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Labour Force Survey, October 2008

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Fixed assets, 2008

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Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, September 2008

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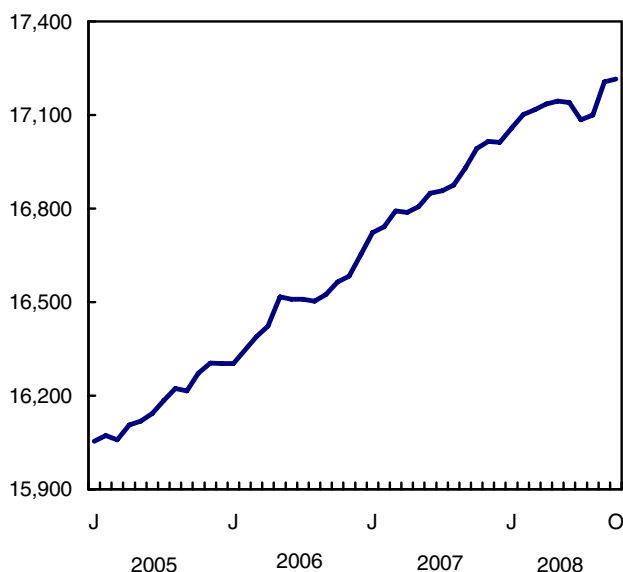
Labour Force Survey

October 2008

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Employment

thousands



Since the beginning of 2008, employment has increased 1.2% (+203,000), with gains in both full and part time. Employment rose by 2.0% (+338,000) over the same period of 2007, most of which was full time.

In October, employment increased in Alberta, where the unemployment rate remained the lowest in the country, at 3.7%. There was little employment change in the other provinces.

Strong employment growth in public administration in October was spurred by hiring for the federal election. At the same time, employment declined in accommodation and food services. There was little change for all other industries.

Note to readers

Please note that Table 1 in the publication Labour Force Information has been extended to include labour force characteristics for men and women aged 25 to 54 years and 55 years and over at the Canada level.

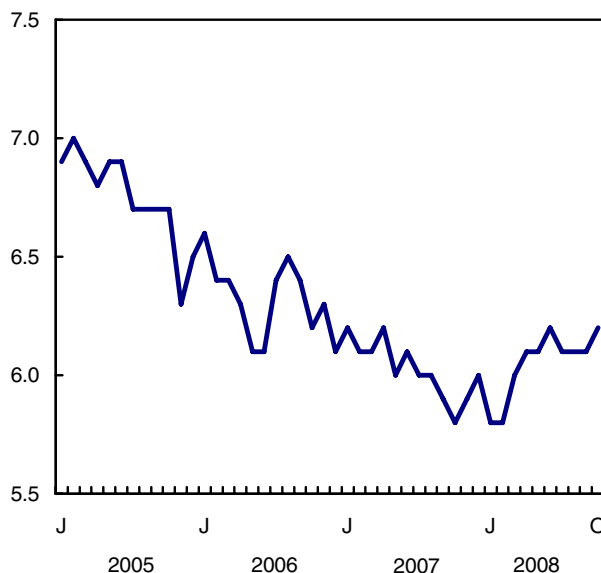
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-XWE, free).

A large decline in youth employment in October was offset by strong gains among women aged 55 and over and men aged 25 to 54. So far this year, older women have had the fastest growth rate in employment.

The year-over-year growth in average hourly wages for October was 4.3%, above the most recent increase of 3.4% in the Consumer Price Index. Compared with a year earlier, average hourly wages were higher for all age groups, with growth being strongest for youths and older workers.

Unemployment rate

%



Public administration employment growth was strong in October

With the federal election in mid-October, there were large employment gains in public administration (+40,000), spread across most provinces. Most of the increase was among occupations related to the election process.

Also in October, employment in accommodation and food services declined by 27,000, mostly in food services and drinking places. The bulk of these losses were in Ontario and Quebec.

Solid employment gains in Alberta

Employment in Alberta rose by 15,000 in October, pushing the employment rate to 72.5%, the highest on record. Since the beginning of 2008, industries with the largest gains have been professional, scientific and technical services; manufacturing; construction; trade; and agriculture. So far this year, Alberta's employment growth has been 2.2%, compared with 3.5% over the first 10 months of 2007.

In New Brunswick, employment edged up in October. However, the unemployment rate jumped 0.8 percentage points to 8.8%, as a large increase in the number of people looking for work brought the participation rate to an all-time high of 65.4%.

With Quebec's overall employment little changed in October, the unemployment rate edged down to 7.2%. So far this year, employment growth has been negligible at 0.2% (+7,000), as increases in information, culture and recreation; health care and social assistance; construction; and manufacturing were offset by declines in agriculture; education; and other services.

Although Ontario's employment was unchanged in October, so far this year, it is up 1.5% (+101,000), slightly above the national growth rate of 1.2%. Gains over the first 10 months of the year were in transportation and warehousing; construction; and public administration. Manufacturing is down 14,000 so far in 2008, compared with a decline of 43,000 over the same period of 2007. The unemployment rate edged up to 6.5% in October, little changed from the beginning of 2008.

In British Columbia, employment edged down in October, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 5.1%, the highest since

December 2006. So far this year, employment growth stands at 0.8%, below the national average.

Employment increases for core-age men and older women offset by a large drop in youth employment

Women aged 55 and older experienced a large gain in employment for October (+25,000). While these women represent less than 1 out of every 14 employed people, so far this year they account for a third of all employment gains. With year-to-date gains of 64,000, older women had a larger increase in employment than other demographic groups such as youth, core-age men, core-age women and men aged 55 and older.

Employment among men aged 25 to 54 rose by 20,000 in October. Following large gains the month before, youth employment fell by 34,000 in October, as losses in part-time work more than offset gains in full time.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free), is now available online for the week ending October 18. 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*, 2007 (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 December 5.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact, Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243; danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca), or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	September 2008	October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	27,012.8	27,044.1	31.3	380.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,325.6	18,355.5	29.9	310.6	0.2	1.7
Employment	17,206.3	17,215.8	9.5	223.3	0.1	1.3
Full-time	13,977.3	14,024.8	47.5	125.4	0.3	0.9
Part-time	3,229.0	3,190.9	-38.1	97.8	-1.2	3.2
Unemployment	1,119.3	1,139.7	20.4	87.3	1.8	8.3
Participation rate	67.8	67.9	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.2	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.7	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	18.8	18.5	-0.3	0.3	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,380.1	4,381.9	1.8	18.8	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,963.8	2,965.4	1.6	45.9	0.1	1.6
Employment	2,643.0	2,608.6	-34.4	16.7	-1.3	0.6
Full-time	1,426.6	1,445.6	19.0	22.4	1.3	1.6
Part-time	1,216.3	1,163.0	-53.3	-5.7	-4.4	-0.5
Unemployment	320.8	356.9	36.1	29.2	11.3	8.9
Participation rate	67.7	67.7	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	12.0	1.2	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	59.5	-0.8	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	46.0	44.6	-1.4	-0.5	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	11,061.5	11,076.6	15.1	182.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,180.6	8,196.5	15.9	144.9	0.2	1.8
Employment	7,732.1	7,748.9	16.8	118.2	0.2	1.5
Full-time	7,185.0	7,179.9	-5.1	37.6	-0.1	0.5
Part-time	547.1	569.0	21.9	80.6	4.0	16.5
Unemployment	448.5	447.6	-0.9	26.7	-0.2	6.3
Participation rate	74.0	74.0	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	70.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	7.1	7.3	0.2	0.9	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,571.1	11,585.6	14.5	179.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,181.3	7,193.6	12.3	119.8	0.2	1.7
Employment	6,831.2	6,858.3	27.1	88.4	0.4	1.3
Full-time	5,365.7	5,399.4	33.7	65.5	0.6	1.2
Part-time	1,465.5	1,458.9	-6.6	22.8	-0.5	1.6
Unemployment	350.1	335.3	-14.8	31.4	-4.2	10.3
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	21.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹)

	September 2008	October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,556.2	14,566.2	10.0	218.3	0.1	1.5
Self-employed	2,650.1	2,649.5	-0.6	5.0	0.0	0.2
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,434.8	3,464.9	30.1	87.3	0.9	2.6
Private	11,121.4	11,101.3	-20.1	130.9	-0.2	1.2
All industries	17,206.3	17,215.8	9.5	223.3	0.1	1.3
Goods-producing sector	4,076.6	4,049.8	-26.8	53.4	-0.7	1.3
Agriculture	328.6	327.6	-1.0	-19.0	-0.3	-5.5
Natural resources	344.1	338.4	-5.7	10.8	-1.7	3.3
Utilities	151.5	148.6	-2.9	2.0	-1.9	1.4
Construction	1,264.2	1,255.4	-8.8	106.6	-0.7	9.3
Manufacturing	1,988.2	1,979.6	-8.6	-47.3	-0.4	-2.3
Service-producing sector	13,129.7	13,166.0	36.3	169.9	0.3	1.3
Trade	2,671.0	2,681.4	10.4	-12.7	0.4	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	872.4	872.2	-0.2	50.9	0.0	6.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,074.8	1,070.8	-4.0	3.5	-0.4	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,199.2	1,203.8	4.6	47.4	0.4	4.1
Business, building and other support services	675.7	672.4	-3.3	-24.4	-0.5	-3.5
Educational services	1,200.0	1,211.8	11.8	17.2	1.0	1.4
Health care and social assistance	1,922.8	1,920.6	-2.2	57.5	-0.1	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	747.9	746.8	-1.1	-44.4	-0.1	-5.6
Accommodation and food services	1,093.2	1,066.2	-27.0	-1.3	-2.5	-0.1
Other services	760.4	767.8	7.4	27.0	1.0	3.6
Public administration	912.4	952.2	39.8	49.1	4.4	5.4

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2008	October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	426.8	427.2	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.8
Labour force	249.8	253.1	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.9
Employment	216.6	218.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.8
Full-time	187.9	185.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.3	-1.0
Part-time	28.7	33.0	4.3	3.7	15.0	12.6
Unemployment	33.2	34.6	1.4	0.4	4.2	1.2
Participation rate	58.5	59.2	0.7	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.3	13.7	0.4	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.7	51.1	0.4	-0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	115.2	115.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	79.8	78.9	-0.9	2.0	-1.1	2.6
Employment	70.7	69.8	-0.9	-0.3	-1.3	-0.4
Full-time	58.9	57.8	-1.1	0.0	-1.9	0.0
Part-time	11.8	12.0	0.2	-0.3	1.7	-2.4
Unemployment	9.1	9.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	33.8
Participation rate	69.3	68.4	-0.9	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.5	0.1	2.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	60.5	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	770.0	770.2	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.7
Labour force	494.4	495.8	1.4	7.6	0.3	1.6
Employment	456.8	458.6	1.8	7.7	0.4	1.7
Full-time	374.1	373.6	-0.5	9.0	-0.1	2.5
Part-time	82.7	84.9	2.2	-1.4	2.7	-1.6
Unemployment	37.6	37.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3
Participation rate	64.2	64.4	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.5	0.2	0.6	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	619.0	619.3	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	399.0	405.0	6.0	10.8	1.5	2.7
Employment	367.0	369.2	2.2	5.1	0.6	1.4
Full-time	307.6	309.8	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.8
Part-time	59.4	59.5	0.1	2.6	0.2	4.6
Unemployment	32.0	35.7	3.7	5.5	11.6	18.2
Participation rate	64.5	65.4	0.9	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.8	0.8	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.6	0.3	0.3	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,385.4	6,390.7	5.3	60.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,197.0	4,192.9	-4.1	23.8	-0.1	0.6
Employment	3,890.8	3,891.3	0.5	13.5	0.0	0.3
Full-time	3,151.9	3,142.2	-9.7	-18.3	-0.3	-0.6
Part-time	739.0	749.1	10.1	31.7	1.4	4.4
Unemployment	306.2	301.5	-4.7	10.3	-1.5	3.5
Participation rate	65.7	65.6	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.2	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.9	0.0	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2008	October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008	September to October 2008	October 2007 to October 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,546.7	10,560.1	13.4	156.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,192.7	7,203.4	10.7	115.8	0.1	1.6
Employment	6,735.0	6,732.1	-2.9	76.5	0.0	1.1
Full-time	5,446.0	5,472.9	26.9	27.6	0.5	0.5
Part-time	1,289.0	1,259.2	-29.8	48.9	-2.3	4.0
Unemployment	457.7	471.4	13.7	39.3	3.0	9.1
Participation rate	68.2	68.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	63.8	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	912.3	913.1	0.8	11.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	635.9	634.6	-1.3	7.1	-0.2	1.1
Employment	606.8	607.2	0.4	5.4	0.1	0.9
Full-time	488.8	494.8	6.0	8.4	1.2	1.7
Part-time	118.0	112.4	-5.6	-3.0	-4.7	-2.6
Unemployment	29.0	27.4	-1.6	1.7	-5.5	6.6
Participation rate	69.7	69.5	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.5	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	770.7	772.1	1.4	17.0	0.2	2.3
Labour force	541.4	540.8	-0.6	15.1	-0.1	2.9
Employment	519.2	519.3	0.1	16.2	0.0	3.2
Full-time	426.3	426.0	-0.3	10.1	-0.1	2.4
Part-time	92.9	93.3	0.4	6.1	0.4	7.0
Unemployment	22.2	21.5	-0.7	-1.1	-3.2	-4.9
Participation rate	70.2	70.0	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.3	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,808.2	2,812.3	4.1	48.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,104.6	2,116.9	12.3	71.4	0.6	3.5
Employment	2,023.9	2,038.6	14.7	61.7	0.7	3.1
Full-time	1,689.4	1,706.5	17.1	51.2	1.0	3.1
Part-time	334.6	332.1	-2.5	10.5	-0.7	3.3
Unemployment	80.7	78.3	-2.4	9.7	-3.0	14.1
Participation rate	74.9	75.3	0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.7	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	72.1	72.5	0.4	1.0	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,658.6	3,663.9	5.3	72.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,431.1	2,434.2	3.1	54.8	0.1	2.3
Employment	2,319.4	2,311.1	-8.3	35.6	-0.4	1.6
Full-time	1,846.3	1,855.7	9.4	36.5	0.5	2.0
Part-time	473.1	455.5	-17.6	-0.9	-3.7	-0.2
Unemployment	111.7	123.0	11.3	19.1	10.1	18.4
Participation rate	66.4	66.4	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.1	0.5	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.4	63.1	-0.3	-0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Fixed assets

2008

Expenditures on oil and gas extraction, as well as high technology, were the main contributors to the growth in fixed assets in Canada during the past decade.

Provincially, Alberta recorded the fastest growth in the share of the nation's fixed capital stock during this decade. In 1998, Alberta accounted for 16% of Canadian fixed assets. By 2008, its share had increased to 25%.

The value of machinery and equipment assets increased 49% between 1998 and 2008, over twice the rate of growth for building and engineering assets. This increase was due to investment in machinery and equipment that incorporated high technology such as computers, software and telecommunications equipment.

Investment in computers more than quadrupled, the fastest rate of growth. The value of computer assets amounted to \$52.0 billion in 2008, up from \$9.1 billion in 1998. The value of software assets more than doubled during the same period, while telecommunications equipment assets grew by 38%.

Engineering assets rose 22% to \$612.6 billion during the past decade. Within this section, the value of oil and gas extraction assets posted the strongest increase (+62%). This situation was due to the strength of investments in the oil sands since 2005.

In total, the net value of fixed assets used to produce goods and services in the Canadian economy reached \$1.7 trillion (in constant 2002 dollars) in 2008, compared with \$1.3 trillion in 1998.

Reduction in industrial building stock

Investments in industrial building stock declined between 1998 and 2008 compared with the 1987 to 1997 period, and the stock of industrial buildings has declined 12% since 1998.

This situation is mainly attributable to reduced investment in plants in the manufacturing sector. In 2008, the average age of manufacturing plants was 17.7 years, compared with 16.1 years in 1998.

On the other hand, the institutional building stock increased 26% between 1998 and 2008. Schools and hospitals, which account for nearly one-third of the institutional building stock, have increased 22% since 1998.

The average age of institutional buildings, which peaked at 20.4 years in 1998, stood at 19.2 years in 2008, owing to strong investments since 2001.

Note to readers

The value of fixed capital stock is measured by the total value of all non-residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment.

This release of 2008 fixed assets refers to the net linear stock and includes revisions going back to 2003 to reflect the revised source data. The present release also refers to the concept of average age by asset, which is calculated using investment, the survival function, the year in which the investment was made, and year-end gross stock.

The key factor in the calculation of the average age is the amount of investment. Without sufficient investment in an asset, the stock of the asset decreases and its age increases.

Large increase in fixed assets in Alberta

In 1998, Alberta had \$213.1 billion worth of buildings, structures and equipment in use. By 2008, this had increased by 76% to \$374.0 billion, the second highest level in the country. Robust investments in Alberta's oil sands contributed considerably to the growth of fixed assets in Alberta.

Ontario had the nation's largest level of fixed capital stock (\$537.2 billion) in 2008, up 18% from 1998. Nevertheless, this growth was tempered by a decline in fixed assets in Ontario's manufacturing sector, especially the automotive sector.

Quebec, which formerly had the second largest stock of fixed capital in Canada, ranked third behind Alberta and Ontario in 2008.

Quebec's stock stood at \$311.1 billion in 2008, up 13% from 1998. The decline of assets in its manufacturing sector also tempered the overall growth in Quebec during this period.

Proportionally, Quebec and Ontario registered the largest declines in their shares of Canada's fixed capital stock. Quebec's share declined from 21% in 1998 to 17% in 2008, while Ontario's share dropped from 35% to 31%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 031-0002 to 031-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2820.

To order data, contact Flo Magmanlac (613-951-2765). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Fixed assets by province and territory, 2008

	Current dollars	2002 constant dollars
	\$ thousands	
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,775,458.5	28,295,752.5
Prince Edward Island	5,622,122.6	5,159,654.1
Nova Scotia	38,675,596.0	35,549,659.3
New Brunswick	37,221,539.7	33,290,824.0
Quebec	330,911,385.2	311,116,351.7
Ontario	582,376,562.9	537,157,339.6
Manitoba	63,271,905.6	53,312,916.1
Saskatchewan	79,834,056.7	65,822,469.0
Alberta	468,162,553.8	373,984,152.0
British Columbia	241,897,627.1	192,672,033.0
Yukon	4,637,966.0	3,740,278.3
Northwest Territories	13,292,228.5	10,638,765.7
Nunavut	4,645,527.3	3,734,930.1
Canada	1,903,324,529.9	1,654,475,125.4

Fixed assets by group of assets (2002 constant dollars)

	1998	2008	1998 to 2008 % change
	\$ thousands		% change
Industrial building construction	77,401,577.7	68,060,235.7	-12
Commercial building	233,673,219.8	260,595,236.4	12
Institutional building	100,119,571.7	126,091,068.4	26
Total building construction	411,194,369.2	454,746,540.5	11
Marine engineering	12,632,530.0	9,339,176.7	-26
Transportation engineering	113,362,120.5	125,368,502.6	11
Waterworks engineering	23,847,700.2	29,438,468.2	23
Sewage engineering	29,963,249.5	28,332,230.3	-5
Electric power engineering	114,030,483.8	122,488,391.8	7
Communication engineering	21,212,547.5	21,355,235.3	1
Oil and gas engineering	141,615,222.5	228,933,676.8	62
Mining engineering	18,211,895.0	20,132,313.3	11
Other engineering	28,814,779.5	27,230,996.4	-5
Total engineering construction	503,690,528.5	612,618,991.4	22
Total construction	914,884,897.7	1,067,365,531.9	17
Trucks	11,344,906.7	24,342,001.6	115
Automobiles	25,161,737.2	39,808,629.8	58
Agricultural machinery	13,705,063.7	14,341,339.7	5
Other transportation equipment	39,580,780.1	53,031,106.5	34
Industrial machinery	147,080,030.3	173,780,391.9	18
Furniture	19,245,867.0	29,003,311.9	51
Telecommunication equipment	32,794,207.3	45,108,951.9	38
Software	21,533,113.0	47,385,077.8	120
Computers	9,144,286.3	51,961,621.8	468
Other machinery and equipment	73,755,618.8	108,347,160.6	47
Total machinery and equipment	393,345,610.4	587,109,593.5	49
Total all components	1,308,230,508.1	1,654,475,125.4	26

■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 2008 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 765.9 thousand cubic metres in September, slightly higher than in the same month a year earlier. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres).

Sales fell in three of the seven major petroleum product groups. The decline was led by a 6.9% drop in the "all other refined petroleum products" category, composed mainly of asphalt, lubricants and greases, and unfinished products.

Sales of motor gasoline in total were down 0.7% from September 2007. This was due to an 8.8% decline

in sales of premium grades and a 9.4% decline in sales of mid-grades. However, sales of regular unleaded gasoline, which accounted for 90% of total sales, rose 2.0%.

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not 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; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	September 2007 ^r	September 2008 ^p	September 2007 to September 2008 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Total, all products	8 763.0	8 765.9	0.0
Motor gasoline	3 525.2	3 501.5	-0.7
Diesel fuel oil	2 481.7	2 482.2	0.0
Light fuel oil	237.7	234.3	-1.4
Heavy fuel oil	583.2	642.5	10.2
Aviation turbo fuels	554.7	582.8	5.1
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	362.3	374.7	3.4
All other refined products	1 018.1	948.1	-6.9

^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.

Production of eggs and poultry

September 2008 (preliminary)

Egg production increased 2.6% from a year earlier to 47.7 million dozen in September.

Poultry meat production was up 8.7% from a year earlier to 103.2 million kilograms in September.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca) or Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansionist pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Counters and Messenger Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey profits, April 2008 12

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2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: November 10 to 14, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	Energy supply and demand	2006 and 2007
10	New Housing Price Index	September 2008
12	Government revenues attributable to tourism	2007
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2008
13	Canadian Economic Observer	November 2008
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2008
14	New motor vehicle sales	September 2008