployment	337.7	339.1	1.4	-24.8	0.4	-6.8
Participation rate	61.5	61.8	0.3	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.8	0.3	1.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.0	-0.2	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	December 2006	January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,111.9	14,184.6	72.7	388.6	0.5	2.8
Self-employed	2,528.5	2,544.7	16.2	10.6	0.6	0.4
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,191.5	3,199.6	8.1	-3.9	0.3	-0.1
Private	10,920.5	10,985.0	64.5	392.5	0.6	3.7
<b>All industries</b>	16,640.4	16,729.3	88.9	399.2	0.5	2.4
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	4,015.7	4,036.9	21.2	67.2	0.5	1.7
Agriculture	345.8	346.1	0.3	5.0	0.1	1.5
Natural resources	342.4	352.0	9.6	30.2	2.8	9.4
Utilities	124.6	124.0	-0.6	2.8	-0.5	2.3
Construction	1,089.3	1,097.6	8.3	40.6	0.8	3.8
Manufacturing	2,113.6	2,117.2	3.6	-11.4	0.2	-0.5
<b>Service-producing sector</b>	12,624.7	12,692.4	67.7	332.0	0.5	2.7
Trade	2,641.8	2,647.2	5.4	32.3	0.2	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	815.9	806.5	-9.4	5.2	-1.2	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,065.2	1,048.4	-16.8	39.0	-1.6	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,090.9	1,118.5	27.6	32.1	2.5	3.0
Business, building and other support services	723.2	707.6	-15.6	35.4	-2.2	5.3
Educational services	1,175.5	1,176.8	1.3	23.6	0.1	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,821.6	1,831.1	9.5	102.5	0.5	5.9
Information, culture and recreation	730.4	759.6	29.2	14.5	4.0	1.9
Accommodation and food services	1,030.7	1,054.5	23.8	45.9	2.3	4.6
Other services	704.2	707.8	3.6	20.2	0.5	2.9
Public administration	825.4	834.4	9.0	-18.8	1.1	-2.2

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	December 2006	January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	426.4	426.1	-0.3	-2.9	-0.1	-0.7
Labour force	253.9	255.0	1.1	4.8	0.4	1.9
Employment	218.9	215.8	-3.1	6.5	-1.4	3.1
Full-time	184.7	183.2	-1.5	7.4	-0.8	4.2
Part-time	34.2	32.6	-1.6	-0.8	-4.7	-2.4
Unemployment	35.0	39.2	4.2	-1.7	12.0	-4.2
Participation rate	59.5	59.8	0.3	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.8	15.4	1.6	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.3	50.6	-0.7	1.8	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	112.7	112.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	78.3	78.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.2
Employment	68.6	70.2	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.2
Full-time	56.6	58.2	1.6	0.2	2.8	0.3
Part-time	12.0	12.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	12.1
Unemployment	9.7	8.4	-1.3	0.2	-13.4	2.4
Participation rate	69.5	69.7	0.2	1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	10.7	-1.7	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	62.2	1.3	0.8	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	763.5	763.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	480.5	487.0	6.5	6.5	1.4	1.4
Employment	445.4	449.1	3.7	6.4	0.8	1.4
Full-time	364.0	369.1	5.1	7.3	1.4	2.0
Part-time	81.4	79.9	-1.5	-1.1	-1.8	-1.4
Unemployment	35.1	37.9	2.8	0.2	8.0	0.5
Participation rate	62.9	63.8	0.9	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.8	0.5	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.8	0.5	0.7	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	611.2	611.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	387.1	389.0	1.9	-5.1	0.5	-1.3
Employment	354.3	357.3	3.0	-1.9	0.8	-0.5
Full-time	297.8	300.5	2.7	3.4	0.9	1.1
Part-time	56.5	56.8	0.3	-5.3	0.5	-8.5
Unemployment	32.8	31.7	-1.1	-3.2	-3.4	-9.2
Participation rate	63.3	63.6	0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.1	-0.4	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.4	0.4	-0.4	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,282.8	6,288.9	6.1	67.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,095.7	4,119.9	24.2	29.6	0.6	0.7
Employment	3,789.4	3,804.1	14.7	59.1	0.4	1.6
Full-time	3,110.5	3,102.9	-7.6	32.4	-0.2	1.1
Part-time	678.9	701.2	22.3	26.7	3.3	4.0
Unemployment	306.3	315.7	9.4	-29.6	3.1	-8.6
Participation rate	65.2	65.5	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.5	0.2	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	December 2006	January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007	December 2006 to January 2007	January 2006 to January 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,290.9	10,301.5	10.6	135.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	6,968.6	7,001.0	32.4	101.8	0.5	1.5
Employment	6,546.6	6,554.2	7.6	101.4	0.1	1.6
Full-time	5,354.6	5,353.4	-1.2	43.0	0.0	0.8
Part-time	1,191.9	1,200.8	8.9	58.4	0.7	5.1
Unemployment	422.0	446.7	24.7	0.3	5.9	0.1
Participation rate	67.7	68.0	0.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.6	63.6	0.0	0.1	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	893.8	894.3	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.5
Labour force	612.6	619.0	6.4	6.6	1.0	1.1
Employment	587.6	590.7	3.1	5.0	0.5	0.9
Full-time	472.4	478.5	6.1	12.0	1.3	2.6
Part-time	115.2	112.2	-3.0	-7.0	-2.6	-5.9
Unemployment	25.0	28.3	3.3	1.6	13.2	6.0
Participation rate	68.5	69.2	0.7	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.6	0.5	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	66.1	0.4	0.3	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	746.3	747.0	0.7	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
Labour force	524.0	526.8	2.8	17.2	0.5	3.4
Employment	502.8	505.1	2.3	22.0	0.5	4.6
Full-time	407.7	409.8	2.1	19.5	0.5	5.0
Part-time	95.1	95.4	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.7
Unemployment	21.2	21.6	0.4	-4.9	1.9	-18.5
Participation rate	70.2	70.5	0.3	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.6	0.2	3.0	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,692.1	2,703.1	11.0	106.5	0.4	4.1
Labour force	1,974.4	1,997.7	23.3	117.9	1.2	6.3
Employment	1,908.4	1,932.5	24.1	117.9	1.3	6.5
Full-time	1,615.5	1,633.2	17.7	118.2	1.1	7.8
Part-time	292.9	299.3	6.4	-0.3	2.2	-0.1
Unemployment	66.0	65.2	-0.8	0.0	-1.2	0.0
Participation rate	73.3	73.9	0.6	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.3	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	70.9	71.5	0.6	1.6	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,538.0	3,543.7	5.7	59.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,340.7	2,352.0	11.3	69.3	0.5	3.0
Employment	2,218.5	2,250.2	31.7	81.2	1.4	3.7
Full-time	1,773.2	1,794.3	21.1	57.6	1.2	3.3
Part-time	445.3	455.9	10.6	23.6	2.4	5.5
Unemployment	122.2	101.8	-20.4	-11.9	-16.7	-10.5
Participation rate	66.2	66.4	0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.3	-0.9	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	63.5	0.8	1.2	...	...

... not applicable.

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.





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## For-hire motor carriers of freight, annual supplement: Financial statistics 2005

The 3,400 for-hire motor carriers of freight in Canada with annual earnings of at least \$1 million had operating revenues totalling \$26.1 billion and operating expenses totalling \$25.0 billion in 2005.

An analysis of the companies' balance sheets shows that their profitability declined in 2005. For example, their net operating revenues were just over \$1 billion, down nearly 30% from 2004. This is attributable to the fact that the increase in operating expenses (+11%) outpaced the rise in operating revenues (+9%).

In addition, both short- and long-term liquidity deteriorated. The working capital ratio (a measure of short-term liquidity) fell from 1.12 in 2004 to 1.08 in 2005, and the long-term-debt-to-equity ratio (a measure of long-term liquidity) rose from 0.47 to 0.52.

Nevertheless, financial leverage remained positive, as the return on equity remained substantially higher than the return on capital employed. This means that for-hire trucking companies posted a higher return on equity than the interest rate they paid on borrowed funds, which translates into more cash flow for financing company operations.

In 2005, 76% of the equipment in service was owned, while 24% was leased.

The annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey is a supplement to flesh out the financial profile provided by the quarterly survey. It collects data on the main elements of for-hire trucking companies' balance sheets, broken down by region of domicile, type of service and size of company.

**Available on CANSIM: table 403-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2742.**

The annual publication *Trucking in Canada* (53-222-XIE, free), which contains a broader range of financial statistics derived from this survey, will be published shortly.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax:

1-613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division.

For more information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; [denis.pilon@statcan.ca](mailto:denis.pilon@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

December 2006 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products decreased in four of the seven major product groups in December compared to December 2005.

Sales totalled 8 327 000 cubic metres, down 1.2% year-over-year. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels.)

Heavy fuel oil sales showed the biggest decrease, registering a loss of 185 800 cubic metres or 23.7%. Motor gasoline sales fell 0.5% or 17 400 cubic metres. Light fuel oil sales were down 14.3% or 82 700 cubic metres.

Compared to December 2005, sales of regular non-leaded gasoline (-0.8%) and mid-grade gasoline (-1.6%) decreased while premium grade gasoline sales rose 3.6%.

On a year-to-date basis, sales of refined petroleum at the end of December reached 100 062 600 cubic metres, down 1.4% from December 2005.

Four of the seven major product groups showed declines in sales, the largest in heavy fuel oil, where sales fell 23.0%, or 1 859 700 cubic metres. Light fuel oil sales decreased 465 900 cubic metres or 10.2% while diesel fuel oil sales increased 0.6% or 158 700 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 enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789 or 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

## Sales of refined petroleum products

	December 2005 <sup>r</sup>	December 2006 <sup>p</sup>	December 2005 to December 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>8,426.6</b>	<b>8,327.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Motor gasoline	3,443.9	3,426.5	-0.5
Diesel fuel oil	2,097.6	2,093.6	-0.2
Light fuel oil	579.8	497.1	-14.3
Heavy fuel oil	783.9	598.1	-23.7
Aviation turbo fuels	498.0	521.2	4.7
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	253.2	364.5	44.0
All other refined products	770.2	826.0	7.2

	January 2005 to December 2005 <sup>r</sup>	January to December 2006 <sup>p</sup>	January to December 2005 to January to December 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>101,499.1</b>	<b>100,062.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Motor gasoline	40,885.1	40,852.5	-0.1
Diesel fuel oil	26,289.0	26,447.7	0.6
Light fuel oil	4,586.6	4,120.7	-10.2
Heavy fuel oil	8,099.6	6,239.9	-23.0
Aviation turbo fuels	6,855.2	6,791.9	-0.9
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	3,868.4	4,644.3	20.1
All other refined products	10,915.1	10,965.8	0.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

October 2006

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for October.

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

The October 2006 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 61, no. 10 (45-004-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 Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497 or toll free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Natural gas transportation and distribution

October 2006

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for October.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

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

**Fruit and vegetable production**  
2006

Data from the Fruit and Vegetable Survey conducted in the fall of 2006 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0009 and 001-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3407 and 3411.**

An analysis of these data will appear in the February 2007 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production*

(22-003-XIB, free) scheduled for release on February 23. Data are made available on the Internet twice a year, in February and June. For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074 or 613-850-4843; [marco.morin@statcan.ca](mailto:marco.morin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## New products

**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, October 2006, Vol. 61, no. 10**  
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE  
(free).

**Labour Force Information, January 14 to 20, 2007**  
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Changes in expenditures on taking urban transit; Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips 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 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **522 production, April 1997** 12

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*The Daily, February 9, 2007*

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**Release dates: February 12 to 16, 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>
12	<b>How postal codes map to geographic areas</b>	Census 2001
13	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	December 2006
13	<b>Canadian Social Trends</b>	2005
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	December 2006
15	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	December 2006
15	<b>Livestock statistics</b>	January 1, 2007

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