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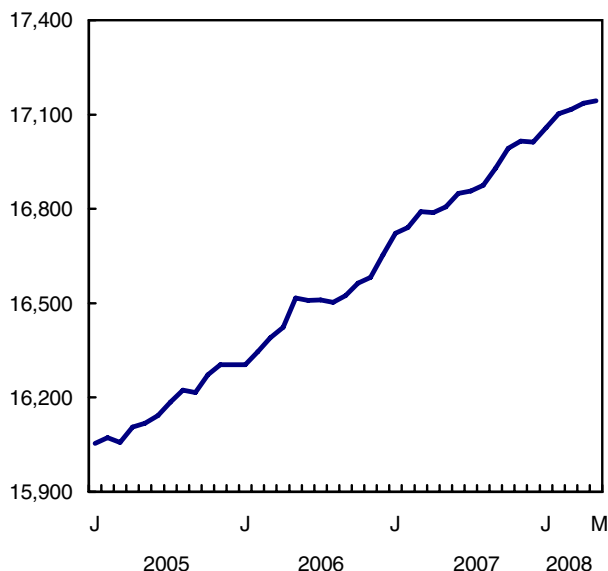
Labour Force Survey

May 2008

Following two months of small increases, employment was unchanged in May, and the unemployment rate remained at 6.1%. Over the past 12 months, employment in Canada has risen by 339,000 (+2.0%).

Employment

thousands



Despite slower employment growth in recent months, the participation rate remained at its record high of 68.0% in May.

Women aged 25 and over entered the labour market in large numbers in May. Employment grew by 35,000 for this group, while it was unchanged for men of the same age and declined for all youths. The participation rate for adult women reached an all-time high of 62.4% in May.

Quebec was the only province with notable employment growth in May, while Manitoba and New Brunswick saw declines.

Manufacturing employment rose in May, mainly in Ontario and Quebec. Employment across the country in this industry has trended downward since November 2002, with losses of 344,000 over this period.

Health care and social assistance, as well as "other services" added employment in May, while agriculture

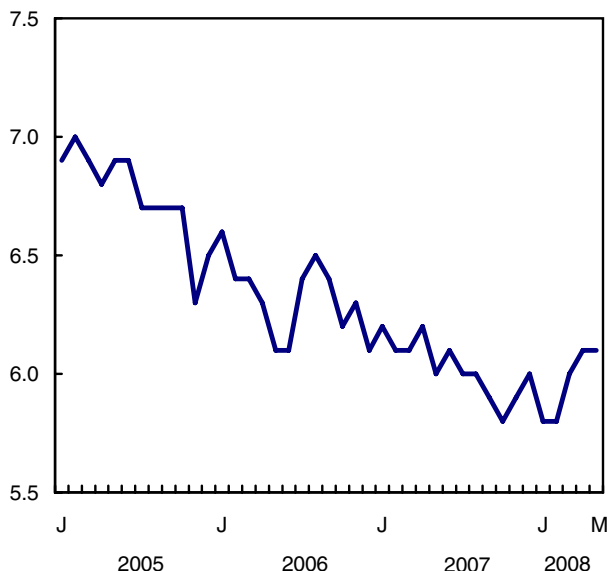
and professional, scientific and technical services recorded losses.

Growth in part-time employment in May offset a decrease in full time and contributed to the 0.6% decline in the total number of hours worked. Over the past 12 months, total hours worked has increased by 0.9%, half the pace of overall employment growth.

In May, the average hourly wage was 4.8% higher than a year earlier, and well above the most recent increase of 1.7% in consumer prices. Since September 2007, year-over-year increases in average hourly wages have exceeded 4%.

Unemployment rate

%



Employment gains in Quebec

In Quebec, after two consecutive months of declines, employment rose by 18,000 in May. With an increase in the number of Quebecers in the labour market, the unemployment rate was little changed at 7.5%. Employment growth over the last 12 months in the province stands at 1.2%, below the national rate of growth.

Employment in Quebec's manufacturing industry increased in May (+14,000). While manufacturing employment has declined by 124,000 since November 2002, over the past 12 months, this sector

has been stable with growth in transportation equipment offsetting losses in textile and clothing manufacturing.

With a slight increase in May, Ontario's employment growth over the past 12 months was 2.2%. Losses in educational services in May were offset by gains in manufacturing. Manufacturing has been on a downward trend since November 2002 (-200,000).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the employment rate rose to an all-time high of 52.8% in May. Over the past 12 months, employment growth was 2.9% (+6,000), one of the fastest rates of growth in the country.

Following strong gains the month before, employment in Manitoba declined in May, pushing the unemployment rate up to 4.2%, still among the lowest in Canada. Employment in this province has increased by 1.5% in the past 12 months.

In May, employment in New Brunswick declined (-4,400), bringing the unemployment rate up to 8.9%. In 2007, employment followed an upward trend; so far this year, however, growth has slowed.

Although unchanged in May, employment in Alberta has increased 3.3% over the past 12 months, the strongest growth rate in Canada. As a result of increased participation in the labour market, the unemployment rate rose in May to 3.6%, still the lowest in Canada.

Strong employment growth for adult women

In May, employment among adult women rose by 35,000 (+0.5%), mostly in part time. An increase of 52,000 women in the labour market boosted their participation rate to an all-time high of 62.4% in May.

Among youths aged 15 to 24, employment declined by 25,000 in May. The rate of employment growth among youth over the past 12 months (+0.8%), while lower than the rate of overall employment growth (+2.0%), is similar to their population rate of growth.

A fast start for students aged 20 to 24

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall. The May survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market, especially for students aged 20 to 24. Many younger students, aged 15 to 19,

were not yet out of school for the summer. The data for June, July and August will provide future insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore comparisons can only be made from one year to another.

The summer job market has just started in May for students aged 20 to 24. Employment among these students grew by 29,000 compared with a year earlier, mainly in part time. A surge in students looking for work pushed their unemployment rate up 3.2 percentage points from its level in May 2007 to 15.4% in May 2008.

Note: 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).

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 May 17. 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 July 11.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	April 2008	May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,839.2	26,870.6	31.4	366.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,239.8	18,261.6	21.8	377.6	0.1	2.1
Employment	17,136.0	17,144.4	8.4	338.5	0.0	2.0
Full-time	14,029.4	13,997.2	-32.2	247.9	-0.2	1.8
Part-time	3,106.6	3,147.2	40.6	90.6	1.3	3.0
Unemployment	1,103.8	1,117.2	13.4	39.2	1.2	3.6
Participation rate	68.0	68.0	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	63.8	0.0	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	18.1	18.4	0.3	0.2	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,371.3	4,372.9	1.6	24.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	2,982.8	2,956.5	-26.3	41.8	-0.9	1.4
Employment	2,631.0	2,605.7	-25.3	20.4	-1.0	0.8
Full-time	1,464.6	1,446.6	-18.0	0.1	-1.2	0.0
Part-time	1,166.3	1,159.1	-7.2	20.3	-0.6	1.8
Unemployment	351.8	350.8	-1.0	21.4	-0.3	6.5
Participation rate	68.2	67.6	-0.6	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.9	0.1	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.2	59.6	-0.6	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	44.3	44.5	0.2	0.5	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,978.6	10,993.5	14.9	171.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,134.2	8,130.7	-3.5	172.3	0.0	2.2
Employment	7,714.1	7,712.5	-1.6	168.9	0.0	2.2
Full-time	7,216.8	7,197.0	-19.8	135.6	-0.3	1.9
Part-time	497.2	515.4	18.2	33.2	3.7	6.9
Unemployment	420.1	418.2	-1.9	3.4	-0.5	0.8
Participation rate	74.1	74.0	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	70.2	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.7	0.3	0.3	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,489.3	11,504.2	14.9	171.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,122.8	7,174.4	51.6	163.6	0.7	2.3
Employment	6,791.0	6,826.3	35.3	149.3	0.5	2.2
Full-time	5,347.9	5,353.6	5.7	112.2	0.1	2.1
Part-time	1,443.1	1,472.7	29.6	37.1	2.1	2.6
Unemployment	331.9	348.1	16.2	14.3	4.9	4.3
Participation rate	62.0	62.4	0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.3	0.2	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	21.3	21.6	0.3	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	April 2008	May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,509.4	14,534.6	25.2	370.8	0.2	2.6
Self-employed	2,626.5	2,609.8	-16.7	-32.4	-0.6	-1.2
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,420.8	3,413.9	-6.9	169.8	-0.2	5.2
Private	11,088.7	11,120.7	32.0	201.0	0.3	1.8
All industries	17,136.0	17,144.4	8.4	338.5	0.0	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,004.4	4,033.0	28.6	33.6	0.7	0.8
Agriculture	332.3	322.2	-10.1	-9.8	-3.0	-3.0
Natural resources	341.5	337.1	-4.4	-3.7	-1.3	-1.1
Utilities	149.0	150.7	1.7	12.5	1.1	9.0
Construction	1,229.5	1,236.9	7.4	101.2	0.6	8.9
Manufacturing	1,952.0	1,986.2	34.2	-66.4	1.8	-3.2
Service-producing sector	13,131.6	13,111.4	-20.2	304.8	-0.2	2.4
Trade	2,695.8	2,681.9	-13.9	12.1	-0.5	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	859.0	851.2	-7.8	31.9	-0.9	3.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,078.4	1,076.6	-1.8	19.9	-0.2	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,199.4	1,183.3	-16.1	61.0	-1.3	5.4
Business, building and other support services	709.4	711.1	1.7	23.4	0.2	3.4
Educational services	1,204.6	1,191.2	-13.4	11.5	-1.1	1.0
Health care and social assistance	1,885.4	1,907.1	21.7	68.4	1.2	3.7
Information, culture and recreation	763.3	754.9	-8.4	-35.0	-1.1	-4.4
Accommodation and food services	1,075.9	1,083.0	7.1	-0.1	0.7	0.0
Other services	734.0	748.1	14.1	35.3	1.9	5.0
Public administration	926.5	923.0	-3.5	76.6	-0.4	9.1

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2008	May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	425.6	425.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.4
Labour force	257.6	256.9	-0.7	6.5	-0.3	2.6
Employment	223.7	224.7	1.0	6.4	0.4	2.9
Full-time	189.1	192.3	3.2	7.1	1.7	3.8
Part-time	34.6	32.5	-2.1	-0.6	-6.1	-1.8
Unemployment	33.9	32.2	-1.7	0.1	-5.0	0.3
Participation rate	60.5	60.3	-0.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	12.5	-0.7	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	52.8	0.2	1.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	114.0	114.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	79.4	78.5	-0.9	1.7	-1.1	2.2
Employment	70.4	71.0	0.6	2.0	0.9	2.9
Full-time	59.4	59.2	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	2.4
Part-time	11.0	11.8	0.8	0.6	7.3	5.4
Unemployment	8.9	7.5	-1.4	-0.3	-15.7	-3.8
Participation rate	69.6	68.8	-0.8	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	9.6	-1.6	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	62.2	0.4	1.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	767.7	768.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.6
Labour force	490.6	489.7	-0.9	5.2	-0.2	1.1
Employment	452.4	449.3	-3.1	3.4	-0.7	0.8
Full-time	369.1	365.4	-3.7	0.2	-1.0	0.1
Part-time	83.3	83.9	0.6	3.1	0.7	3.8
Unemployment	38.2	40.4	2.2	1.8	5.8	4.7
Participation rate	63.9	63.8	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.2	0.4	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.5	-0.4	0.1	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	617.0	617.6	0.6	5.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force	400.6	398.3	-2.3	6.8	-0.6	1.7
Employment	367.3	362.9	-4.4	2.1	-1.2	0.6
Full-time	309.3	305.5	-3.8	3.6	-1.2	1.2
Part-time	57.9	57.4	-0.5	-1.5	-0.9	-2.5
Unemployment	33.3	35.4	2.1	4.7	6.3	15.3
Participation rate	64.9	64.5	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.9	0.6	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	58.8	-0.7	-0.1	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,358.9	6,363.7	4.8	55.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,183.5	4,198.6	15.1	63.3	0.4	1.5
Employment	3,867.5	3,885.4	17.9	44.9	0.5	1.2
Full-time	3,154.2	3,166.0	11.8	22.4	0.4	0.7
Part-time	713.3	719.4	6.1	22.4	0.9	3.2
Unemployment	315.9	313.2	-2.7	18.5	-0.9	6.3
Participation rate	65.8	66.0	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	61.1	0.3	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2008	May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008	April to May 2008	May 2007 to May 2008
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,474.4	10,487.2	12.8	145.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,153.2	7,167.5	14.3	158.9	0.2	2.3
Employment	6,700.4	6,711.6	11.2	142.8	0.2	2.2
Full-time	5,481.4	5,464.8	-16.6	93.6	-0.3	1.7
Part-time	1,219.0	1,246.8	27.8	49.2	2.3	4.1
Unemployment	452.8	456.0	3.2	16.2	0.7	3.7
Participation rate	68.3	68.3	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.4	0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.0	0.0	0.5	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	907.3	908.2	0.9	10.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	636.0	631.6	-4.4	3.2	-0.7	0.5
Employment	611.7	605.0	-6.7	9.2	-1.1	1.5
Full-time	491.3	494.1	2.8	16.7	0.6	3.5
Part-time	120.4	110.9	-9.5	-7.6	-7.9	-6.4
Unemployment	24.3	26.6	2.3	-6.0	9.5	-18.4
Participation rate	70.1	69.5	-0.6	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.2	0.4	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	66.6	-0.8	0.2	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	763.7	765.2	1.5	16.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	533.0	531.2	-1.8	7.0	-0.3	1.3
Employment	510.1	509.4	-0.7	8.8	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	420.1	416.6	-3.5	13.9	-0.8	3.5
Part-time	90.0	92.7	2.7	-5.2	3.0	-5.3
Unemployment	22.8	21.8	-1.0	-1.7	-4.4	-7.2
Participation rate	69.8	69.4	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	66.6	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,783.8	2,788.5	4.7	56.1	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,076.5	2,083.6	7.1	62.0	0.3	3.1
Employment	2,008.1	2,007.7	-0.4	63.3	0.0	3.3
Full-time	1,695.6	1,682.8	-12.8	50.9	-0.8	3.1
Part-time	312.5	325.0	12.5	12.5	4.0	4.0
Unemployment	68.5	75.9	7.4	-1.3	10.8	-1.7
Participation rate	74.6	74.7	0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.3	3.6	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	72.1	72.0	-0.1	0.8	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,626.9	3,632.4	5.5	70.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,429.4	2,425.7	-3.7	62.9	-0.2	2.7
Employment	2,324.3	2,317.4	-6.9	55.7	-0.3	2.5
Full-time	1,859.6	1,850.9	-8.7	38.2	-0.5	2.1
Part-time	464.7	466.5	1.8	17.5	0.4	3.9
Unemployment	105.1	108.2	3.1	7.1	2.9	7.0
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.1	63.8	-0.3	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Adult correctional services

2005/2006

About 6 out of every 10 adults admitted to provincial or territorial custody in the fiscal year 2005/2006 were being held in remand while they awaited trial or sentencing, according to a new report.

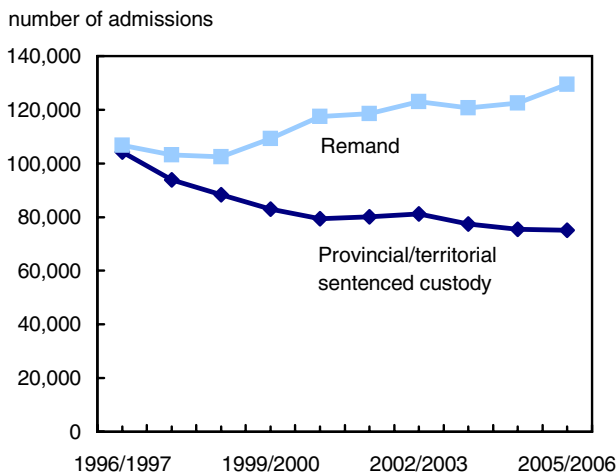
The report, "Adult correctional services in Canada," published today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, pointed to a large shift in the composition of adults admitted to custody during a 10-year period.

The report analyzes trends in the supervision of adults in custody and in the community, as well as operating costs of correctional services. In addition, for the first time, it examines characteristics of offenders who have been placed on remand.

In 1996/1997, the number of adults remanded to custody to await further court appearances was virtually the same as the number admitted to a term of sentenced custody.

Since then, however, the number of admissions to remand in provincial and territorial prisons has increased 22%, while the number of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody has declined by almost 28%.

As the number of adults held in remand grew since 1996/1997, the number of adults sentenced to provincial/territorial custody dropped¹



1. Due to missing data for some years, data exclude Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

As a result, admissions to remand in 2005/2006 represented 59% of admissions to provincial

or territorial prisons, while admissions to sentenced custody accounted for 35%. Temporary detention admissions accounted for the remainder at 7%.

Several factors may have accounted for the growth in remand and the decline in sentenced custody. They include changes in laws governing sentencing and remand, characteristics of the accused and the time taken to process cases.

In 2005/2006, just over 224,500 adults were admitted to some form of custody in provincial or territorial facilities, up 3.7% from the previous year. This year-over-year increase was driven by a 5.8% jump in the number of admissions to remand. The number of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody remained virtually stable.

In addition, nearly 8,300 adults were admitted to custody in federal prisons in 2005/2006, bringing total admissions for the nation to nearly 233,000.

Accused spending more time in remand custody

Along with the growth in admissions to remand, there has been a general trend towards longer periods of remand custody during the 10-year period among the eight reporting jurisdictions.

Most adults who have been remanded still spend less than one week in custody, but the proportion has declined substantially.

In 1996/1997, about 62% of adults in remand spent one week or less in custody; by 2005/2006, this proportion had declined to 54%.

In contrast, during the same period, the proportion of remanded adults who spent three or more months in detention increased from 4% to 7%.

Among the nine jurisdictions that consistently reported data, most have experienced an increase in the lengths of remand custody.

Quebec reported the shortest periods. In 2005/2006, about 70% of all remanded adults in Quebec were held for a week or less, while 13% were held longer than one month.

Remanded adults more often charged with violent crimes than non-remanded sentenced inmates

The characteristics of adults who were remanded and those of sentenced inmates who were never remanded differ in some important respects, according to data from five provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

In 2005/2006, 40% of remanded adults were charged with a violent crime, compared with 16% of

inmates who were not remanded but received a prison sentence upon conviction.

Inmates who were never remanded but were sentenced to custody were most often convicted of traffic offences and non-*Criminal Code* offences, such as default on fine payments.

The remanded population was generally younger than the non-remanded sentenced population. For example, 29% of remanded inmates were below the age of 25, compared with 20% of sentenced inmates who were never remanded.

Remanded offenders also had lower levels of education. About 43% of offenders remanded to custody had at a minimum graduated from high school, compared with 48% of non-remanded offenders.

Additional data from Saskatchewan were collected on inmates' assessed treatment needs. These needs include: attitude; criminal peers/social interactions; drug or alcohol abuse; employment; family/marital relationships; and emotional stability.

For both populations, the most frequently identified need was substance abuse. For all six needs, the proportion of remanded inmates with a need was higher than the rate for those who were not remanded but sentenced to custody.

Remanded inmates in Saskatchewan had a greater number of these needs than sentenced offenders who had not been remanded. In particular, 41% of remanded inmates indicated that they had five to six needs, compared with 29% of non-remanded sentenced inmates.

Community supervision: More offenders placed on probation

The vast majority (93%) of all admissions to community supervision are the responsibility of the

provinces and territories. Admissions to full parole, day parole and statutory release fall under the responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada, and account for 7% of total community admissions.

In 2005/2006, nearly 101,900 people were put under some form of community supervision in the provinces and territories, up 1.6% from the previous year.

Community supervision consists of probation, which accounted for 74% of the total, conditional sentences, 17%, federal releases (e.g., full parole, day parole), 7%, and provincial parole, 2%.

This increase in community supervision was driven by a 2.2% gain in the number of offenders who were placed on probation, which reached over 81,400.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0003 and 251-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.

The *Juristat*: "Adult correctional services in Canada 2005/2006," Vol. 28, no. 6 (85-002-XIE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Crime and justice*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available. From the *Summary tables* module of our website, choose *Subject*, then *Crime and justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

□

Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population

	2004/2005 ¹		2005/2006		2004/2005 to 2005/2006
Correctional services	number	% of total	number	% of total	% change
Custodial supervision					
Provincial/territorial sentenced custody	77,868 ^r	23.4	77,630	22.7	-0.3
Remand	124,214 ^r	37.4	131,375	38.4	5.8
Other temporary detention ² provincial/territorial	14,391 ^r	4.3	15,520	4.5	7.8
Total provincial/territorial custody	216,473 ^r	65.2	224,525	65.6	3.7
Federal custody, sentenced	7,971 ^r	2.4	8,285	2.4	3.9
Total custodial supervision	224,444^r	67.6	232,810	68.0	3.7
Community supervision					
Probation	79,652	24.0	81,430	23.8	2.2
Provincial parole	1,762	0.5	1,875	0.5	6.4
Conditional sentences	18,890	5.7	18,580	5.4	-1.6
Total provincial/territorial community supervision	100,304 ^r	30.2	101,885	29.8	1.6
Federal community releases (CSC) ³	7,328 ^r	2.2	7,654	2.2	4.4
Total community supervision	107,632^r	32.4	109,539	32.0	1.8
Total correctional services⁴	332,076^r	100.0	342,349	100.0	3.1

^r revised

1. Some 2004/2005 Integrated Correctional Services Survey data have been revised.

2. Due to a system change, data from British Columbia for the category "other temporary detention" is not available as of April 1, 2005. Therefore, comparisons with the previous years should be made with caution.

3. This category represents movement from federal custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes the Correctional Service of Canada.

4. Due to missing data, total correctional services exclude Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories to allow for national comparisons between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

April 2008 (preliminary)

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7,773.6 thousand cubic metres in April, up 2.0% from the same month a year earlier. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels.)

Sales increased in three of the seven major product groups led by heavy fuel oil (+18.2%), followed by diesel fuel oil and aviation turbo fuels.

Motor gasoline sales, which accounted for about 42% of the total, remained unchanged compared with the same month a year earlier.

Light fuel oil posted the largest decline (-15.2%) followed by petrochemical feedstock and the "other

products" category, which is composed of mainly unfinished petroleum products.

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.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 2007 ^r	April 2008 ^p	April 2007 to April 2008
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 621.3	7 773.6	2.0
Motor gasoline	3 278.8	3 286.3	0.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 925.9	2 048.2	6.3
Light fuel oil	371.9	315.2	-15.2
Heavy fuel oil	403.1	476.5	18.2
Aviation turbo fuels	523.3	542.4	3.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	405.6	398.4	-1.8
All other refined products	712.8	706.7	-0.9

^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.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

February 2008

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The February 2008 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada* Vol. 63, no. 2 (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.

Agricultural water use

2007

Selected initial data from the 2007 Agricultural Water Use Survey are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5145.

Data are available upon request only. 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.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2008, Vol. 56, no. 1
Catalogue number 13-001-XIB
(free).

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, February 2008, Vol. 63, no. 2
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

Consumer Goods Rental, 2006
Catalogue number 63-239-XWE
(free).

Building Permits, April 2008, Vol. 52, no. 4
Catalogue number 64-001-XWE
(free).

Labour Force Information, May 11 to 17, 2008
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 28, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Juristat, Vol. 28, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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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
<small>The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of oil. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.</small>	
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008	7
Study: The year to review for wholesale trade, 2007	9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008	10
Consumer and Manufacturers Services Price Index, April 2008	11
Placement of fishery, chicken and turkey profits, April 2008	12
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2006 Census profiles

While the majority of the census 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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The Daily, June 6, 2008

Release dates: June 9 to 13, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Study: Hate-motivated victimization	2004 and 2006
9	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	2007
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2008
10	Motion picture theatres	2006
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2008
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2008
12	Canadian Economic Observer	June 2008
12	Canadian Internet Use Survey	2007
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2008
13	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2008
