

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, February 6, 2009**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

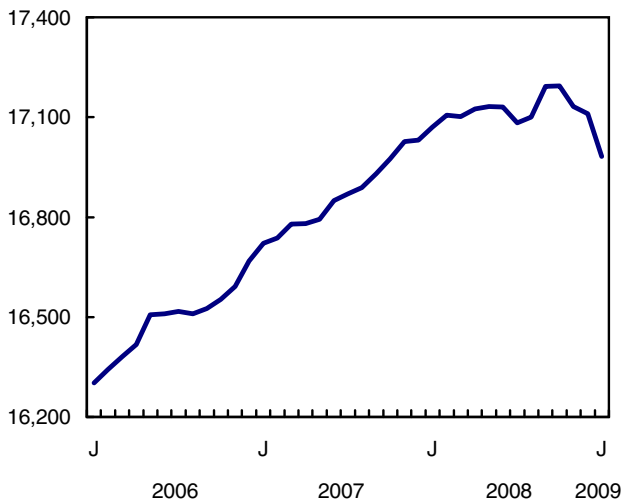
### Labour Force Survey

January 2009

Employment fell by 129,000 in January (-0.8%), almost all in full time, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.6 percentage points to 7.2%. This drop in employment exceeds any monthly decline during the previous economic downturns of the 1980s and 1990s.

#### Employment

thousands



The loss in January follows other declines in recent months. Since October, employment has fallen by 213,000 (-1.2%), the result of full-time losses.

In January, the drop in employment was most pronounced in manufacturing, where the net loss totalled 101,000. There were declines in a number of other industries as well. The only industry with notable gains was health care and social assistance, where employment increased by 31,000.

Canada's three largest provinces accounted for the entire employment decrease in January. While just over half of employment losses were in Ontario (-71,000), there were also large declines in both British Columbia (-35,000) and Quebec (-26,000). Employment was little changed in all other provinces.

Employment fell mostly among core-age adults, 25 to 54 years, as well as among youths aged 15 to 24.

#### Note to readers

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).

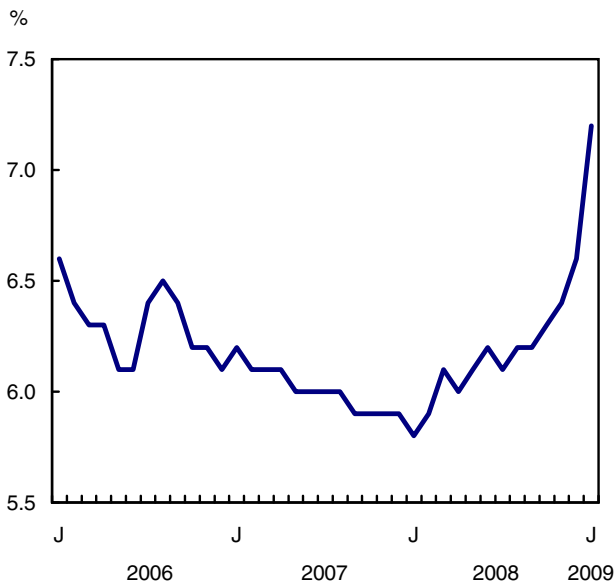
#### Revision schedule

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the LFS have been revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2006 onwards). They are available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094).

Both the public and private sectors experienced employment losses in January. While employment fell by 1.2% in the public sector, the private sector declined by 0.9%.

Compared with a year earlier, average hourly wages of employees was up 4.8% in January. The most recent increase in the Consumer Price Index was 1.2%.

#### Unemployment rate



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## Manufacturing employment falls sharply in January

Employment fell by 101,000 in the manufacturing sector in January. This was the largest monthly decline in the industry on record. The bulk of January's losses were in Ontario (-36,000), Quebec (-30,000) and British Columbia (-18,000). Factory employment was also down in Alberta and Manitoba.

Manufacturing losses in January were most pronounced in motor vehicle manufacturing. Employment also fell elsewhere in manufacturing in January, including: furniture; computer and electronic; non-metallic mineral product; electrical equipment, appliance and components; and clothing manufacturing.

In January, employment also fell in transportation and warehousing (-30,000), largely in truck transportation in Ontario. Employment in business, building and other support services declined as well in January, with losses totalling 22,000 (-3.2%). Over the last 12 months, employment in business, building and other support services has fallen by 8.2%.

Employment in health care and social assistance bucked the trend in January, up 31,000, with the largest gains in Ontario and Quebec. Since January 2008, health care and social assistance has experienced the fastest employment growth of all industries, up 5.1% (+95,000), with gains in social assistance, nursing and residential care facilities as well as hospitals.

## Continued losses in Ontario

Ontario's employment drop of 71,000 in January was its largest in over three decades. This decrease pushed the unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 8.0%, the highest since November 1997. Since October 2008, employment in the province has fallen by 1.9% (-125,000) and the unemployment rate has risen by 1.3 percentage points.

Employment in British Columbia fell in January by 35,000, with gains in part time more than offset by losses in full time. The province's unemployment rate jumped to 6.1%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points. Following a five-year period of sustained growth, construction employment fell for the fourth consecutive month in January, bringing total losses in that industry to 32,000 since its peak in September 2008.

In Quebec, employment fell by 26,000, all in part time, pushing the unemployment rate in January up to 7.7%. January saw large declines in public

administration, following gains in December associated with hiring for the provincial election.

## Bulk of employment losses among 25 to 54 year olds

Employment fell by 111,000 among the core age group (adults aged 25 to 54), with men accounting for nearly two-thirds of the decline. The unemployment rate for core-age adults jumped 0.8 percentage points to 6.2%, their highest rate since November 2004.

Youths aged 15 to 24 also experienced employment losses in January with a drop of 28,000. At the same time, a large number of youths left the labour force, nudging their unemployment rate down slightly to 12.7%.

Since October 2008, core-age adults have experienced the largest decline in employment, down 146,000 (-1.2%). Over the same period, youth employment fell by 75,000 (-2.9%). In contrast, older workers have seen modest employment gains of 8,000 (+0.3%).

**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), for the week ending January 17 is now available online. 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 also 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 March 13.

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, Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243; [danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca)), or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	December 2008	January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes 15+</b>						
Population	27,098.7	27,128.1	29.4	376.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,321.2	18,292.1	-29.1	167.2	-0.2	0.9
Employment	17,111.0	16,982.0	-129.0	-88.6	-0.8	-0.5
Full-time	13,921.7	13,807.8	-113.9	-182.1	-0.8	-1.3
Part-time	3,189.3	3,174.2	-15.1	93.5	-0.5	3.0
Unemployment	1,210.1	1,310.1	100.0	255.8	8.3	24.3
Participation rate	67.6	67.4	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.2	0.6	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	62.6	-0.5	-1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	18.6	18.7	0.1	0.7	...	...
<b>Youths 15 to 24</b>						
Population	4,384.4	4,385.8	1.4	18.0	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,930.5	2,892.4	-38.1	-40.5	-1.3	-1.4
Employment	2,553.9	2,525.6	-28.3	-85.8	-1.1	-3.3
Full-time	1,390.9	1,373.7	-17.2	-86.8	-1.2	-5.9
Part-time	1,163.0	1,151.9	-11.1	1.0	-1.0	0.1
Unemployment	376.7	366.8	-9.9	45.3	-2.6	14.1
Participation rate	66.8	65.9	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	12.7	-0.2	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	57.6	-0.6	-2.2	...	...
Part-time rate	45.5	45.6	0.1	1.5	...	...
<b>Men 25+</b>						
Population	11,102.7	11,116.6	13.9	180.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,172.7	8,188.9	16.2	83.0	0.2	1.0
Employment	7,699.3	7,638.5	-60.8	-56.6	-0.8	-0.7
Full-time	7,158.9	7,095.1	-63.8	-100.0	-0.9	-1.4
Part-time	540.4	543.3	2.9	43.3	0.5	8.7
Unemployment	473.4	550.5	77.1	139.7	16.3	34.0
Participation rate	73.6	73.7	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.7	0.9	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	68.7	-0.6	-1.7	...	...
Part-time rate	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	...	...
<b>Women 25+</b>						
Population	11,611.6	11,625.7	14.1	178.2	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,217.9	7,210.8	-7.1	124.8	-0.1	1.8
Employment	6,857.8	6,817.9	-39.9	53.8	-0.6	0.8
Full-time	5,371.9	5,339.0	-32.9	4.7	-0.6	0.1
Part-time	1,485.9	1,478.9	-7.0	49.1	-0.5	3.4
Unemployment	360.0	392.9	32.9	70.9	9.1	22.0
Participation rate	62.2	62.0	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	0.4	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.6	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	21.7	21.7	0.0	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)<sup>1</sup>

	December 2008	January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,452.6	14,309.4	-143.2	-148.6	-1.0	-1.0
Self-employed	2,658.4	2,672.6	14.2	60.1	0.5	2.3
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,446.7	3,404.7	-42.0	2.2	-1.2	0.1
Private	11,005.9	10,904.7	-101.2	-150.8	-0.9	-1.4
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,111.0</b>	<b>16,982.0</b>	<b>-129.0</b>	<b>-88.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,977.1</b>	<b>3,856.6</b>	<b>-120.5</b>	<b>-160.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Agriculture	316.2	307.8	-8.4	-32.6	-2.7	-9.6
Natural resources	343.9	341.7	-2.2	1.3	-0.6	0.4
Utilities	149.0	144.4	-4.6	-2.1	-3.1	-1.4
Construction	1,217.5	1,213.1	-4.4	20.7	-0.4	1.7
Manufacturing	1,950.5	1,849.6	-100.9	-147.4	-5.2	-7.4
<b>Service-producing sector</b>	<b>13,133.9</b>	<b>13,125.3</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Trade	2,661.7	2,653.6	-8.1	-25.6	-0.3	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	869.7	839.8	-29.9	-14.3	-3.4	-1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,083.7	1,097.2	13.5	17.8	1.2	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,207.1	1,210.6	3.5	26.2	0.3	2.2
Business, building and other support services	670.1	648.5	-21.6	-58.3	-3.2	-8.2
Educational services	1,184.5	1,178.5	-6.0	-18.1	-0.5	-1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,939.5	1,970.3	30.8	95.2	1.6	5.1
Information, culture and recreation	762.6	760.2	-2.4	-9.4	-0.3	-1.2
Accommodation and food services	1,063.4	1,075.2	11.8	30.3	1.1	2.9
Other services	756.9	768.6	11.7	15.5	1.5	2.1
Public administration	934.7	922.8	-11.9	12.0	-1.3	1.3

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

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

## Labour force characteristics by province

	December 2008	January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	427.6	427.8	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.7
Labour force	252.0	252.2	0.2	-3.4	0.1	-1.3
Employment	217.5	216.2	-1.3	-7.7	-0.6	-3.4
Full-time	185.6	186.6	1.0	-4.4	0.5	-2.3
Part-time	31.8	29.6	-2.2	-3.3	-6.9	-10.0
Unemployment	34.5	36.0	1.5	4.3	4.3	13.6
Participation rate	58.9	59.0	0.1	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	14.3	0.6	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	50.5	-0.4	-2.2	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	115.3	115.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
Labour force	78.5	77.5	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4
Employment	69.2	68.3	-0.9	-2.0	-1.3	-2.8
Full-time	57.8	57.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	-2.0
Part-time	11.4	10.9	-0.5	-0.8	-4.4	-6.8
Unemployment	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.8
Participation rate	68.1	67.2	-0.9	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.9	0.2	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	59.2	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	770.6	770.9	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	494.0	497.8	3.8	9.1	0.8	1.9
Employment	453.5	454.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.4
Full-time	371.6	370.7	-0.9	5.0	-0.2	1.4
Part-time	82.0	83.4	1.4	-3.2	1.7	-3.7
Unemployment	40.5	43.7	3.2	7.4	7.9	20.4
Participation rate	64.1	64.6	0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.8	0.6	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.9	0.0	-0.1	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	619.7	620.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.7
Labour force	401.0	403.4	2.4	4.7	0.6	1.2
Employment	366.6	368.2	1.6	3.0	0.4	0.8
Full-time	310.8	309.2	-1.6	-4.3	-0.5	-1.4
Part-time	55.8	58.9	3.1	7.2	5.6	13.9
Unemployment	34.4	35.2	0.8	1.6	2.3	4.8
Participation rate	64.7	65.1	0.4	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.7	0.1	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.4	0.2	0.1	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,400.1	6,405.0	4.9	59.6	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,191.6	4,181.9	-9.7	6.7	-0.2	0.2
Employment	3,884.3	3,858.5	-25.8	-30.8	-0.7	-0.8
Full-time	3,134.8	3,142.7	7.9	-32.5	0.3	-1.0
Part-time	749.5	715.8	-33.7	1.7	-4.5	0.2
Unemployment	307.2	323.4	16.2	37.5	5.3	13.1
Participation rate	65.5	65.3	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.7	0.4	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.2	-0.5	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Labour force characteristics by province

	December 2008	January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,580.8	10,591.9	11.1	152.5	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,182.0	7,164.3	-17.7	63.4	-0.2	0.9
Employment	6,665.2	6,594.2	-71.0	-59.3	-1.1	-0.9
Full-time	5,421.1	5,372.6	-48.5	-87.7	-0.9	-1.6
Part-time	1,244.1	1,221.6	-22.5	28.4	-1.8	2.4
Unemployment	516.8	570.1	53.3	122.7	10.3	27.4
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	0.8	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	62.3	-0.7	-1.4	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	914.8	915.6	0.8	11.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	636.5	636.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	1.6
Employment	609.1	607.2	-1.9	4.6	-0.3	0.8
Full-time	493.1	492.5	-0.6	1.8	-0.1	0.4
Part-time	116.0	114.7	-1.3	2.8	-1.1	2.5
Unemployment	27.4	29.3	1.9	5.4	6.9	22.6
Participation rate	69.6	69.5	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	0.3	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	66.6	66.3	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	774.0	774.7	0.7	14.9	0.1	2.0
Labour force	543.0	544.1	1.1	17.1	0.2	3.2
Employment	520.3	521.9	1.6	15.6	0.3	3.1
Full-time	426.4	423.7	-2.7	9.2	-0.6	2.2
Part-time	93.9	98.2	4.3	6.4	4.6	7.0
Unemployment	22.7	22.1	-0.6	1.3	-2.6	6.3
Participation rate	70.2	70.2	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.1	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	67.4	0.2	0.8	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,823.7	2,830.1	6.4	57.1	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,110.2	2,119.3	9.1	51.8	0.4	2.5
Employment	2,022.5	2,025.8	3.3	26.5	0.2	1.3
Full-time	1,680.8	1,680.6	-0.2	-3.7	0.0	-0.2
Part-time	341.7	345.3	3.6	30.3	1.1	9.6
Unemployment	87.8	93.5	5.7	25.3	6.5	37.1
Participation rate	74.7	74.9	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.4	0.2	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	71.6	71.6	0.0	-0.5	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,672.2	3,676.8	4.6	67.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,432.5	2,415.1	-17.4	8.9	-0.7	0.4
Employment	2,302.7	2,267.6	-35.1	-40.3	-1.5	-1.7
Full-time	1,839.6	1,771.5	-68.1	-64.1	-3.7	-3.5
Part-time	463.2	496.1	32.9	23.9	7.1	5.1
Unemployment	129.7	147.5	17.8	49.2	13.7	50.1
Participation rate	66.2	65.7	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.1	0.8	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	62.7	61.7	-1.0	-2.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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## **Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries**

First quarter 2009 (outlook)

Canada's hoteliers were not optimistic in their outlook for the first quarter of 2009. Their business expectations were the most negative they have been since the survey began in 2005.

Two-thirds (67%) of hoteliers expected the number of room nights booked to be lower than they were in the first quarter of 2008. Similarly, 66% anticipated lower occupancy rates, and 65% expected fewer corporate travellers.

In contrast, less than 10% of hoteliers anticipated that room nights booked, occupancy rates and the number of corporate travellers would be higher than they were in the first quarter of 2008.

For the first time since the survey began, more hoteliers (37%) expected room rates to be lower than those that expected the rates to be higher (13%).

About 63% expected that the number of hours worked by their employees would decline, while 2% of respondents expected increases.

When asked which business impediments were faced in the fourth quarter of 2008, 46% of respondents cited regional economic conditions, followed by exchange rate fluctuations, reported by 40%.

**Note:** The Business Conditions Survey for the traveller accommodation industries is a voluntary survey, which was sent to 1,426 businesses, mostly hotels. It was conducted in January 2009 to assess the first-quarter outlook for key indicators compared with the same period last year. These indicators include bookings, occupancy rates, average daily room rates, hours worked by employees, and number of corporate travellers.

Results are based on survey questionnaires sent to traveller accommodation providers and are weighted by their operating revenues.

The survey is made possible with the support of industry partners, the Canadian Tourism Commission, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage and Industry Canada.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 351-0004 and 351-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5050.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Evelyn Park (613-951-3506; fax: 613-951-6696; [evelyn.park@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:evelyn.park@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. □



	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009
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	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008
			%		

Business impediments	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009
Regional economic conditions	11	12	23	29	46
Exchange rate fluctuations	52	43	53	46	40
Excess room supply	28	31	26	27	32
Shortage of skilled labour	27	28	27	28	19
Abnormal weather and/or natural disasters	8	11	8	9	19
Lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity	20	17	17	16	19
Shortage of unskilled labour	28	31	28	31	16
Canada's reputation as a desired tourist destination	11	13	17	16	15
Security concerns	2	5	4	3	5
Public health	0	1	0	1	1
No difficulties at this time	21	23	17	17	15



## Specialized design services 2007

Operating revenues for specialized design services reached \$2.7 billion in 2007, up 7.3% from 2006.

Graphic design services, the largest of the three industries in specialized design services, accounted for \$1.4 billion, or 50% of total revenues. The interior design services represented 34% of the revenues, while the remainder (16%) was generated from the industrial design and other specialized design services industry.

### Total operating revenue of the specialized design services industry

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	\$ millions		% change
Graphic design services	1,311	1,350	2.9
Interior design services	815	929	14.0
Industrial and other specialized design services	413	445	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>7.3</b>

**Note:** Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Operating expenses for the three industries reached \$2.4 billion in 2007, up 6.9% from 2006, while the overall operating profit margin was 12.5%.

Firms in Ontario accounted for 53% of revenues, followed by Quebec (20%), British Columbia (14%) and Alberta (10%).

**Note:** Industry data for 2007, including revenues, expenses, salaries and wages and profit margins, are available for Canada and the provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: table 360-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4719.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Georgie Zuger (613-951-2595; fax: 613-951-6696; [georgie.zuger@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:georgie.zuger@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry December 2008 (preliminary)

Egg production increased 1.6% from the same month a year earlier to 50.1 million dozen in December.

Poultry meat production declined 3.3% from December 2007 to 93.9 million kilograms.

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

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

## Small business profiles 2006

Small business profiles for 2006 are now available. The profiles present financial data for small businesses in Canada, defined as having annual total revenue between \$30,000 and \$5 million in 2006. They also contain revenue and expense data and are available by industry for unincorporated and incorporated businesses nationally and for each province and territory.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5028.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-679-2746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

## New products

**Building Permits**, December 2008, Vol. 52, no. 12  
**Catalogue number 64-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Labour Force Information**, January 11 to 17, 2009  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XWE**  
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*The Daily*, February 6, 2009

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**Release dates: February 9 to 13, 2009**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
10	<b>Households and the Environment Survey</b>	2007
11	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	December 2008
11	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	December 2008
12	<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	February 2009
13	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	December 2008