



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

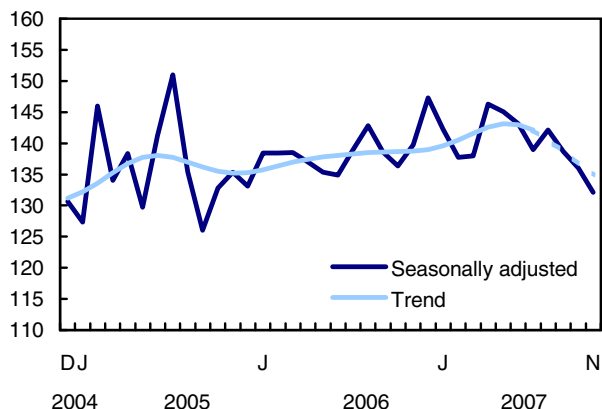
New motor vehicle sales

November 2007

Sales of new motor vehicles declined in November for the sixth time in seven months. Seasonally adjusted data from the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey show that 132,125 new vehicles were sold in November, down 2.9% from October, and continuing the downward trend of the latter half of 2007 after a period of overall growth that began in late 2005.

New motor vehicle sales down for a third consecutive month

Thousands of units



Note: The last few points could be subject to revisions when more data are added. This is indicated by the dashed line.

Despite the recent slowdown, new motor vehicle sales remain strong for the year, with average monthly sales at their highest level since 2002. Preliminary industry data for December suggest that new motor vehicle sales will rebound 3% as a result of a surge in truck sales.

Truck sales drive November decrease

Over two-thirds of the decrease in November came from truck sales (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses). Sales of passenger cars also declined.

New truck sales, which have been volatile in 2007, declined 4.0% in November to 65,765 units. New passenger cars (-1.8%) also fell, totalling 66,359 units.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment enables month-to-month growth rates to be analyzed, taking into account the trend-cycle, seasonality, the trading-day effect, the Easter holiday effect and the irregular component.

Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. **Trucks** include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

North American built new motor vehicles include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

The New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey is compiled on the basis of figures obtained from motor vehicle manufacturers and importers. These results may vary from those obtained directly from auto dealers, due to possible differences in record keeping.

This drop was seen in both North American-built models (-1.4%), down to 43,131 in November, and overseas-built models (-2.4%), which were down to 23,228 units. Overseas-built models recorded a fifth consecutive decrease in November, after strong growth earlier in 2007.

Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta post gains

Only Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.3%) and Alberta (+0.9%) bucked the national trend with increased new motor vehicle sales in November.

Sizable decreases in Ontario (-3.2%) and Quebec (-5.4%) were the largest contributors to the overall national decrease. Declines in sales in these provinces have driven the national decrease in sales observed in the latter part of 2007.

There were 143 fewer vehicles sold in Prince Edward Island (-30.4%) continuing what has been a volatile year. This was the largest decline in sales in this province since January 1998, following periods of strong sales earlier in 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The November 2007 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XWE, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for December will be released on February 15.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067;

613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joseph Dunlavy (613-951-0193), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	November 2006	October 2007 ^r	November 2007 ^P	November 2006 to November 2007	October to November 2007
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	139,748	136,018	132,125	-5.5	-2.9
Passenger cars	71,677	67,541	66,359	-7.4	-1.8
North American ¹	46,999	43,753	43,131	-8.2	-1.4
Overseas	24,678	23,788	23,228	-5.9	-2.4
Trucks, vans and buses	68,071	68,478	65,765	-3.4	-4.0
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,144	2,248	2,299	7.2	2.3
Prince Edward Island	436	470	327	-25.0	-30.4
Nova Scotia	4,230	4,159	4,150	-1.9	-0.2
New Brunswick	3,263	3,170	2,801	-14.2	-11.6
Quebec	34,019	33,453	31,638	-7.0	-5.4
Ontario	52,446	47,899	46,354	-11.6	-3.2
Manitoba	3,957	3,956	3,894	-1.6	-1.6
Saskatchewan	3,461	3,861	3,758	8.6	-2.7
Alberta	19,932	20,608	20,794	4.3	0.9
British Columbia ²	15,861	16,195	16,110	1.6	-0.5
	November 2006	October 2007 ^r	November 2007 ^P	November 2006 to November 2007	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	127,732	124,072	120,018	-6.0	
Passenger cars	63,756	61,799	58,188	-8.7	
North American ¹	41,464	39,280	37,583	-9.4	
Overseas	22,292	22,519	20,605	-7.6	
Trucks, vans and buses	63,976	62,273	61,830	-3.4	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,783	1,888	1,808	1.4	
Prince Edward Island	365	421	279	-23.6	
Nova Scotia	3,542	3,397	3,572	0.8	
New Brunswick	2,767	2,748	2,357	-14.8	
Quebec	29,630	30,308	27,093	-8.6	
Ontario	49,707	44,742	44,250	-11.0	
Manitoba	3,486	3,727	3,411	-2.2	
Saskatchewan	3,136	3,620	3,505	11.8	
Alberta	19,007	19,132	19,656	3.4	
British Columbia ²	14,309	14,089	14,087	-1.6	

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Deaths

2005

The number of deaths registered in Canada recorded its fastest increase in three years in 2005, continuing a long-term upward trend in the wake of a growing and aging population.

In addition, new data on mortality show that the gap in the annual number of deaths continued to narrow between men and women, and that the average age at death rose steadily from 1990 to 2005.

A total of 230,132 people died in Canada in 2005, up 1.6% from 2004, the fastest annual increase since a 1.9% increase in 2002. It follows a rise of only 0.2% in 2004, which was one of the smallest annual increases in the number of deaths in 25 years.

Between 2004 and 2005, age-specific mortality rates actually declined in older age groups, that is, among people aged 50 and older, offsetting increases in rates at younger age groups.

Of these individuals, 116,006 were men, a 1.3% increase from 2004, and 114,126 women, a 1.8% increase. For every 100 female deaths in 2005, there were 102 male deaths. This was well below the ratio of 135 male deaths per 100 females in 1979.

Between 1990 and 2005, the annual number of deaths increased by 20%. However, the percentage increase among women during this period, about 30%, was more than twice the rate of growth among men, about 12%.

Mean age at death, by geography, 2005

	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male-female gap
	years			
Canada	74.2	71.1	77.4	6.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	73.7	71.3	76.4	5.2
Prince Edward Island	75.6	72.1	78.9	6.8
Nova Scotia	75.3	72.3	78.4	6.1
New Brunswick	75.1	72.0	78.2	6.2
Quebec	74.0	70.6	77.4	6.7
Ontario	74.5	71.5	77.5	6.0
Manitoba	74.6	71.6	77.6	6.0
Saskatchewan	75.3	72.6	78.2	5.6
Alberta	71.6	68.4	75.2	6.8
British Columbia	74.6	71.6	77.8	6.3
Yukon	66.2	63.5	71.0	7.5
Northwest Territories	61.1	59.4	64.6	5.2
Nunavut	47.8	49.5	44.6	-4.9

Age 50 or older mortality rates on decline

Between 2004 and 2005, mortality rates among people aged 50 or older declined, offsetting increases in rates among people at younger ages.

Increase in average age at death

From 1990 to 2005, the average age at death for both sexes rose steadily. Among men, it increased by 3.5 years, and among women, by 3.2 years.

In 2005, the average age at death for the population as a whole was 74.2 years. For men it was 71.1 years, which was 6.3 years less than the 77.4 years for women. The average age at death for men was lower than it was for women in all provinces and territories, except for Nunavut.

In Nunavut, the average age at death of 47.8 years was the lowest in Canada in 2005. It was highest at 75.6 years in Prince Edward Island.

Deaths by geography

	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	number		% change
Canada	226,584	230,132	1.6
Male	114,513	116,006	1.3
Female	112,071	114,126	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,308	4,486	4.1
Prince Edward Island	1,223	1,118	-8.6
Nova Scotia	8,241	8,273	0.4
New Brunswick	6,247	6,175	-1.2
Quebec	55,624	55,787	0.3
Ontario	83,142	85,591	2.9
Manitoba	9,903	9,856	-0.5
Saskatchewan	8,844	8,850	0.1
Alberta	18,675	19,288	3.3
British Columbia	29,923	30,227	1.0
Yukon	166	164	-1.2
Northwest Territories	153	148	-3.3
Nunavut	121	115	-5.0

Infant mortality rate relatively stable in recent years

From 1998 to 2005, infant mortality (deaths of infants aged less than one year old) was relatively stable at around 5.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Prior to the late 1990s, infant mortality rates had been declining steadily, falling from 10.5 in 1980 to 6.8 in 1990, before stabilizing around 5.3 from 1998 until 2005.

The infant mortality rate rose slightly from 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 5.4 in 2005. The male infant mortality rate increased from 5.5 to 5.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, while the female rate remained at 5.0.

From 2004 to 2005, the overall increase in the male infant mortality rate in Canada was mainly due to increases in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Increases in these jurisdictions offset declines in the other five provinces and two territories.

Internationally, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries' average infant mortality rates fell from 11.0 in 1990 to 5.4 in 2005, while Canada's rate went from 6.8 to 5.4 during the same period.

Between 1990 and 2005, the two countries with the lowest infant mortality, Japan and Sweden, saw rates fall from 4.6 to 2.8 and 6.0 to 2.4 respectively.

Diverging trends in neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates

Infant mortality can be subdivided into neonatal mortality (deaths of infants aged 0 to 27 days) and post-neonatal mortality (deaths of infants aged 28 to 364 days).

From 1990 to 2005, trends in the neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates followed different directions.

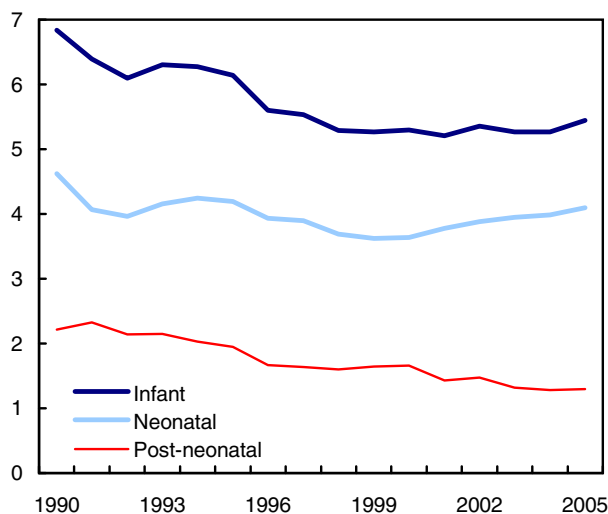
The neonatal mortality rate declined 11% from 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990, to 4.1 in 2005, while the post-neonatal mortality rate fell 41% from 2.2 deaths per 1,000 live births to 1.3.

However, between 1998 and 2005, the neonatal mortality rate was on the rise, while the post-neonatal mortality rate was decreasing.

Canada's neonatal mortality rate rose slightly from 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 4.1 in 2005. The post-neonatal rate remained at 1.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in both years.

Infant, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates

Rate per 1,000 live births



Little variation in perinatal deaths

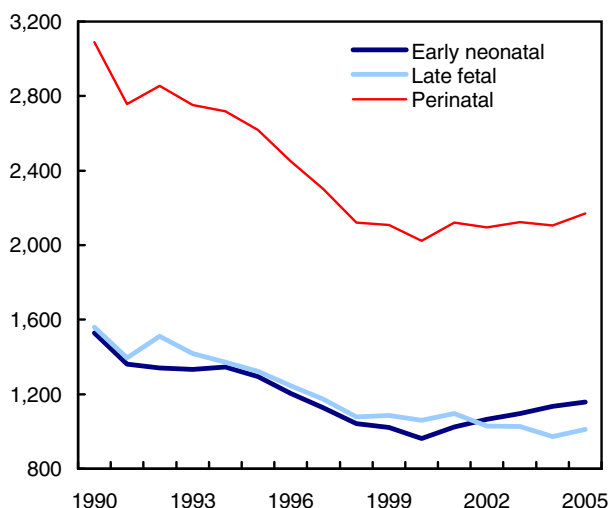
Trends in the two components of perinatal deaths, early neonatal (deaths of infants aged 0 to 6 days) and late fetal deaths (stillbirths with 28 or more weeks' gestation), differed over the previous 15 years.

The number of late fetal deaths generally declined during this period. The number of early neonatal deaths declined from 1990 to 2000, but increased from 2000 to 2005. During the same period, the increase in early neonatal deaths was mainly due to deaths of infants under 1 day old.

As a result of these two divergent trends, perinatal deaths stalled at around 2,100 deaths from 1998 to 2005.

Early neonatal, late fetal and perinatal deaths

Number of deaths



Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0501 to 102-0511.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

The 2005 issue of the publication *Deaths* (84F0211XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shiang Ying Dai (613-951-1759) or Brigitte Chavez (613-951-1593), Health Statistics Division. ■

Study: Rural and urban workers living in low income

Roughly the same proportion of Canadian workers lived in low-income households in 2003, whether they inhabited a rural or an urban area, according to a new study.

Furthermore, the study found that the rural working poor were in no more dire circumstances than their urban counterparts, given that their "depth" of low income was similar. For either group, the family income was about 30% below the low-income threshold.

However, the rural and urban working poor had rather different profiles, and some factors associated with low income were specific to where Canadians lived, the study found.

The study, published today in the *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin* series, found that 8.6% of workers in rural areas lived in a low-income household, just slightly higher than the 7.8% of workers in urban centres.

A low-income worker is a person who had worked in the year prior to the study and who lived in a low-income household. The study was based on data for 2003 from the Survey on Labour and Income Dynamics.

In both rural and urban areas, the main factor explaining the household low income was that the worker was the sole earner for the household.

The study cited three main changes in circumstance that allowed rural workers to escape a low-income situation. In 38% of the cases, there was a change in the employment income of another household member (i.e., other earners in the family got better wages or they increased the number of hours that they worked). In 35%, the individual was able to earn more money during the year. And in 27%, the size of the household changed — either there were fewer individuals being supported by the available income or another earner joined the household.

The study showed that rural workers living in low-income households were older than urban workers, and that they were more likely to be living in two-earner families with children. Rural workers living in low-income households were also more likely to be self-employed.

There were also regional differences. Rural workers were more likely to live in low income if they lived in Alberta or worked in a primary industry. On the other hand, urban workers were more likely to live in low income if they lived in British Columbia, or if they were young, had not finished high school or if they worked for a medium-sized business.

Being a worker in a low-income household was not a transient situation. Between 2000 and 2004, rural

and urban workers living in low-income households spent about half their time in low income. About 40% experienced persistent low income.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The study "A comparison of rural and urban workers living in low income" is now available in the *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin* series, Vol. 7, no. 4 (21-006-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Myriam Fortin (613-957-6315; myriam.fortin@hrsdc-rhdsc.gc.ca), Human Resources and Skills Development Canada or Ray D. Bollman (613-951-3747; ray.bollman@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, Agriculture Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

August 2007

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The August 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62, no. 8 (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 the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: Public-use Microdata File 2005

The cross-sectional public-use microdata file for the 2005 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is now available. Since 1996, SLID public-use microdata have been a source of detailed cross-sectional household income data. Prior to this, the Survey

of Consumer Finances provided public-use microdata files to meet the needs of users of cross-sectional household income.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.

The CD-ROM *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: Public-use Microdata*

File, 2005 (75M0010XCB, \$2,140) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the survey and related products and services, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

New products

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: "A comparison of rural and urban workers living in low income", 2000 to 2004, Vol. 7, no. 4
Catalogue number 21-006-XWE
(free).

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, August 2007, Vol. 62, no. 8
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

Imports by Commodity, November 2007, Vol. 64, no. 11
Catalogue number 65-007-XCB (\$40/\$387).

Imports by Commodity, November 2007, Vol. 64, no. 11
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics: Public Use Microdata File, 2005
Catalogue number 75M0010XCB (\$2,140).

Deaths, 2005
Catalogue number 84F0211XWE
(free).

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

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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 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 25 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 also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Map-warmed index, May 1997** 3
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- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
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