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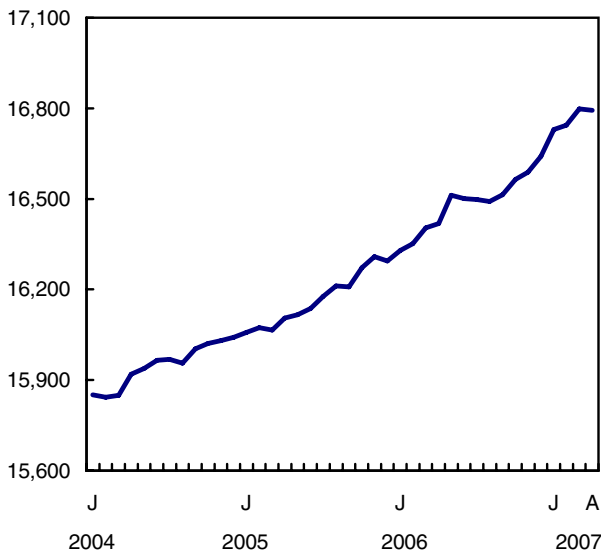
Labour Force Survey

April 2007

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) showed little overall change in employment in April. This follows strong employment gains since September 2006. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate remained at an historic 33-year low of 6.1% in April.

Employment

Thousands



When adjusted for comparability to US definitions, employment growth for the first four months of the year was stronger in Canada compared to the United States.

While employment growth in the service sector paused in April, it has added an estimated 182,000 workers (+1.4%) since the start of the year.

In April, natural resource industries saw a large influx of workers. However, this was not enough to offset losses in manufacturing. Overall employment in the goods-producing sector has fallen 0.7% so far this year.

After a two-month stall, employment growth in Alberta resumed in April, mainly in the service sector.

The Atlantic provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick all set new record employment rates in April.

Quebec saw more of its working-age population employed in April. At the same time, the unemployment rate fell to its lowest level (7.2%) in over three decades.

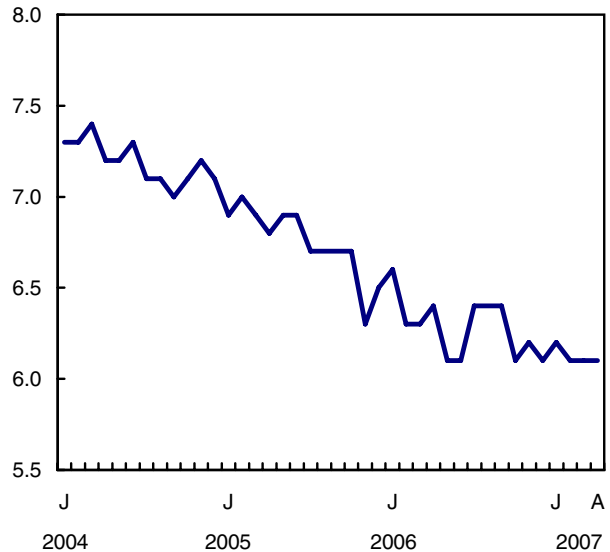
On the other hand, Ontario suffered employment losses in manufacturing in April, continuing the weakness in this sector. Overall employment in British Columbia declined in April following strong first-quarter gains.

Continuing the upward trend, employment increased for adult women in April, bringing them to their highest employment rate and lowest unemployment rate in over 30 years.

So far this year, workers 55 years and older experienced a faster pace of growth compared with core-aged workers (25 to 54). In fact, despite their lower labour force participation rates, half of the overall employment growth this year has come from older workers.

Unemployment rate

%



Service sector pauses

Employment growth in the service sector was halted in April by losses in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (-17,000) as well as in "other services" (-17,000). Trade maintained momentum in April, with the addition of 20,000 workers, mainly in wholesale trade.

The service sector added an estimated 406,000 workers (+3.3%) over the past 12 months, in contrast to the goods sector, which saw a loss of 31,000 (-0.8%) over the same period.

On the goods-producing side, even though natural resources had an estimated increase of 11,000 in April, it was not enough to offset the losses in manufacturing (-19,000).

Quebec unemployment rate tumbles

In Quebec, the unemployment rate dropped to a 33-year low of 7.2% in April, while the employment rate reached a record high (60.9%) with 108,000 more workers compared to a year ago. Trade and construction employment boosted growth in April while manufacturing edged down.

Alberta's economy added an estimated 12,000 workers in April, bringing the unemployment rate down to 3.4% and the employment rate back to its all-time high of 71.6%. Employment strength in retail and wholesale trade bolstered the services sector and made up for the lacklustre growth in the goods-producing industries. Over the past 12 months, Alberta's employment growth was more than double the national average (5.6% versus 2.3%).

Large full-time losses (-38,000) in Ontario in April, were partially offset by increases in part time. Declines were primarily in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, "other services" and manufacturing. Ontario's manufacturing sector shed 13,000 workers in April, continuing the downward trend of the past two years. Manufacturing losses in April were mainly in transportation equipment and food. At the same time, natural resource employment increased by 5,000, mainly in forestry and mining.

Employment in British Columbia declined by an estimated 16,000 in April, all in part time. The unemployment rate increased to 4.4% with fewer workers in health care and social assistance as well as in accommodation and food services. Following on the heels of strong first-quarter growth, employment remains up 2.6% compared to the previous year.

In April, the Atlantic provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador (51.7%), Prince Edward Island (62.4%) and New Brunswick (59.2%) all reached their highest employment rates in over 30 years.

Women continue to set labour market records

With an estimated employment increase of 13,000, the employment rate among adult women (25 and over) reached a record high of 59.1% in April. They also attained their lowest unemployment rate to date (4.7%). In particular, women 55 years and older saw the largest employment increase in April and were the driving force behind employment gains among adult women for the month.

Meanwhile, youths and adult men both saw employment declines for the month. Over the past 12 months, women's employment growth (+3.4%) was more than double the pace of men (+1.4%).

Older workers drive employment growth

Overall employment growth for core-aged adults 25 to 54 pales in comparison to older workers 55 and over. While labour force participation among older workers is generally lower than that of core-age workers, employment grew 7.9% over the past 12 months for this group, versus 1.2% for core-aged workers. From a year ago, employment gains for women 55 years and older were higher than for men, 9.7% versus 6.5%.

Note: The 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.

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 April 21. 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 June 8.

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 Jane Lin (613-951-9691), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	March 2007	April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,441.5	26,475.9	34.4	375.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,892.8	17,890.2	-2.6	357.5	0.0	2.0
Employment	16,798.4	16,793.2	-5.2	374.2	0.0	2.3
Full-time	13,724.1	13,709.2	-14.9	285.7	-0.1	2.1
Part-time	3,074.3	3,084.0	9.7	88.5	0.3	3.0
Unemployment	1,094.4	1,097.0	2.6	-16.8	0.2	-1.5
Participation rate	67.7	67.6	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.4	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	18.3	18.4	0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,344.5	4,347.0	2.5	34.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,908.9	2,914.5	5.6	54.4	0.2	1.9
Employment	2,589.4	2,579.3	-10.1	49.6	-0.4	2.0
Full-time	1,432.5	1,417.8	-14.7	9.7	-1.0	0.7
Part-time	1,156.9	1,161.6	4.7	40.0	0.4	3.6
Unemployment	319.4	335.2	15.8	4.8	4.9	1.5
Participation rate	67.0	67.0	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.5	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.3	-0.3	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	44.7	45.0	0.3	0.7	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,793.3	10,809.1	15.8	169.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,960.4	7,960.3	-0.1	119.7	0.0	1.5
Employment	7,536.3	7,528.2	-8.1	106.5	-0.1	1.4
Full-time	7,034.9	7,032.9	-2.0	84.3	0.0	1.2
Part-time	501.3	495.3	-6.0	22.2	-1.2	4.7
Unemployment	424.1	432.1	8.0	13.1	1.9	3.1
Participation rate	73.8	73.6	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.4	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	69.6	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	6.7	6.6	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,303.7	11,319.8	16.1	171.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,023.5	7,015.4	-8.1	183.4	-0.1	2.7
Employment	6,672.7	6,685.6	12.9	218.0	0.2	3.4
Full-time	5,256.6	5,258.5	1.9	191.7	0.0	3.8
Part-time	1,416.1	1,427.2	11.1	26.4	0.8	1.9
Unemployment	350.8	329.7	-21.1	-34.7	-6.0	-9.5
Participation rate	62.1	62.0	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.1	0.1	1.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.3	0.1	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	March 2007	April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,236.4	14,208.0	-28.4	310.4	-0.2	2.2
Self-employed	2,562.0	2,585.3	23.3	64.0	0.9	2.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,225.4	3,228.1	2.7	42.1	0.1	1.3
Private	11,011.0	10,979.8	-31.2	268.2	-0.3	2.5
All industries	16,798.4	16,793.2	-5.2	374.2	0.0	2.3
Goods-producing sector	3,991.5	3,986.4	-5.1	-31.2	-0.1	-0.8
Agriculture	326.7	326.3	-0.4	-32.0	-0.1	-8.9
Natural resources	341.8	353.0	11.2	29.3	3.3	9.1
Utilities	131.1	127.8	-3.3	13.4	-2.5	11.7
Construction	1,107.9	1,114.0	6.1	47.4	0.6	4.4
Manufacturing	2,083.9	2,065.3	-18.6	-89.4	-0.9	-4.1
Service-producing sector	12,806.9	12,806.9	0.0	405.5	0.0	3.3
Trade	2,665.6	2,685.7	20.1	43.4	0.8	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	824.1	831.0	6.9	35.2	0.8	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,075.8	1,058.6	-17.2	39.1	-1.6	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,114.3	1,106.3	-8.0	20.5	-0.7	1.9
Business, building and other support services	691.9	687.0	-4.9	10.2	-0.7	1.5
Educational services	1,175.4	1,182.6	7.2	26.0	0.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance	1,838.8	1,850.6	11.8	94.0	0.6	5.4
Information, culture and recreation	777.7	775.1	-2.6	34.0	-0.3	4.6
Accommodation and food services	1,072.9	1,069.0	-3.9	76.0	-0.4	7.7
Other services	730.8	714.0	-16.8	5.8	-2.3	0.8
Public administration	839.8	846.8	7.0	21.1	0.8	2.6

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	March 2007	April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	425.7	424.9	-0.8	-3.4	-0.2	-0.8
Labour force	254.0	252.1	-1.9	-2.9	-0.7	-1.1
Employment	217.7	219.6	1.9	4.8	0.9	2.2
Full-time	187.6	188.9	1.3	7.7	0.7	4.2
Part-time	30.1	30.7	0.6	-3.0	2.0	-8.9
Unemployment	36.3	32.5	-3.8	-7.7	-10.5	-19.2
Participation rate	59.7	59.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.3	12.9	-1.4	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	51.7	0.6	1.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	112.8	112.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	78.3	77.7	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	0.0
Employment	70.1	70.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.3
Full-time	57.3	58.4	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.2
Part-time	12.9	12.0	-0.9	0.9	-7.0	8.1
Unemployment	8.1	7.3	-0.8	-1.0	-9.9	-12.0
Participation rate	69.4	68.8	-0.6	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.4	-0.9	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	62.4	0.3	0.3	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.7	763.6	-0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1
Labour force	486.1	490.3	4.2	5.4	0.9	1.1
Employment	447.8	450.9	3.1	5.0	0.7	1.1
Full-time	365.2	367.5	2.3	9.0	0.6	2.5
Part-time	82.6	83.4	0.8	-3.9	1.0	-4.5
Unemployment	38.3	39.4	1.1	0.4	2.9	1.0
Participation rate	63.7	64.2	0.5	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	59.0	0.4	0.5	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	612.1	612.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Labour force	388.8	391.2	2.4	-3.6	0.6	-0.9
Employment	360.0	362.5	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.9
Full-time	302.8	305.2	2.4	4.2	0.8	1.4
Part-time	57.2	57.4	0.2	-0.8	0.3	-1.4
Unemployment	28.8	28.7	-0.1	-6.9	-0.3	-19.4
Participation rate	63.5	63.9	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.3	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	59.2	0.4	0.4	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,297.3	6,303.5	6.2	67.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,143.7	4,138.5	-5.2	71.9	-0.1	1.8
Employment	3,828.2	3,839.1	10.9	108.3	0.3	2.9
Full-time	3,115.8	3,127.8	12.0	83.6	0.4	2.7
Part-time	712.5	711.2	-1.3	24.6	-0.2	3.6
Unemployment	315.5	299.4	-16.1	-36.4	-5.1	-10.8
Participation rate	65.8	65.7	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.9	0.1	1.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	March 2007	April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007	March to April 2007	April 2006 to April 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,318.6	10,331.7	13.1	134.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,030.2	7,022.5	-7.7	108.4	-0.1	1.6
Employment	6,572.5	6,555.7	-16.8	71.4	-0.3	1.1
Full-time	5,391.6	5,353.7	-37.9	39.0	-0.7	0.7
Part-time	1,181.0	1,202.0	21.0	32.4	1.8	2.8
Unemployment	457.7	466.7	9.0	36.8	2.0	8.6
Participation rate	68.1	68.0	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.6	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.5	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	895.6	896.8	1.2	5.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force	620.0	622.2	2.2	5.7	0.4	0.9
Employment	593.6	592.7	-0.9	5.1	-0.2	0.9
Full-time	472.9	472.7	-0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2
Part-time	120.7	120.0	-0.7	4.1	-0.6	3.5
Unemployment	26.5	29.6	3.1	0.7	11.7	2.4
Participation rate	69.2	69.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.8	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.1	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	748.2	748.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.3
Labour force	524.3	523.3	-1.0	10.8	-0.2	2.1
Employment	504.4	502.6	-1.8	14.3	-0.4	2.9
Full-time	405.5	402.2	-3.3	5.8	-0.8	1.5
Part-time	98.9	100.4	1.5	8.5	1.5	9.2
Unemployment	19.9	20.6	0.7	-3.6	3.5	-14.9
Participation rate	70.1	69.9	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.9	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.1	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,715.9	2,724.5	8.6	106.5	0.3	4.1
Labour force	2,010.1	2,018.6	8.5	103.0	0.4	5.4
Employment	1,938.6	1,950.7	12.1	103.1	0.6	5.6
Full-time	1,631.2	1,637.8	6.6	88.6	0.4	5.7
Part-time	307.4	312.8	5.4	14.5	1.8	4.9
Unemployment	71.5	67.9	-3.6	-0.1	-5.0	-0.1
Participation rate	74.0	74.1	0.1	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.4	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	71.4	71.6	0.2	1.0	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,551.7	3,557.1	5.4	59.9	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,357.3	2,353.8	-3.5	58.9	-0.1	2.6
Employment	2,265.4	2,249.1	-16.3	58.0	-0.7	2.6
Full-time	1,794.3	1,794.8	0.5	46.8	0.0	2.7
Part-time	471.1	454.2	-16.9	11.1	-3.6	2.5
Unemployment	91.9	104.7	12.8	0.9	13.9	0.9
Participation rate	66.4	66.2	-0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.2	-0.6	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Study: Income inequality and redistribution

1976 to 2004

Inequality in after-tax family income has increased during the past 15 years, driven by widening differences in family market income, according to a new study.

The study documented trends in inequality using data from the Survey of Consumer Finances and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

It found that inequality in after-tax family income increased throughout the 1990s. It also sought to determine if this increase was the result of changes in family market-income inequality, or changes in the equalizing role of the tax-transfer system.

The study found that the increase in inequality was driven by an upward trend in inequality in family market income. Family market income is the sum of earnings from employment and net self-employment income, investment income, and private retirement income, for all family members.

On the other hand, while the tax-transfer system changed in many ways throughout the 1990s, it reduced income inequality by as much in 2004 as it did in 1989.

The trend in family market-income inequality does not appear to be primarily driven by rising differences in earnings among workers. It appears to be driven in part by increased inequality in family earnings. This would suggest that changing family characteristics, such as the increasing share of families with two highly educated earners, may be an important factor.

Increases in family market-income inequality driving after-tax inequality

Virtually all the increase in after-tax family income inequality over the 1990s was driven by widening differences in family market income.

Average family market income among the 10% of families with the highest incomes rose by 22% from 1989 to 2004. Meanwhile, among the 10% of families with the lowest incomes, it fell by 11%.

Without an increase in taxes or transfers to families, this would result in a rise in after-tax-income inequality.

The study shows that by 2004, the tax-transfer system equalized incomes by about the same amount as it did in 1989. As a result, the increase in family market-income inequality was converted almost directly to an increase in after-tax family income inequality.

From 1989 to 2004, average after-tax family income in the top 10% of families rose by 24% and fell by 8% in the bottom 10%.

The ratio of after-tax family income of the top 10% to the bottom 10% rose from 6.6 in 1989 to 8.9 in 2004.

Note to readers

Data used in this study come from the Survey of Consumer Finances (1976 to 1997) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (1993 to 2004).

The study includes economic families of two persons or more and unattached individuals, referred to collectively as families.

It is important to account for family size when examining the income of families. In this study, family income is adjusted for family size to compensate for economies of scale present in larger families and yields indicators that reflect family income defined on a per-person basis. Therefore, any reference to income in this study refers to "adjusted family income per person" unless otherwise noted.

Family market income is the sum of earnings from employment and net self-employment income, investment income, and private retirement income from all family members. After-tax family income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax, for all family members.

After-tax family income inequality could rise because of widening differences in family market income or because of changes in the equalizing role of the tax-transfer system. The tax-transfer system equalizes incomes because more transfers are received by lower-income families, raising their income, and more taxes are paid by higher-income families, lowering their after-tax income.

The increase in this ratio was especially prominent in the second half of the 1990s, rising from 7.1 in 1994 to 8.8 in 2000.

The trend in family market-income inequality dates back to the late 1970s

This trend in family market-income inequality extends back at least to the late 1970s. From 1979 to 1989, average market income in the poorest tenth of families fell by 18.7%, while it rose by 12.7% among the richest tenth.

The increase in family market-income inequality did not translate into an increase in after-tax family income inequality in the 1980s as it did in the 1990s.

This is because taxes and transfers both increased during that decade, increasing the share of income redistributed from high-income families to lower-income families.

The tax-transfer system would have needed to continue becoming more redistributive into the 1990s to neutralize the impact of rising market-income inequality in that decade.

Decline in proportion of middle-income families

The study's findings suggest that Canada's middle class, defined by income, became smaller during the 1990s, while incomes became more polarized.

For the purposes of the study, middle-class families were those who had after-tax income within a given range of the median — 75% of the median on the low side and 150% of the median on the high side. (The median is the point where exactly one-half of incomes are higher and one-half are lower.) After-tax income was adjusted for family size.

In 1989, 52.1% of Canadians had after-tax family income within this range of the median. By 2004, this proportion had declined to 47.3%.

The trend away from the middle-income families was both towards lower-income and higher-income families. The share of people in families with after-tax income below 75% of the median rose by 2.6 percentage points. The share with income above 150% of the median rose by 2.0 percentage points.

The research paper "Income inequality and redistribution in Canada: 1976 to 2004" (11F0019MIE2007298, free) is now available as part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* from the *Publications* module of our website.

Related studies from the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division can be found at *Update on Analytical Studies* (11-015-XIE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Heisz (613-951-3748), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Study: A portrait of Canadian periodical publishing

1998 to 2003

The latest issue of *Focus on Culture*, released today, features the article "A portrait of Canadian periodical publishing," which uses data from the Periodical Publishing Survey to examine how periodicals fared between 1998 and 2003 in terms of circulation, revenues and profits.

Canadian publishers are pumping out more periodicals than ever before. Between 1998 and 2003, the periodical publishing industry showed steady gains in the number of magazines published, total revenue and total circulation. The influx of new magazines in the industry was not without a downside. During the five-year period, more magazines were competing for revenue and subscribers, with the result that the industry's profit margin fell.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3139.

The publication *Focus on Culture*, Vol. 16, no. 1 (87-004-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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-5417; fax: 613-951-1333; culture@statcan.ca) or Alice Peters (613-951-4086; alice.peters@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

March 2007

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for March was 68.1 (2001=100), unchanged from February.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; neil.killips@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Biotechnology spending by the federal government

2005/2006

The federal government spent \$861 million on biotechnology scientific activities in fiscal year 2005/2006, the higher education sector received \$469 million or 54%.

This federal spending was up 7.1% from \$804 million in the previous year. Spending on biotechnology represented 9% of all federal spending on science and technology.

The majority (96%) of federal biotechnology spending was concentrated on research and development.

The federal government departments and agencies performed almost one-third (32%) of the biotechnology science and technology activities, the rest was performed outside the federal government. The higher education sector received \$469 million or over half (54%) of the total.

There were 1,854 full-time equivalent personnel dedicated to biotechnology science and technology activities in the federal government in 2005/2006, up 3.5% from 1,792 a year earlier.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The article "Biotechnology Scientific Activities in Federal Government Departments and Agencies, 2005/2006," Vol. 31, no. 3 (88-001-XWE, free) is now available online in the service bulletin *Science Statistics* from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lloyd Lizotte (613-951-2188; lloyd.lizotte@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Cement

March 2007

Data on cement are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

January 2007

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, or to order data, to enquire 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. ■

New products

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Income Inequality and Redistribution in Canada: 1976 to 2004", no. 298
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Imports by Commodity, March 2007, Vol. 64, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-007-XCB (\$40/\$387).

Imports by Commodity, March 2007, Vol. 64, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Labour Force Information, April 15 to 21, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

Focus on Culture, Vol. 16, no. 4
Catalogue number 87-004-XWE
(free).

Science Statistics, May 2007 edition, Vol. 31, no. 3
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Statistics Canada

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



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides 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 and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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The Daily, May 11, 2007

Release dates: May 14 to 18, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2007
15	New motor vehicle sales	March 2007
16	2006 Census of Agriculture	May 16, 2006
16	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2007
17	Consumer Price Index	April 2007
17	Wholesale trade	March 2007
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2007
18	Retail trade	March 2007
18	The changing role of education in the marriage market: Assortative marriage in Canada and the United States since the 1970s	1970s
