

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, September 26, 2008**  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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<b>Births, 2006</b>	2
The total fertility rate, or the average number of children per woman, increased from 1.54 in 2005 to 1.59 in 2006. Although this was the highest total fertility rate since 1996, it remained well below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.	
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### New products

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**Perspectives on Labour and Income**  
September 2008 online edition

The September 2008 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features one article.

"Trends in employment and wages, 2002 to 2007," examines the downward trend of manufacturing jobs during that period and the upward trend in favour of the highest-paying industries and occupations, primarily in the retail, construction, health care and social assistance sectors.

This edition also features a yearly update on the gambling industry.

The September 2008 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 9, no. 9 (75-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; [henry.pold@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:henry.pold@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

## Releases

### Births

2006

The total fertility rate, or the average number of children per woman, increased from 1.54 in 2005 to 1.59 in 2006. Although this was the highest total fertility rate since 1996, it remained well below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

In 2006, the number of births in Canada was up 3.6%, the largest annual increase since 1989. Women are having children later in their reproductive years.

For four consecutive years, the number of births increased in Canada. In 2006, there were 354,617 births, up 12,441 from 2005.

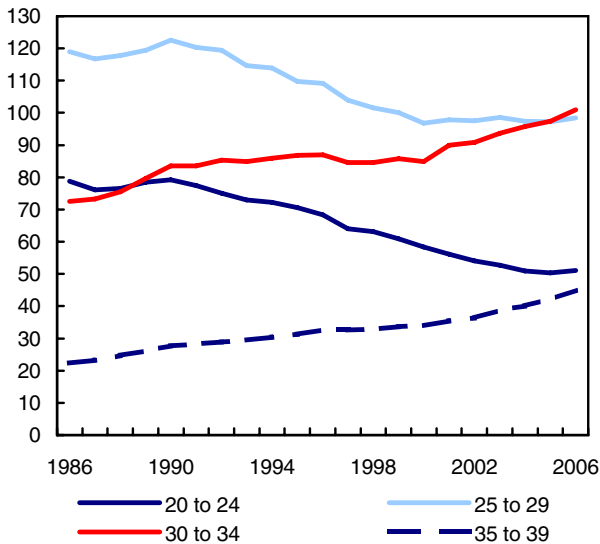
#### Women postponing childbearing

Women in Canada keep postponing childbearing to older ages. Over the last 20 years, the average age of women giving birth rose from 27.0 to 29.3.

During this period, the fertility rate declined for Canadian women in their twenties, while it climbed steadily for women in their thirties.

#### Selected age-specific fertility rates, 1986 to 2006

per 1,000 women



In 2006, for the first time, the fertility rate of Canadian women aged 30 to 34 surpassed that of women aged 25 to 29. This rate has been higher than the rate for women aged 20 to 24 since 1989.

The fertility rate gap continues to narrow between women aged 20 to 24 and women aged 35 to 39.

#### Births up in almost every part of Canada

From 2005 to 2006, births were up in every province and territory except for Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories.

Quebec and Alberta were the largest contributors to the national increase in births, accounting for 70% of the total increase.

#### Births

Place of residence of mother	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	
			increase/decrease	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>342,176</b>	<b>354,617</b>	<b>12,441</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,501	4,542	41	0.9
Prince Edward Island	1,340	1,413	73	5.4
Nova Scotia	8,557	8,485	-72	-0.8
New Brunswick	6,892	7,030	138	2.0
Quebec	76,346	81,937	5,591	7.3
Ontario	133,760	135,595	1,835	1.4
Manitoba	14,145	14,565	420	3.0
Saskatchewan	11,967	12,288	321	2.7
Alberta	42,110	45,229	3,119	7.4
British Columbia	40,827	41,729	902	2.2
Yukon	320	364	44	13.8
Northwest Territories	712	687	-25	-3.5
Nunavut	699	747	48	6.9

In 2006, the fertility rate of women aged 30 to 34 surpassed that of women aged 25 to 29 in Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia and Yukon.

In the other provinces and territories, while there was an increase in the fertility of women in their thirties, women aged 25 to 29 remained the age group with the highest fertility rate.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 102-4501 to 102-4516.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231 and 3234.**

The 2006 issue of *Births* (84F0210XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shiang Ying Dai (613-951-1759) or Patricia Schembari (613-951-9502), Health Statistics Division. ■

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## Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2008 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of employees increased 0.3% from June to \$791.89 in July.

Compared with July 2007, average weekly earnings rose 2.6%.

Between July 2007 and July 2008, earnings among Canada's largest industrial sectors increased by 5.6% in accommodation and food services, 4.1% in health and social assistance, 2.9% in manufacturing, 2.7% in retail trade, and 1.7% in educational services.

The strongest year-over-year earnings growth was reported in New Brunswick (+4.1%) and Prince Edward Island (+4.1%).

The number of employees increased by 0.3% in July (+42,900) compared with June.

Since July 2007, the number of employees has increased by 257,700 (+1.8%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released on October 29.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division.

□

**Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees**

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2007	June 2008 <sup>r</sup>	July 2008 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2008	July 2007 to July 2008	Year-to-date average 2008 <sup>1</sup>
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>771.46</b>	<b>789.22</b>	<b>791.89</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Forestry, logging and support	990.97	980.51	1,001.33	2.1	1.0	0.2
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	1,412.72	1,517.81	1,546.57	1.9	9.5	8.8
Utilities	1,121.57	1,200.57	1,195.27	-0.4	6.6	6.3
Construction	936.57	955.21	955.83	0.1	2.1	3.0
Manufacturing	933.67	957.87	961.12	0.3	2.9	2.7
Wholesale trade	916.11	922.85	918.70	-0.4	0.3	1.7
Retail trade	489.36	493.42	502.34	1.8	2.7	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	801.78	815.64	827.15	1.4	3.2	3.3
Information and cultural industries	974.50	1,004.04	994.97	-0.9	2.1	3.0
Finance and insurance	1,000.44	1,013.93	1,014.23	0.0	1.4	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	718.48	725.30	733.27	1.1	2.1	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	978.39	1,023.86	1,016.11	-0.8	3.9	4.3
Management of companies and enterprises	944.21	969.90	966.69	-0.3	2.4	8.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	644.43	659.48	668.66	1.4	3.8	0.3
Educational services	830.22	860.67	844.40	-1.9	1.7	2.5
Health care and social assistance	705.16	726.23	733.85	1.0	4.1	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	454.33	494.90	497.13	0.5	9.4	8.9
Accommodation and food services	323.30	336.30	341.53	1.6	5.6	4.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	617.74	620.76	617.08	-0.6	-0.1	2.2
Public administration	968.43	982.49	981.22	-0.1	1.3	2.6
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland and Labrador	717.45	739.17	730.22	-1.2	1.8	3.8
Prince Edward Island	627.71	641.34	653.59	1.9	4.1	1.7
Nova Scotia	672.07	683.00	697.16	2.1	3.7	2.1
New Brunswick	703.56	726.20	732.64	0.9	4.1	3.2
Quebec	727.52	740.20	753.87	1.8	3.6	2.6
Ontario	803.44	820.78	823.90	0.4	2.5	2.4
Manitoba	701.89	725.12	714.64	-1.4	1.8	3.2
Saskatchewan	724.73	752.31	752.77	0.1	3.9	4.5
Alberta	835.67	871.51	864.42	-0.8	3.4	4.8
British Columbia	764.66	771.01	768.00	-0.4	0.4	2.0
Yukon	889.46	903.86	882.38	-2.4	-0.8	2.6
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	1,007.11	1,040.77	1,022.50	-1.8	1.5	4.1
Nunavut <sup>2</sup>	1,000.35	942.68	978.63	3.8	-2.2	0.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The rate of change is obtained by comparing the average for the first seven months of 2008 with that of the same seven months in 2007, and is subject to revision for release next month.
2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December	July	June	July	June	July	December
	2007	2007	2008 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>p</sup>	to July 2008	2007 to July 2008	2007 to July 2008
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>14,427.5</b>	<b>14,306.8</b>	<b>14,521.6</b>	<b>14,564.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Forestry, logging and support	54.9	59.4	50.4	50.3	-0.2	-15.3	-8.4
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	195.7	190.1	197.3	203.7	3.2	7.2	4.1
Utilities	123.7	123.4	126.3	126.6	0.2	2.6	2.3
Construction	808.1	789.4	833.0	838.6	0.7	6.2	3.8
Manufacturing	1,748.9	1,781.3	1,714.3	1,726.6	0.7	-3.1	-1.3
Wholesale trade	761.7	759.0	759.1	759.7	0.1	0.1	-0.3
Retail trade	1,819.6	1,796.7	1,853.0	1,862.9	0.5	3.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	656.0	659.7	659.3	663.2	0.6	0.5	1.1
Information and cultural industries	354.1	355.9	357.7	358.8	0.3	0.8	1.3
Finance and insurance	631.9	622.9	646.3	648.7	0.4	4.1	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	253.4	251.1	255.1	256.4	0.5	2.1	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	730.7	723.5	732.2	737.2	0.7	1.9	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	100.4	97.3	103.3	105.1	1.7	8.0	4.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	723.1	717.6	723.0	724.7	0.2	1.0	0.2
Educational services	1,085.6	1,071.4	1,100.2	1,099.5	-0.1	2.6	1.3
Health care and social assistance	1,487.4	1,480.0	1,508.7	1,512.1	0.2	2.2	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	241.6	238.4	237.8	239.0	0.5	0.3	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,064.9	1,041.7	1,073.6	1,075.1	0.1	3.2	1.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	530.9	524.4	534.8	537.7	0.5	2.5	1.3
Public administration	835.4	818.6	848.5	849.2	0.1	3.7	1.7
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	183.8	180.4	185.4	185.9	0.3	3.0	1.1
Prince Edward Island	59.4	58.6	58.4	58.1	-0.5	-0.9	-2.2
Nova Scotia	390.7	388.1	393.8	394.5	0.2	1.6	1.0
New Brunswick	302.1	301.0	305.8	307.8	0.7	2.3	1.9
Quebec	3,281.3	3,273.8	3,295.0	3,306.9	0.4	1.0	0.8
Ontario	5,521.7	5,481.5	5,556.7	5,566.8	0.2	1.6	0.8
Manitoba	537.0	534.1	542.2	544.8	0.5	2.0	1.5
Saskatchewan	430.8	422.5	435.3	436.3	0.2	3.3	1.3
Alberta	1,741.5	1,724.7	1,762.2	1,777.4	0.9	3.1	2.1
British Columbia	1,919.1	1,894.0	1,930.8	1,938.7	0.4	2.4	1.0
Yukon	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.0	-1.1	1.1	0.0
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	23.4	23.8	24.4	24.2	-0.8	1.7	3.4
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	-1.9	-3.8	-2.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Study: Trends in employment and wages 2002 to 2007

Between 2002 and 2007, the manufacturing industry in Canada saw a decline of 241,000 workers. Despite this decrease in factory employment, overall employment and earnings grew between 2002 and 2007, as the average hourly pay, adjusted for inflation, increased by 3.7%.

Manufacturers in Central Canada bore the brunt of the manufacturing employment declines, with factory job losses in Ontario concentrated in motor vehicles, while losses in Quebec were mainly in the textile mills and clothing manufacturing sectors. By 2007, manufacturing

made up 12% of total employment in Canada, down from 15% in 2002.

The shift from manufacturing employment to other parts of the economy has raised some questions about the impact on wages. Overall earnings grew between 2002 and 2007, despite the large declines in manufacturing. This increase in real earnings may be attributed to a number of factors.

First, occupations at the high end of the pay scale, such as other management in business, finance or government and natural and applied sciences, saw big employment increases over this period. Overall, employment increases from 2002 to 2007 were skewed toward the upper end of the pay scale, as workers in

the highest pay ranges saw the largest increase in their numbers.

Furthermore, in Ontario, manufacturing losses were more predominant in the mid-pay range, while in Quebec the losses were split evenly between the low and mid-ranges. This does not mean, however, that displaced factory workers did not endure hardships in adjusting to the restructuring. While high-paying work was being created in other sectors of the economy, ex-manufacturing workers were not necessarily hired into these positions.

Finally, wage growth was not distributed uniformly across the country and Alberta's employment boom and run-up in wages played a part in pushing up the national average.

**Note:** Today's release, "Trends in employment and wages, 2002 to 2007," uses various data sources to look at trends in employment and wages by industry and occupation groups. This article also provides an overview of non-wage benefits such as work arrangements and skills development and training by industry in 2005.

This article, published in *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, uses data from the Labour Force Survey to document trends in employment and pay by broad industry and occupation groups. More detailed industry breakdowns are provided by the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, the Workplace and Employee Survey and the 2006 Census.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2612, 2615 and 3701.**

The article "Trends in employment and wages, 2002 to 2007" is now available in the September 2008 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 9, no. 9 (75-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact

Jane Lin (613-951-9691; [jane.lin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jane.lin@statcan.gc.ca)),  
Labour Statistics Division. ■

### **Study: Canada's turkey industry 2001 to 2006**

Canada's turkey industry expanded from 2001 to 2006, due in large part to increasing exports.

Data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture show that Canadian farmers produced 188.7 million kilograms of turkey (live weight) in 2005, up 5.9% from 2000.

This occurred despite declines in the number of farms producing turkeys, and the number of turkeys on these farms. These decreases were offset by a move to raising larger, heavier birds.

Farms in three provinces (Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) accounted for just over three-quarters of the nation's turkey production. Ontario had the highest production in the country, more than twice that of Quebec, which ranked second.

Canadian exports of turkeys and turkey products have been climbing since the mid-1980s. In 2006, Canada exported almost 27 200 metric tonnes of turkey, up 30% from 2001 and more than four times the amount in 1991. Exports of turkey meat in 2006 went predominantly to South Africa and the United States, together accounting for over half of the total.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3438.**

The article, "Turkey industry adapting to new Canadian demographics" is now available as part of the 2006 edition of *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance* (96-325-XWE, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Margaret Morris (613-951-1578), Agriculture Division. ■

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## Production and disposition of tobacco products

August 2008

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.4 billion cigarettes in August, up 9.9% from July. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 10.2% to 1.5 billion and closing inventories decreased by 6.2% to 1.8 billion cigarettes in August.

**Note:** This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The August 2008 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 37, no. 8 (32-022-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 dissemination officer (613-951-9497;

toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Sawmills

July 2008 (correction)

Monthly lumber production by sawmills increased by 1.2% to 4 797.3 thousand cubic metres in July.

Sawmills shipped 5 180.8 thousand cubic metres of lumber in July, up 1.2% from June.

Compared with July 2007, lumber shipments dropped 16.0%.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.**

The July 2008 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 62, no. 7 (35-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, to obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■



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## New products

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**Guide to the Public Sector of Canada**  
**Catalogue number 12-589-XWE**  
(free).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,**  
August 2008, Vol. 37, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 32-022-XWE**  
(free).

**Sawmills,** July 2008, Vol. 62, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 35-003-XWE**  
(free).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income,**  
September 2008, Vol. 9, no. 9  
**Catalogue number 75-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Births, 2006**  
**Catalogue number 84F0210XWE**  
(free).

**Canadian Agriculture at a Glance: "Turkey industry adapting to new Canadian demographics",** Census year 2006  
**Catalogue number 96-325-XWE**  
(free).

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Page 1) (11-001-XIE) (11-001-XIE)

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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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 \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities compared with a lower base level in the financial account. Energy and investment flows into Canada moved significantly from the expansion-contraction phase of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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**2006 Census profiles**

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profiles 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 (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

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**Release dates: September 29 to October 3, 2008**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
29	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Second quarter 2008
29	<b>Population estimates</b>	July 1, 2008
30	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	August 2008
30	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	July 2008
2	<b>Production of principal field crops</b>	September 2008

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