

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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## Releases

### Retail trade

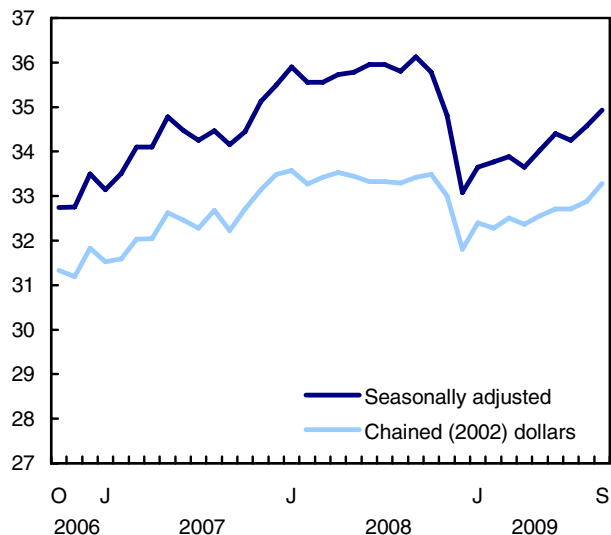
September 2009

Retail sales in current dollars rose 1.0% in September to \$34.9 billion, the seventh increase in nine months. The increases were widespread with six of eight sectors showing gains. In volume terms, retail sales increased 1.2% in September.

Retail sales have been rising since the beginning of 2009, following a sharp decline at the end of 2008. On a year-over-year basis, sales in September were 3.3% lower than in September 2008.

#### Retail sales rise again

\$ billions



All components of the automotive sector (+1.0%) posted higher sales in September. The largest increase in the sector was a 2.0% gain at used and recreational motor vehicles and parts dealers, following two months of flat sales. Sales at new car dealers (+0.6%) rose for a fifth consecutive month, while gasoline stations registered a 1.1% increase.

Excluding the automotive sector, retail sales rose 1.1% in September, the largest gain since January 2009. The main contributor to this increase was the food and beverage stores sector, where sales rose 1.3%. Leading the way were supermarkets (+1.5%), following flat sales in August.

#### Note to readers

Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

The largest increase was at general merchandise stores, where sales rose 1.9%. Sales at this store type had been stable for almost a year, changing by less than 0.5% each month since November 2008.

After four months of flat sales, miscellaneous retailers saw their sales rise 1.7%. This growth was led by sales at sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores (+1.9%), the largest increase at these store types since March 2008.

Sales in the furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores sector increased 1.2%, its largest increase since July 2008. Furniture stores led the sector with a 3.2% advance. This was the largest increase for this store type since January 2008, when sales rose 3.6% following a one percentage point drop in the Goods and Services Tax.

Sales at building and outdoor home supplies stores (-0.2%) and clothing and accessories stores (-0.1%) both edged down in September. These two sectors have had generally flat sales since a partial recovery at the beginning of 2009.

#### Sales up in eight provinces

Retail sales rose in eight provinces in September. Quebec (+2.2%) was the largest contributor to the increase with a fourth rise in the last five months.

Sales rose in all of the Atlantic provinces, led by Prince Edward Island (+4.1%). The majority of these gains came from higher sales at new car dealers.

British Columbia continued its upward trend of the last six months, increasing 1.8% in September.

The two provinces where retail sales did not increase were Saskatchewan and Alberta. Sales fell 0.9% in Saskatchewan in September, partially offsetting the increase in August. In Alberta sales were flat, following two months of declines.

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) from the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The September 2009 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for October will be released on December 21.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

## Retail sales

	September 2008	June 2009 <sup>r</sup>	July 2009 <sup>r</sup>	August 2009 <sup>r</sup>	September 2009 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2009	September 2008 to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>10,997</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
New car dealers	6,150	5,659	5,679	5,822	5,855	0.6	-4.8
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,642	1,534	1,535	1,540	1,572	2.0	-4.3
Gasoline stations	4,657	3,602	3,503	3,634	3,675	1.1	-21.1
<b>Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Furniture stores	861	776	782	788	813	3.2	-5.6
Home furnishings stores	516	467	472	469	474	1.0	-8.1
Computer and software stores	114	98	102	98	102	3.6	-11.1
Home electronics and appliance stores	1,126	1,056	1,032	1,026	1,021	-0.5	-9.3
<b>Building and outdoor home supplies stores</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Home centres and hardware stores	1,852	1,804	1,824	1,830	1,812	-1.0	-2.1
Specialized building materials and garden stores	425	404	402	408	421	3.3	-0.9
<b>Food and beverage stores</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>8,279</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Supermarkets	5,827	6,010	5,922	5,926	6,015	1.5	3.2
Convenience and specialty food stores	849	847	841	850	845	-0.6	-0.5
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,413	1,477	1,461	1,504	1,523	1.3	7.8
<b>Pharmacies and personal care stores</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Clothing and accessories stores</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Clothing stores	1,545	1,486	1,482	1,484	1,477	-0.5	-4.4
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	478	450	443	448	453	1.0	-5.4
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>4,347</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Miscellaneous retailers</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	898	941	940	937	955	1.9	6.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	921	891	890	891	903	1.4	-1.9
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>34,401</b>	<b>34,252</b>	<b>34,578</b>	<b>34,935</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>28,338</b>	<b>27,208</b>	<b>27,038</b>	<b>27,215</b>	<b>27,508</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	607	611	610	601	620	3.2	2.2
Prince Edward Island	146	141	141	142	148	4.1	1.4
Nova Scotia	1,046	1,024	1,004	1,021	1,034	1.3	-1.2
New Brunswick	854	814	813	841	858	2.0	0.4
Quebec	8,189	7,901	7,879	7,942	8,114	2.2	-0.9
Ontario	12,784	12,224	12,238	12,384	12,432	0.4	-2.8
Manitoba	1,263	1,251	1,243	1,248	1,258	0.8	-0.4
Saskatchewan	1,208	1,181	1,163	1,180	1,170	-0.9	-3.1
Alberta	5,146	4,672	4,619	4,611	4,611	0.0	-10.4
British Columbia	4,758	4,451	4,414	4,476	4,559	1.8	-4.2
Yukon	45	43	43	45	44	-0.8	-2.2
Northwest Territories	60	60	59	60	60	0.8	1.0
Nunavut	24	28	27	26	26	-0.4	7.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

## Study: Quality of employment in the Canadian immigrant labour market

2008

In 2008, there were key differences in many indicators of quality of employment between immigrants and non-immigrants. On average, immigrant wages were lower, while rates of involuntary part-time work, temporary employment and over-qualification were higher. For immigrants who landed in Canada more than 10 years ago, however, the indicators of quality of employment more closely resembled those of the Canadian born.

Despite differences among many employment quality indicators, shares of immigrants and Canadian-born workers who were multiple-job holders were similar. There were also similar shares of immigrants and Canadian born working on a part-time basis, receiving on-the-job training or with flexible work hours.

In 2008, compared with their Canadian-born counterparts, employed immigrants aged 25 to 54, particularly those who landed in Canada more recently, were younger, more likely to be male, had higher levels of post-secondary education, were more likely to work for smaller firms and tended to be in different occupational groups.

### Working hours and part-time work

The average usual weekly hours worked by immigrants in their main job was 38.3 hours in 2008, only slightly higher than the 38.1 hours of Canadian-born workers. The gap was wider for immigrants who landed more than 10 years earlier (38.6 hours). However, immigrants were less likely to work either paid or unpaid overtime compared with the Canadian born, regardless of period of landing.

In 2008, 5.2% of both employed immigrants and Canadian born were working at more than one job, or moonlighting. There were no notable differences based on an immigrant's period of landing.

Immigrants who had multiple jobs worked longer hours overall than Canadian-born multiple-job holders. Immigrants who had more than one job were working an average of 50.0 hours in 2008, which was 2.3 hours per week more than Canadian-born multiple-job holders. This gap was particularly evident for those who landed prior to 1998.

Among part-time workers, the share of immigrants who cited working part time involuntarily (38%) was higher than Canadian-born in 2008 (30%). This gap

#### Note to readers

*This report is the latest in a series of analytical reports on the Canadian immigrant labour market, using data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and other sources.*

*This report uses the Framework for the Statistical Measure of Quality of Employment currently being developed by a group of statistical agencies from a number of developed countries in Europe and North America, along with the International Labour Organization and the United Nations.*

*The statistical indicators within this framework shed light on the similarities and differences in terms of employment quality between immigrant and Canadian-born workers.*

*For the purposes of this report, measures of employment quality include an individual's safety at work, their financial and non-financial remuneration, working hours and work-life balance, job stability, social dialogue, skills development and job satisfaction. The main sources of employment quality indicators come from the Labour Force Survey, the Workplace Employee Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey.*

persisted regardless of period of landing, but it was widest for newly-arrived immigrants. In 2008, 41% of immigrant workers who landed within the previous five years worked part time involuntarily, compared with 30% of Canadian-born workers.

### Stability and security of work

Employment quality can also be measured by the proportion of employees in temporary jobs.

In 2008, 9.7% of immigrants were working in temporary positions, slightly more than the 8.3% of Canadian-born employees. The share of immigrants who landed within the previous five years who worked in temporary positions (16%) was nearly double that of their Canadian-born counterparts. However, the share of those who landed more than 10 years earlier in temporary jobs (7.2%) was lower than that for Canadian-born employees.

### Wage-related indicators

In 2008, the average hourly wage of a Canadian-born employee in the core working-age group of 25 to 54 was \$23.72, compared with \$21.44 for an immigrant worker, a difference of \$2.28 an hour. A gap existed regardless of when the immigrants landed. However, it was widest, at \$5.04, for immigrants who had landed within the previous five years.

The gap in wages between immigrant workers and their Canadian-born counterparts was particularly wide among those with university degrees. Immigrants aged 25 to 54 with a university degree earned \$25.31 an hour on average in 2008, about \$5 an hour less than their Canadian-born counterparts.

In terms of wage distribution, the proportion of immigrants earning less than \$10 an hour in 2008 was 1.8 times higher than for Canadian-born workers. At the other end of the spectrum, a lower share of immigrants earned \$35 or more an hour than the Canadian born.

Union coverage among immigrant employees aged 25 to 54 in 2008 was lower than the Canadian born regardless of period of landing. The share of Canadian-born employees with union coverage was nearly 1.5 times higher than for immigrants as a whole, and 1.3 times higher than for immigrants who had been in Canada for over 10 years.

### **Over-qualification for the job**

In 2008, 42% of immigrant workers aged 25 to 54 had a higher level of education for their job than what was normally required, while 28% of Canadian-born workers were similarly over-qualified. Regardless of period of landing, immigrants had higher shares of over-qualification.

More than 1.1 million workers aged 25 to 54 who had a university degree were working in occupations whose normal requirements were at most a college education

or apprenticeship. The share of immigrants with degrees who were over-qualified was 1.5 times higher than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Over-qualification was particularly prevalent among university-educated immigrants who landed within five years before the survey. Two-thirds worked in occupations that usually required at most a college education or apprenticeship.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2615, 3226 and 3701.**

The study, "The 2008 Canadian immigrant labour market: Analysis of quality of employment" is now available as part of *The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series*, no. 5 (71-606-X2009001, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Labour*.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118, [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

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## Farm cash receipts

January to September 2009

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$32.8 billion between January and September, down 4.2% from the first nine months of 2008. Farm cash receipts include crop and livestock revenues plus program payments. All data are in current dollars.

Market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock amounted to \$30.3 billion between January and September, down 2.0% from the first nine months of 2008. Livestock receipts fell 2.8% to \$13.5 billion, while crop receipts declined 1.4% to \$16.8 billion.

The decrease in crop receipts was due to a drop in grain and oilseed prices, as strong demand and production boosted sales. Grain and oilseed prices have continually slid since their recent peak in 2008. However, average prices for the period have remained at relatively high levels.

Potato receipts rose 24.8% for the first three quarters of 2009. Prices rose 30.7% with a drop in North American production in the fall of 2008.

Livestock receipts declined, as international exports fell for both cattle and hogs. Average cattle prices for the first three quarters of 2009 were 3.3% above the same period last year, while hog prices were 0.6% higher. This occurred despite declines in cattle and hog prices during the third quarter of 2009.

Canada's livestock sector has been affected by a strong Canadian dollar, concerns about the H1N1 flu virus, and US Country of Origin Labelling legislation, which has put downward pressure on US demand for live animals.

A 1.9% increase in receipts from the supply-managed sector moderated the decline in livestock receipts, due mainly to higher dairy and poultry prices. This sector accounts for more than 45% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments fell 24.5% to \$2.4 billion during the first nine months of 2009. They declined in every province, except Quebec and British Columbia.

**Note:** Farm cash receipts measures gross revenue for farm businesses only. They do not represent the bottom line, as farmers have to pay expenses and loans and cover depreciation. The revised net farm income for 2008 is available today and preliminary information on net farm income for 2009 will be available in May 2010.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.**

A data table is also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-015-X, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Agriculture*.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868; [agriculture@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.gc.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2306, [bernie.rosien@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bernie.rosien@statcan.gc.ca)) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca)) Agriculture Division.

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## Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2008	January to September 2009 <sup>P</sup>	January-September 2008 to January-September 2009	July to September 2008	July to September 2009 <sup>P</sup>	July-September 2008 to July-September 2009
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Total farm cash receipts</b>	<b>34,176</b>	<b>32,758</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>10,099</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>16,847</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>-15.9</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	4,552	3,889	-14.6	1,561	1,182	-24.3
Wheat excluding durum <sup>1</sup>	3,462	3,046	-12.0	1,358	970	-28.6
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	1,090	843	-22.7	203	212	4.4
Oats	448	301	-32.8	195	123	-36.9
Barley <sup>1</sup>	681	662	-2.8	190	184	-3.2
Rye	26	20	-23.1	11	8	-27.3
Flaxseed	231	144	-37.7	74	36	-51.4
Canola	3,614	3,933	8.8	1,280	1,175	-8.2
Soybeans	539	661	22.6	112	87	-22.3
Corn	1,073	869	-19.0	297	201	-32.3
Dry peas	536	495	-7.6	292	121	-58.6
Mustard	87	73	-16.1	32	25	-21.9
Sunflower	35	31	-11.4	7	5	-28.6
Lentils	387	433	11.9	194	118	-39.2
Canary seed	97	52	-46.4	35	24	-31.4
Chick peas	36	36	0	6	15	150.0
Dry beans	107	98	-8.4	59	38	-35.6
Potatoes	651	813	24.8	211	228	8.1
Greenhouse vegetables	657	593	-9.7	176	159	-9.7
Other vegetables	718	694	-3.3	467	448	-4.1
Total tree fruit	188	185	-1.6	109	108	-0.9
Total small fruit	298	321	7.7	240	254	5.8
Floriculture, nursery, sod	1,319	1,353	2.6	451	463	2.7
Other crops	732	783	7.0	150	146	-2.7
Deferements	-849	-753	-11.3	-436	-340	-22.0
Liquidations of deferments	927	1,162	25.4	18	16	-11.1
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>13,863</b>	<b>13,478</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
Cattle and calves	4,751	4,369	-8.0	1,709	1,405	-17.8
Hogs	2,327	2,248	-3.4	865	647	-25.2
Dairy products	3,959	4,077	3.0	1,312	1,346	2.6
Sheep and lambs	93	99	6.5	31	30	-3.2
Poultry and eggs	2,251	2,252	0	796	776	-2.5
Other livestock	482	434	-10.0	153	138	-9.8
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>-24.5</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Crop insurance	435	571	31.3	202	282	39.6
Provincial stabilization	467	614	31.5	286	382	33.6
Other payments	2,083	1,046	-49.8	357	269	-24.6

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2008	January to September 2009 <sup>P</sup>	January-September 2008 to January-September 2009	July to September 2008	July to September 2009 <sup>P</sup>	July-September 2008 to July-September 2009
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,176</b>	<b>32,758</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>10,099</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	83	79	-4.8	27	27	0
Prince Edward Island	279	298	6.8	87	76	-12.6
Nova Scotia	350	334	-4.6	114	115	0.9
New Brunswick	346	370	6.9	113	113	0
Quebec	5,452	5,508	1.0	2,015	1,949	-3.3
Ontario	7,423	6,768	-8.8	2,664	2,270	-14.8
Manitoba	3,624	3,623	0	1,135	1,101	-3.0
Saskatchewan	7,045	6,746	-4.2	2,157	1,723	-20.1
Alberta	7,756	7,239	-6.7	2,475	2,076	-16.1
British Columbia	1,818	1,793	-1.4	658	648	-1.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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## Farm income

2008 (revised)

Realized net farm income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind) rose for a second consecutive year, reaching \$3.6 billion in 2008. (All data are in current dollars.)

Realized net income was \$1.6 billion higher (+79.2%) than it was in 2007. The impact of high grain and oilseed prices more than offset large increases in operating expenses.

Realized net income increased in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The remaining provinces all showed decreases over 2007 levels, as increases in expenses outpaced gains in receipts.

Market receipts (revenues from the sale of crops and livestock) increased 13.7% to \$41.7 billion in 2008. Crop receipts increased 24.2% to \$22.9 billion, while livestock receipts rose 3.1% to \$18.8 billion.

On average, grain and oilseed prices remained well above 2007 levels, as strong demand and tight global supplies continued to fuel prices throughout the first half of 2008. However, prices fell from their summer-time highs as production increases in 2008 partially replenished global stocks.

Meanwhile, many livestock producers were adversely affected by higher feed costs and reduced prices resulting from the strong Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its American counterpart in the first part of 2008. There was also uncertainty over the Country of Origin Labelling law in the United States.

Revenue from hogs declined 2.8%, the fourth consecutive annual decrease, as both price and quantity sold fell from 2007 levels. Market receipts for cattle and calves increased 2.8% in 2008 as more cattle were exported into the United States; exports were up 13.2% over 2007.

Receipts for supply-managed commodities (dairy, poultry and eggs) rose 5.7% as increases in production costs pushed prices higher.

Overall, producers saw their operating costs increase 10.1% to \$37.2 billion in 2008, the strongest annual rate of growth in expenses since 1981.

Prices for fertilizer, machinery fuel, and feed rose throughout much of the year, and as a result, expenses increased in every province. These three inputs accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase in operating expenses.

Total net income (realized net income plus the value of inventory change) amounted to \$6.6 billion in 2008, up \$5.6 billion from 2007, despite declines in six

provinces. Net income increased in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An increase in the farmer-owned inventories of crops was the primary factor behind the rise. Record yields for many crops boosted production in Ontario and the Prairie provinces.

Agriculture's net value added rose by \$5.9 billion to \$15.5 billion in 2008. The main contributors were higher grain and oilseed prices and strong crop production.

**Note:** Preliminary farm income data for the previous calendar year are first released in May of each year (five months after the reference period), providing very timely information on the performance of the agriculture sector. Revised data are then released in November of each year, incorporating data received too late to be included in the first release.

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and economies of scale. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income.

Financial data for 2008 collected at the individual farm business level using surveys and other administrative sources, will soon be tabulated and made available. These data will help explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 2009, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003 to 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474 and 5030.**

Additional data tables are available free from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-010-X, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-011-X, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-012-X, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-013-X, free), *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-014-X, free), *Direct Payments*



to *Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-015-X, free) and *Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Agriculture*.

Farm income data for 2009 will be released on May 25, 2010.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; [stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca)) or Lisa Reddy (613-951-5987; [lisa.reddy@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lisa.reddy@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Net farm income

	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008 <sup>r</sup>	2007 to 2008
	\$ millions		% change
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,745	45,973	12.8
- Total operating expenses after rebates	33,787	37,210	10.1
= Net cash income	6,958	8,763	25.9
+ Income-in-kind	41	40	-0.6
- Depreciation	5,012	5,243	4.6
= Realized net income	1,987	3,561	79.2
+ Value of inventory change	-1,011	3,044	...
= Total net income	976	6,605	...

<sup>r</sup> revised  
... not applicable

## Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
<b>2007<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,745	106	383	457	450	6,878	9,324	4,339	7,753	8,664	2,392
- Total operating expenses after rebates	33,787	96	340	400	388	5,554	8,070	3,536	5,866	7,325	2,211
= Net cash income	6,958	10	43	57	62	1,323	1,254	803	1,887	1,339	180
+ Income-in-kind	41	0	1	1	1	11	9	3	4	8	3
- Depreciation	5,012	8	40	54	53	665	1,155	470	1,002	1,250	315
= Realized net income	1,987	3	3	3	10	669	108	336	889	96	-131
+ Value of inventory change	-1,011	0	-26	1	-13	82	-303	-91	-368	-282	-11
= Total net income	976	3	-22	4	-4	751	-195	246	522	-186	-143
<b>2008<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	45,973	110	393	475	471	7,495	10,187	4,766	9,414	10,158	2,505
- Total operating expenses after rebates	37,210	107	364	422	415	5,956	8,637	3,957	6,761	8,201	2,389
= Net cash income	8,763	3	28	52	57	1,539	1,550	809	2,652	1,957	115
+ Income-in-kind	40	0	1	1	1	11	8	3	4	8	3
- Depreciation	5,243	8	41	57	53	694	1,196	499	1,049	1,318	328
= Realized net income	3,561	-4	-12	-4	5	856	363	312	1,608	647	-209
+ Value of inventory change	3,044	-1	-26	-2	-21	-159	-28	501	2,098	725	-44
= Total net income	6,605	-5	-38	-6	-16	697	335	814	3,706	1,372	-253

<sup>r</sup> revised  
**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Study: Job stability and unemployment duration in manufacturing

2004 to 2008

Job stability in the Canadian manufacturing sector (the likelihood of keeping one's current job for another four years) was at its second lowest level in three decades in 2008. Moreover, the gap in retention rates between manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries was at its widest ever.

In 2008, workers across the economy as a whole had a 56% probability of remaining in their jobs for four

years. In other words, 56% of workers in 2004 still had the same job in 2008.

In the manufacturing sector, the probability was 48%. This was the lowest proportion since 1992, and a significant drop from the 62% peak recorded in 1998. In non-manufacturing industries, the probability was 57%.

Manufacturing workers experienced significant drops in their retention rates regardless of tenure in the firm. For example, between 1998 and 2008, the retention rates fell by 22% for workers with less than

two years of tenure in their jobs and by 23% for workers with 20 years or more of tenure.

Between 2004 and 2008, employment in the manufacturing sector fell by 322,000, a decline of 14%. Manufacturing's share of total employment fell from 14% in 2004 to 12% in 2008.

The decline in job stability in manufacturing was very likely driven by layoffs because voluntary quitting tends to go down in times of economic slowdown.

Former manufacturing workers tend to experience significantly longer unemployment spells than their counterparts from the non-manufacturing sector. Although the duration of unemployment remains below levels observed in previous recessions, the difference in duration between ex-workers in manufacturing and ex-workers in non-manufacturing has never been so high.

In 2008, the average expected duration of a new spell of unemployment for manufacturing workers of 10.9 weeks was significantly higher than for non-manufacturing workers (9.7 weeks). The gap remained even after controlling for education differences between the two sectors.

Compared with non-manufacturing workers, unemployment spells for ex-manufacturing workers were 12% longer in 2006, 17% longer in 2007, and 13% longer in 2008. These were the widest gaps between the two groups since 1977.

Manufacturing workers in large urban centres have tended to experience lower job stability than their counterparts in smaller cities. In Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the three largest census metropolitan areas, the employee retention rate in manufacturing in 2008 was 46%, compared with 50%

in non-metropolitan areas with a population of less than 100,000.

**Note:** This study, based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, used two separate measures to examine job stability in the manufacturing sector: the employee retention rate and the expected unemployment spell. Four-year retention rates were estimated for workers in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. This rate represents the proportion of workers who, in a given year, held the same job four years later. Since the LFS is not a longitudinal survey, this proportion was calculated indirectly, using data on job tenure.

The expected average duration of unemployment spells was calculated using data from respondents who were unemployed. An unemployment spell ends when a new job has been found or when the individual leaves the labour force. For comparison purposes, both the employee retention rates and duration of unemployment spells were adjusted to take age and sex differences between workers in manufacturing and the rest of the economy into account.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

The article "Job stability and unemployment duration in manufacturing" is now available in the November 2009 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, vol. 10, no. 11 (75-001-X, 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 André Bernard (613-951-4660; [andre.bernard@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:andre.bernard@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

## Primary iron and steel

September 2009

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.**

The September 2009 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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; [manufact@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

August 2009

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for August.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.**

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](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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**Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics**,  
November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
Catalogue number 21-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Farm Cash Receipts - Agriculture Economic  
Statistics**, November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
Catalogue number 21-011-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation  
Charges - Agriculture Economic Statistics**,  
November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
Catalogue number 21-012-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Value of Farm Capital - Agriculture Economic  
Statistics**, November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
Catalogue number 21-013-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Farm Debt Outstanding - Agriculture Economic  
Statistics**, November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
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**Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers -  
Agriculture Economic Statistics**, November 2009,  
Vol. 8, no. 1  
Catalogue number 21-015-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Economic Statistics**, November 2009, Vol. 8, no. 2  
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**The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series:  
"The 2008 Canadian Immigrant Labour Market:  
Analysis of Quality of Employment"**, no. 5  
Catalogue number 71-606-X2009001 (PDF, free;  
HTML, free)

**Perspectives on Labour and Income**, November 2009,  
Vol. 10, no. 11  
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE Previous 11-001-XIF-1008-1026-0107

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 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 \$5.3 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 showed significant gains from the acquisition of more of the previous quarter, while Canada's direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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Paid employment, earnings and hours, March 2008

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

10  
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008

11  
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008

12  
Placement of tertiary credits and tuition profile, April 2008

12  
Health Indicators, 2008

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**New products** 13

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**2006 Census profiles**

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profiles are 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 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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