

The Daily

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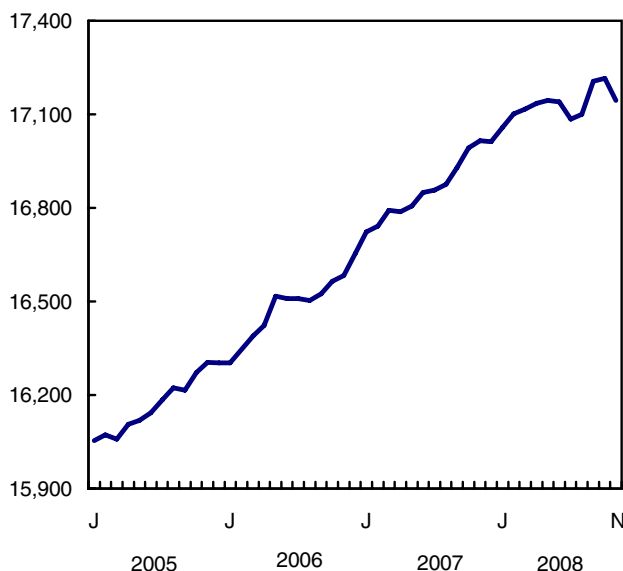
Labour Force Survey

November 2008

Following little change in October, employment fell by 71,000 in November, with the decrease split between full- and part-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.3%.

Employment

thousands



In the first 11 months of 2008, employment increased by 0.8% (+133,000), a slower pace of growth compared with the 2.2% (+361,000) observed during the same period in 2007.

In November, the employment declines were concentrated in Ontario (-66,000), where there was a large drop in full-time work. Nova Scotia (-4,400) also experienced a decline in November, while employment remained relatively stable in the other provinces.

The manufacturing sector was hard hit in November, with a net employment drop of 38,000. This brings manufacturing declines to 388,000 since the peak in 2002. In Ontario, the employment declines in this sector totalled 42,000 in November.

Following gains in October associated with hiring for the federal election, employment in public administration fell by 27,000 in November.

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).

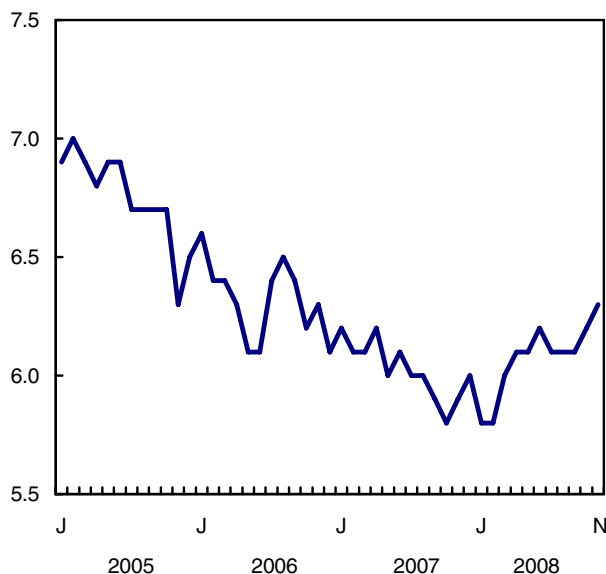
Other industries with employment decreases in November were transportation and warehousing; educational services; and agriculture. Employment gained ground, however, in health care and social assistance; and in professional, scientific and technical services.

Employment declines were spread out across most demographic groups, with the largest decreases among adult men and youth.

In November, year-over-year growth in the average hourly wage was 4.6%, well above the most recent increase in the Consumer Price Index (+2.6%).

Unemployment rate

%



Steep declines in Ontario

The largest employment declines in November were in Ontario, down 66,000. Full-time workers and men 25 and over were most affected. Ontario's unemployment rate jumped to 7.1% in November from 6.5% the month before. Since the start of the year, employment in Ontario has grown by 0.5%.

In Ontario, the steepest employment decline in November was in manufacturing. Since 2002, the start of the downward trend, this sector's share of employment in Ontario has fallen from 18.2% to 13.0%.

In Quebec, employment was unchanged in November, with gains in full-time work (+42,000) offsetting losses in part-time (-40,000). The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%.

Since the start of the year, employment in Quebec has little changed (+0.2%), as increases in health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and construction were offset by declines in transportation and warehousing; trade; and agriculture.

While Ontario's unemployment rate has been historically lower than Quebec's, the unemployment rates in these two provinces have been converging over the last few years. With the jump in unemployment in Ontario in November and no change in Quebec, the two rates are now the same for the first time in over 30 years. However, the share of the population who was employed in November remained lower in Quebec (60.9%) than in Ontario (63.1%).

Employment decreased in Nova Scotia by 4,400 in November, all in part time. This caused the unemployment rate to edge up to 7.8%.

While employment in the other provinces was little changed in November, the fastest pace of employment growth so far in 2008 has been in Saskatchewan (+3.2%), Alberta (+2.1%) and Manitoba (+1.8%).

Manufacturing employment down sharply

The manufacturing sector was hard hit in November, with an employment drop of 38,000.

Following gains in October associated with hiring for the federal election, employment in public administration fell by 27,000 in November. Even so, this industry has registered growth of 2.5% over the past 11 months.

In November, employment declines were also observed in transportation and warehousing (-26,000), educational services (-16,000) and agriculture (-10,000).

Employment in health care and social assistance grew by 18,000 in November, pushing gains since the

beginning of the year to 68,000 (+3.6%). Professional, scientific and technical services also increased in November (+16,000), bringing increases so far this year to 67,000 (+5.8%).

The employment decrease in November was split between employees in the public and private sectors, while self-employment remained unchanged. Since the start of the year, employment in the private sector has risen 0.9% compared with 0.8% in the public sector and 0.4% among self-employed workers.

Men and youths most affected by the employment declines

Employment fell by 40,000 in November for men aged 25 and over. For youths aged 15 to 24, employment declined by 19,000, while it was little changed for adult women.

Since the start of the year, the increase in employment for women aged 25 and over (+99,000) has been twice that of men in the same age group (+49,000), while youth employment has shown little growth.

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 November 15. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, 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 January 9, 2009.

For general 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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca) or Jane Lin (613-951-9691; jane.lin@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	October 2008	November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	27,044.1	27,072.6	28.5	379.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,355.5	18,307.2	-48.3	216.4	-0.3	1.2
Employment	17,215.8	17,145.2	-70.6	129.8	-0.4	0.8
Full-time	14,024.8	13,992.4	-32.4	82.1	-0.2	0.6
Part-time	3,190.9	3,152.9	-38.0	47.9	-1.2	1.5
Unemployment	1,139.7	1,162.0	22.3	86.6	2.0	8.1
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.3	-0.4	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.5	18.4	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,381.9	4,383.0	1.1	17.4	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,965.4	2,953.6	-11.8	10.3	-0.4	0.3
Employment	2,608.6	2,589.8	-18.8	-16.9	-0.7	-0.6
Full-time	1,445.6	1,430.2	-15.4	6.2	-1.1	0.4
Part-time	1,163.0	1,159.6	-3.4	-23.1	-0.3	-2.0
Unemployment	356.9	363.8	6.9	27.2	1.9	8.1
Participation rate	67.7	67.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	12.3	0.3	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.1	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	44.6	44.8	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	11,076.6	11,090.3	13.7	182.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,196.5	8,168.2	-28.3	96.5	-0.3	1.2
Employment	7,748.9	7,709.2	-39.7	56.7	-0.5	0.7
Full-time	7,179.9	7,175.1	-4.8	23.5	-0.1	0.3
Part-time	569.0	534.1	-34.9	33.2	-6.1	6.6
Unemployment	447.6	459.0	11.4	39.7	2.5	9.5
Participation rate	74.0	73.7	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	69.5	-0.5	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	7.3	6.9	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,585.6	11,599.4	13.8	179.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,193.6	7,185.3	-8.3	109.5	-0.1	1.5
Employment	6,858.3	6,846.2	-12.1	90.0	-0.2	1.3
Full-time	5,399.4	5,387.1	-12.3	52.3	-0.2	1.0
Part-time	1,458.9	1,459.1	0.2	37.7	0.0	2.7
Unemployment	335.3	339.2	3.9	19.6	1.2	6.1
Participation rate	62.1	61.9	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.0	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.3	21.3	0.0	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	October 2008	November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,566.2	14,491.7	-74.5	92.0	-0.5	0.6
Self-employed	2,649.5	2,653.5	4.0	37.8	0.2	1.4
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,464.9	3,426.6	-38.3	35.4	-1.1	1.0
Private	11,101.3	11,065.1	-36.2	56.6	-0.3	0.5
All industries	17,215.8	17,145.2	-70.6	129.8	-0.4	0.8
Goods-producing sector	4,049.8	4,017.0	-32.8	32.2	-0.8	0.8
Agriculture	327.6	317.5	-10.1	-29.2	-3.1	-8.4
Natural resources	338.4	345.0	6.6	9.4	2.0	2.8
Utilities	148.6	150.4	1.8	7.9	1.2	5.5
Construction	1,255.4	1,262.7	7.3	111.3	0.6	9.7
Manufacturing	1,979.6	1,941.3	-38.3	-67.4	-1.9	-3.4
Service-producing sector	13,166.0	13,128.2	-37.8	97.6	-0.3	0.7
Trade	2,681.4	2,672.5	-8.9	-14.8	-0.3	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	872.2	846.2	-26.0	9.9	-3.0	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,070.8	1,071.3	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,203.8	1,220.1	16.3	65.8	1.4	5.7
Business, building and other support services	672.4	663.6	-8.8	-47.8	-1.3	-6.7
Educational services	1,211.8	1,196.2	-15.6	-9.4	-1.3	-0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,920.6	1,938.3	17.7	74.7	0.9	4.0
Information, culture and recreation	746.8	754.4	7.6	-39.6	1.0	-5.0
Accommodation and food services	1,066.2	1,075.4	9.2	9.9	0.9	0.9
Other services	767.8	764.8	-3.0	12.7	-0.4	1.7
Public administration	952.2	925.5	-26.7	32.7	-2.8	3.7

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2008	November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	427.2	427.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.8
Labour force	253.1	253.3	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.4
Employment	218.5	218.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.8
Full-time	185.5	186.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Part-time	33.0	32.7	-0.3	1.4	-0.9	4.5
Unemployment	34.6	34.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.2
Participation rate	59.2	59.3	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	51.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	115.3	115.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	78.9	77.9	-1.0	0.9	-1.3	1.2
Employment	69.8	69.6	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	2.1
Full-time	57.8	58.4	0.6	1.7	1.0	3.0
Part-time	12.0	11.2	-0.8	-0.3	-6.7	-2.6
Unemployment	9.1	8.3	-0.8	-0.5	-8.8	-5.7
Participation rate	68.4	67.5	-0.9	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	10.7	-0.8	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.3	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	770.2	770.4	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.7
Labour force	495.8	492.4	-3.4	4.1	-0.7	0.8
Employment	458.6	454.2	-4.4	4.5	-1.0	1.0
Full-time	373.6	373.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	2.6
Part-time	84.9	80.6	-4.3	-4.8	-5.1	-5.6
Unemployment	37.2	38.2	1.0	-0.4	2.7	-1.0
Participation rate	64.4	63.9	-0.5	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.8	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.0	-0.5	0.2	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	619.3	619.4	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.7
Labour force	405.0	402.3	-2.7	4.6	-0.7	1.2
Employment	369.2	367.4	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	-0.4
Full-time	309.8	309.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Part-time	59.5	58.0	-1.5	-1.5	-2.5	-2.5
Unemployment	35.7	34.9	-0.8	6.1	-2.2	21.2
Participation rate	65.4	64.9	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.7	-0.1	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.3	-0.3	-0.7	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,390.7	6,395.8	5.1	60.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,192.9	4,193.4	0.5	10.2	0.0	0.2
Employment	3,891.3	3,893.8	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.1
Full-time	3,142.2	3,184.2	42.0	35.7	1.3	1.1
Part-time	749.1	709.6	-39.5	-32.3	-5.3	-4.4
Unemployment	301.5	299.6	-1.9	6.7	-0.6	2.3
Participation rate	65.6	65.6	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.1	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.9	0.0	-0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	October 2008	November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008	October to November 2008	November 2007 to November 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,560.1	10,571.3	11.2	154.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,203.4	7,174.4	-29.0	83.8	-0.4	1.2
Employment	6,732.1	6,666.1	-66.0	26.8	-1.0	0.4
Full-time	5,472.9	5,422.7	-50.2	-11.0	-0.9	-0.2
Part-time	1,259.2	1,243.4	-15.8	37.8	-1.3	3.1
Unemployment	471.4	508.4	37.0	57.1	7.8	12.7
Participation rate	68.2	67.9	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.1	0.6	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.1	-0.7	-0.6	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	913.1	913.8	0.7	11.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	634.6	636.6	2.0	5.2	0.3	0.8
Employment	607.2	609.6	2.4	4.9	0.4	0.8
Full-time	494.8	490.0	-4.8	0.4	-1.0	0.1
Part-time	112.4	119.6	7.2	4.6	6.4	4.0
Unemployment	27.4	27.0	-0.4	0.3	-1.5	1.1
Participation rate	69.5	69.7	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.7	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	772.1	773.1	1.0	16.4	0.1	2.2
Labour force	540.8	540.6	-0.2	12.7	0.0	2.4
Employment	519.3	520.6	1.3	14.0	0.3	2.8
Full-time	426.0	427.7	1.7	15.0	0.4	3.6
Part-time	93.3	92.9	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.1
Unemployment	21.5	19.9	-1.6	-1.4	-7.4	-6.6
Participation rate	70.0	69.9	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.3	67.3	0.0	0.4	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,812.3	2,818.0	5.7	51.5	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,116.9	2,107.0	-9.9	61.3	-0.5	3.0
Employment	2,038.6	2,034.9	-3.7	63.1	-0.2	3.2
Full-time	1,706.5	1,697.6	-8.9	35.7	-0.5	2.1
Part-time	332.1	337.3	5.2	27.4	1.6	8.8
Unemployment	78.3	72.1	-6.2	-1.8	-7.9	-2.4
Participation rate	75.3	74.8	-0.5	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.4	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	72.5	72.2	-0.3	0.9	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,663.9	3,668.1	4.2	70.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,434.2	2,429.3	-4.9	30.1	-0.2	1.3
Employment	2,311.1	2,310.4	-0.7	11.6	0.0	0.5
Full-time	1,855.7	1,841.8	-13.9	-5.8	-0.7	-0.3
Part-time	455.5	468.6	13.1	17.4	2.9	3.9
Unemployment	123.0	119.0	-4.0	18.6	-3.3	18.5
Participation rate	66.4	66.2	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	63.0	-0.1	-0.9	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing

2007

The total debt outstanding held by Canadian businesses increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2007, and again larger borrowers were mostly responsible for the rise.

Commercial suppliers of financing, including banks, credit unions, finance companies and insurance companies, reported that their Canadian business clients owed them approximately \$494.5 billion, up 11.4% over 2006.

Outstanding debt among the largest businesses, those with authorization levels of \$5 million or more, amounted to \$302.5 billion, a 19.6% increase.

Conversely, outstanding debt of borrowers with authorization levels less than \$1 million, generally the smaller companies, was \$92.7 billion, down 2.7%.

The remaining companies, those with authorizations between \$1 million and \$4.9 million, had outstanding debt of \$99.3 billion, up 3.7%.

Just under 2 million business loans were outstanding as of December 31, 2007, down 36,000 or 1.8% from 2006. Loans to the smallest borrowers accounted for virtually all of this change. Outstanding loans in the other two categories increased only marginally.

Foreign banks increase lending and gain market share

Domestic banks continued to be the major supplier of debt financing to Canadian businesses, accounting for 53.2% of the business borrowing market. In 2007, their outstanding debt financing amounted to \$262.9 billion, up 13.8% over 2006.

Suppliers of business financing

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^r	2007
	market share in %					
Domestic banks	54	54	54	52	52	53
Other banks	11	11	12	13	13	16
Credit unions, caisses populaires	9	10	10	10	10	10
Finance companies	12	11	11	12	13	11
Portfolio managers, venture capital companies and financial funds	3	2	2	2	2	2
Insurance companies	11	12	11	11	10	8

^r revised

Note to readers

Statistics Canada conducts the Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing in partnership with Industry Canada and the Department of Finance, as part of a larger program of research into financing for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Since most suppliers of financing do not track the employment size of their business clients, they were asked to group their clients by authorization size, the maximum amount they were allowed to borrow. Authorization size is used in this survey as a proxy for business size for lack of employment size indicators.

The survey was based on a census of enterprises in selected finance and leasing industries, including government business enterprises, with assets of \$5 million or more. Excluded from the survey were government programs, private not-for-profit organizations and foreign and informal suppliers such as business "angels" and family members.

The "other banks" category, comprised primarily of foreign banks, posted the largest growth of all suppliers in 2007, as their outstanding debt rose 38.8% to \$79.8 billion. This represented 16.1% of the business borrowing market in 2007.

Combined, these two groups reported \$342.7 billion in debt financing outstanding. This accounted for more than two-thirds of the Canadian business borrowing market in 2007.

Provinces: Double-digit growth in outstanding debt in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario

Outstanding business debt in the two most western provinces continued to increase in 2007. Commercial suppliers in Alberta showed the largest percentage growth in debt outstanding, with a 15.3% gain over 2006. Those in British Columbia recorded an 11.6% increase.

The only other province in which outstanding business debt increased faster than the national average of 11.4% was Ontario (+14.0%).

Commercial suppliers in Prince Edward Island reported an 18.5% reduction in business debt in 2007, the largest decline.

Outstanding business debt, by province and territory

	2006 ^r	2007	2006 to 2007
	\$ millions		% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,759.6	2,990.7	8.4
Prince Edward Island	1,529.2	1,246.5	-18.5
Nova Scotia	10,165.1	11,111.0	9.3
New Brunswick	6,051.5	5,498.2	-9.1
Quebec	82,114.2	88,548.9	7.8
Ontario	178,323.8	203,273.6	14.0
Manitoba	15,477.3	16,089.5	4.0
Saskatchewan	13,696.3	13,530.1	-1.2
Alberta	73,853.6	85,189.8	15.3
British Columbia	59,212.3	66,057.3	11.6
Yukon	356.9	345.9	-3.1
Northwest Territories	390.1	422.0	8.2
Nunavut	164.9	236.4	43.4
Total: Canada	444,094.7	494,539.8	11.4

^r revised

Highest market share held by real estate, rental and leasing sector

Outstanding debt in the real estate, rental and leasing sector amounted to nearly \$66.1 billion. In 2007, this accounted for 13.4% of total outstanding debt in the country, the highest market share, up from 11.7% in 2006.

Outstanding business debt, by industry

	2006 ^r	2007		
	\$ millions	market share %	\$ millions	market share %
Agriculture	50,092.2	11.3	48,616.0	9.8
All other primary industries	33,781.4	7.6	47,519.8	9.6
Utilities	14,402.0	3.2	17,696.9	3.6
Construction	31,746.0	7.2	41,388.7	8.4
Manufacturing	51,689.8	11.6	48,196.6	9.7
Wholesale trade	16,185.3	3.6	17,754.0	3.6
Retail trade	36,597.0	8.2	38,185.0	7.7
Transportation, warehousing	21,048.7	4.7	23,460.3	4.8
Information, culture	12,135.0	2.7	15,035.3	3.0
Finance, insurance	35,840.2	8.1	48,702.0	9.8
Real estate, rental, leasing	51,622.1	11.7	66,052.8	13.4
Professional, scientific, technical	11,662.4	2.6	8,439.6	1.7
Education, health	18,462.6	4.2	18,452.1	3.7
Entertainment, accommodation	20,911.4	4.7	16,992.1	3.4
All other industries, unknown	37,918.4	8.5	38,048.7	7.7
Total: All industries	444,094.7	...	494,539.8	...
Knowledge-based industries	28,689.2	6.5	22,369.7	4.5

^r revised
... not applicable

Market share rose in several other sectors, but at a slower pace.

Outstanding debt in the finance and insurance sector amounted to \$48.7 billion, which accounted for 9.8% of the total, up from 8.1%.

The construction sector represented 8.4% of total outstanding debt, up from 7.2%. Market share edged up in the information and culture sector, and in the utilities sector.

Smaller firms continuing to lease

Total lease amounts outstanding in 2007 increased 14.5% to \$25.3 billion. Unlike the debt financing sector, outstanding leases of smaller firms amounted to \$16.4 billion, up 9.3%.

While still relatively small, outstanding lease amounts in the agriculture sector more than doubled (+118.1%) to \$1.3 billion. Outstanding leases in the retail sector also nearly doubled to \$1.9 billion.

The highest overall leases outstanding in 2007 continued to be in the construction and transportation and warehousing sectors, with values of \$4.0 and \$5.1 billion respectively.

Consult our website for summary data tables for 2007. A complete set of data tables is available from Industry Canada's website (<http://sme-fdi.ic.gc.ca>).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2514.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Sam Neofotistos (613-951-4875; sam.neofotistos@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Leonard (613-951-5593; jason.leonard@statcan.gc.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Study: Seniors in rural Canada 1986 to 2006

Canada's rural population is aging faster than its urban population in terms of the share of senior citizens.

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of rural seniors increased by 19%, compared with 23% for their urban counterparts.

However, because of the migration of younger people to urban areas, the share of the rural population that was senior (aged 65 and older) increased by 2.1 percentage points, whereas the share of seniors in the predominantly urban population increased by 1.1 percentage points.

In 2006, for every senior in rural regions of the country, there were 4.3 people in the working-age population. However, in urban Canada, this ratio was higher at 5.6.

In the most rural regions of Canada, there were just four people in the working-age population for every one senior in 2006.

During the 20-year period between 1986 and 2006, 39% of the communities in Canada's rural regions recorded an increase in both the share of seniors and the absolute number of seniors. This contrasts with 64% of the communities in predominantly urban regions.

By this measure, fewer communities in rural regions are aging, compared with communities in urban regions.

Between 1986 and 2006, nearly 80% of the communities in the rural regions in British Columbia recorded an increase in both the share of seniors and the absolute number of seniors, the highest proportion of any province.

At the other end of the scale, less than 10% of the communities in the rural regions of Saskatchewan were aging in both these ways during this time.

Note: Statistics Canada uses various definitions of rural depending on the focus of analysis. This bulletin follows the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development regional typology, which defines a "predominantly rural region" as having more than 50% of its population living in rural communities. A "rural community" has a population density of less

than 150 persons per square kilometre. In Canada, census divisions are used to represent regions and census consolidated sub-divisions are used to represent communities.

The study "Seniors in rural Canada" is now available in the *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 7, no. 8, (21-006-XIE, 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 Neil Rothwell (613-951-0323; neil.rothwell@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

October 2008 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products in October totalled 8 585.7 thousand cubic metres, down 4.1% compared with October 2007. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

Sales fell in six of the seven major petroleum product groups. The decline was led by an 8.6% or 244.6 thousand cubic metre drop in diesel fuel oil. Sales rose in heavy fuel oil by 32.7% or 156.5 thousand cubic metres.

Sales of motor gasoline declined 2.4%, or 87.5 thousand cubic metres, from October 2007. This was led by a 2.2%, or 70.2 thousand cubic metre, decline in the sale of regular unleaded gasoline. Regular unleaded gasoline accounted for 91% of total sales.

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 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

	October 2007 ^r	October 2008 ^p	October 2007 to October 2008 % change
	Thousands of cubic metres		
Total, all products	8 952.6	8 585.7	-4.1
Motor gasoline	3 616.4	3 528.9	-2.4
Diesel fuel oil	2 607.3	2 382.7	-8.6
Light fuel oil	297.1	266.1	-10.4
Heavy fuel oil	478.1	634.6	32.7
Aviation turbo fuels	579.2	503.7	-13.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	358.2	337.8	-5.7
All other refined products	1 016.3	931.8	-8.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Selected population characteristics and agricultural activities

1971 to 2006

Selected data from the 1971 to 2006 censuses of population and agriculture are now available at the national level, by ecozones (15), and by ecoregion (194).

Available on CANSIM: tables 153-0057 and 153-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3438, 3901 and 8012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; environ@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

January to June 2008

Monthly operational data on civil aviation are now available for January to June 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* 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 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Internal migration of immigrants: Do immigrants respond to regional labour demand shocks?", 1996 to 2000 and 2001 to 2005, no. 318
Catalogue number 11F0019MWE2008318
(free).

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: "Seniors in rural Canada", 1986 to 2007, Vol. 7, no. 8
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE
(free).

Building Permits, October 2008, Vol. 52, no. 10
Catalogue number 64-001-XWE
(free).

Labour Force Information, November 9 to 15, 2008
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings and Hours Based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), 1991 to 2007
Catalogue number 72F0023XCB (\$160).

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

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

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 trade deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven 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

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey profits, April 2008 12

Health Indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

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.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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Release dates: December 8 to 12, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Envirostats	1990 to 2004
10	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Third quarter 2008
10	Canada's international investment position	Third quarter 2008
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	October 2008
11	Canadian Economic Observer	December 2008
11	New Housing Price Index	October 2008
12	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Third quarter 2008
12	New motor vehicle sales	October 2008