

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 25, 2009
 Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, April 2009	2
<p>Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 51,400 in April, down 0.4% from March. Since the peak in October 2008, the number of employees has fallen every month, bringing total losses over this period to 376,500.</p>	
Canadian Community Health Survey, 2008	7
<p>In 2008, the vast majority of Canadians (91%) reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with life. Life satisfaction was strongly linked to self-reported health status. Over half of Canadians said they were moderately active. Varying numbers of Canadians reported stress and mood disorders and were exposed to various lifestyle health risks including obesity or being overweight, smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, and heavy drinking.</p>	
Registered apprenticeship training programs, 2007	9
Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, May 2009	10
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, May 2009	10
Sawmills, April 2009	10
Canada Food Stats	11
New products	12



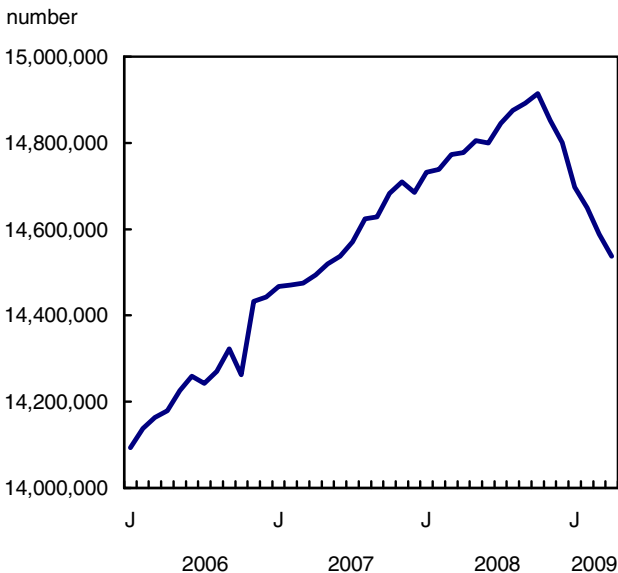
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2009 (preliminary)

Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 51,400 in April, down 0.4% from March. Since the peak in October 2008, the number of employees has fallen every month, bringing total losses over this period to 376,500. Job losses occurred in 64% of industries, unchanged from a month before.

Total payroll employment



These data come from the recently redesigned Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees from an industry perspective, complementing information on total employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey from a household perspective.

Out of the 305 industries covered by the survey, 195 (64%) experienced job losses in April. During this current economic downturn, the highest number of industries cutting payroll employment occurred in January, with 229 (75%) shedding jobs.

In April, most of the monthly decline in jobs was in the service sector, particularly in universities; food services and drinking places; and truck transportation.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data in this release refer to payroll employment and earnings data obtained from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

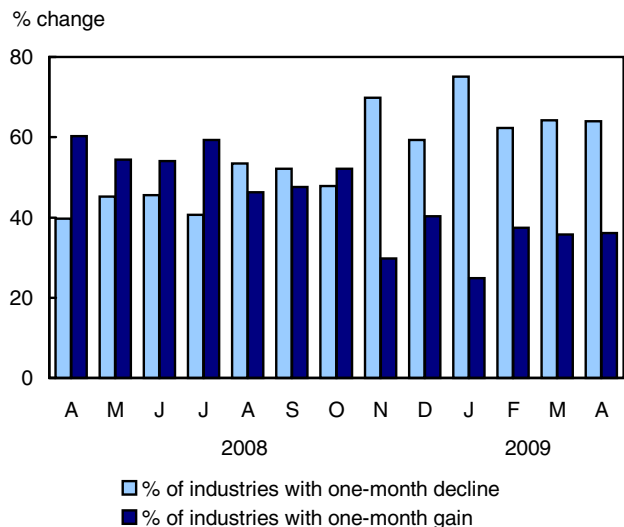
Each month, Statistics Canada now provides enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using SEPH and other sources. The Labour Force Survey will provide the first picture of overall labour market conditions, with unemployment and total employment and who is affected by changes in the labour market. Later in the month, Statistics Canada will provide additional detail by industry through the SEPH Daily release, and regional detail through the Employment Insurance statistics.

With the release of January 2009 SEPH data on March 31, 2009, an improved estimation method for earnings and hours data was introduced and estimates back to 2001 were revised to ensure continuity in data series.

Since the start of the decline, April was the first month where service sector job losses outpaced those in the goods sector.

The goods sector also experienced a drop in payroll employment in April, mainly in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction and specialty trade contractors. The manufacturing industry experienced its smallest job decline since the start of the recent economic downturn.

Proportion of industries experiencing a month-to-month change in payroll employment, April 2008 to April 2009



The provinces with the largest declines in non-farm payroll employment in April were Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. Employment in the other provinces was little changed in the month.

In April 2009, average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees was \$820.53, up 1.4% from April 2008. This was down from the 1.8% year-over-year growth in March.

Service sector posts the majority of April's job losses

In April, the number of service sector employees fell by 47,400, triple the number of goods sector job losses in the month. The largest declines in service payroll employment were in universities (-6,900); food services and drinking places (-4,100); and truck transportation (-3,300). Other losses occurred in wholesale trade, professional scientific and technical services and health care and social assistance.

Despite widespread losses in the services sector, some service industries experienced job growth in April: activities related to credit intermediation (+4,100), other local, municipal and regional public administration (+3,900), and grocery stores and department stores (+2,100 each).

Fewer employment losses in manufacturing

Between October 2008 and March 2009, the number of employees in manufacturing fell by an average of 24,200 each month. From March to April, the number of factory employees fell by 5,600. This one-month slowing of manufacturing job losses coincides with a similar pattern in manufacturing sales.

While April job declines were felt in some durable goods industries such as machinery (-2,500); fabricated metal products (-2,200); primary metals (-1,400); and wood products (-1,200), there was some job growth in other manufacturing industries, including meat products (+2,500); grain and oilseed milling (+1,600); motor vehicle parts (+1,600); and paper (+1,200).

The number of employees working for specialty construction trade contractors continued to decline. In April, there were 8,900 fewer employees in this industry than in March, with losses spread among foundation, structure and building exterior contractors, building equipment contractors, building finishing

contractors and other specialty trade contractors. Since October 2008, the number of specialty trade contractor employees has fallen by 40,200 (-8.0%).

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction continued on a downward trend, posting heavy job losses in April. Payroll employment fell by 7,500 (-9.4%) in this industry, which includes work such as contract drilling and oil and gas services. The mining, oil and gas extraction support activities industry has shed 19,600 employees (-21.5%) since October 2008.

Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees in April was \$820.53, up 1.4% from April 2008. This year-over-year earnings growth was at a slower pace than March 2008 to March 2009 (+1.8%).

Among the largest industrial sectors, compared with the same month a year earlier, average weekly earnings in April were up 5.7% in health care and social assistance, 1.2% in public administration, 0.6% in retail trade and 0.3% in educational services.

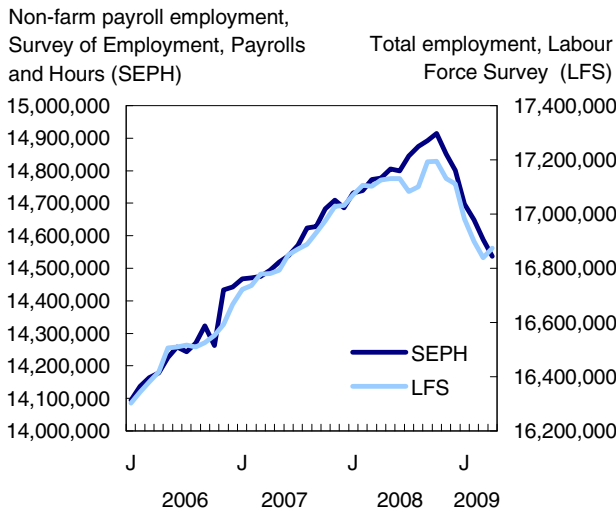
For the same year-over-year period, average weekly earnings fell 6.0% in manufacturing and 0.8% in accommodation and food services.

Provincially, the biggest increase in average weekly earnings was in Prince Edward Island, increasing by 5.8% from April 2008. Over the same period, average weekly earnings rose by 4.7% in Newfoundland and Labrador, and 3.2% in Nova Scotia and Alberta. The other provinces had smaller increases, with the exception of British Columbia, where year-over-year average weekly earnings were unchanged.

Comparing SEPH and LFS

Data on employment, wages and hours worked are produced by two major Statistics Canada monthly surveys: LFS and SEPH. Survey estimates differ for conceptual reasons and for methodological reasons. The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys: SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of administrative data from businesses whereas LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households. While the estimates from the survey do differ, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey



Since each of these surveys addresses different needs, the choice of data depends on the users' goals. Other conceptual and methodological differences

between the two surveys include: degree of coverage of industries and the self employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences vary by industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 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-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for May will be released on July 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	April 2008	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	March to April 2009	April to April 2009	December 2008 to April 2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,800.4	14,778.0	14,588.8	14,537.4	-0.4	-1.6	-1.8
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	48.9	37.9	38.0	0.3	-22.3	-15.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	198.9	188.1	184.6	-1.9	-7.2	-9.3
Utilities	122.7	118.8	120.4	120.2	-0.2	1.2	-2.0
Construction	817.7	825.1	790.1	783.8	-0.8	-5.0	-4.1
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,704.5	1,525.5	1,519.9	-0.4	-10.8	-5.0
Wholesale trade	753.7	758.0	741.0	735.8	-0.7	-2.9	-2.4
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,892.0	1,869.2	1,869.7	0.0	-1.2	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	691.2	690.8	684.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.8
Information and cultural industries	326.3	325.3	323.9	325.6	0.5	0.1	-0.2
Finance and insurance	666.4	647.2	664.8	663.4	-0.2	2.5	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	252.9	243.4	241.6	-0.7	-4.5	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	745.9	747.2	741.8	-0.7	-0.5	-3.2
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	121.9	121.3	124.3	2.5	2.0	2.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	777.6	721.7	724.2	0.3	-6.9	-4.0
Educational services	1,147.5	1,135.0	1,153.7	1,141.6	-1.0	0.6	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,518.6	1,572.4	1,570.1	-0.1	3.4	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	240.2	243.5	244.8	0.5	1.9	1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,076.8	1,081.4	1,074.0	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	509.0	504.9	503.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.4
Public administration	1,024.4	998.3	1,031.5	1,026.8	-0.5	2.9	0.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	189.5	194.9	194.4	-0.3	2.6	1.0
Prince Edward Island	61.5	60.6	61.5	61.6	0.2	1.7	0.2
Nova Scotia	393.0	394.7	392.2	392.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	311.0	312.3	308.5	310.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Quebec	3,393.1	3,364.6	3,354.9	3,352.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2
Ontario	5,671.0	5,705.6	5,588.0	5,568.2	-0.4	-2.4	-1.8
Manitoba	562.8	561.3	557.1	553.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.7
Saskatchewan	439.9	434.3	439.6	439.8	0.0	1.3	0.0
Alberta	1,789.8	1,764.5	1,737.6	1,722.3	-0.9	-2.4	-3.8
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,937.2	1,895.6	1,889.5	-0.3	-2.5	-2.4
Yukon	19.5	19.5	19.2	19.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.5
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	24.8	27.0	26.2	-3.0	5.6	-2.2
Nunavut ¹	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.9	0.0	-3.9	-2.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2008	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	March to April 2009	April 2008 to April 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	809.25	820.47	820.53	0.0	1.4
Forestry, logging and support	915.19	839.14	837.61	-0.2	-8.5
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,631.57	1,641.93	1,605.61	-2.2	-1.6
Utilities	1,401.64	1,482.97	1,483.72	0.1	5.9
Construction	996.15	1,048.55	1,041.98	-0.6	4.6
Manufacturing	959.71	923.39	902.51	-2.3	-6.0
Wholesale trade	949.86	1,000.09	981.01	-1.9	3.3
Retail trade	472.21	482.51	475.22	-1.5	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	887.66	894.21	911.31	1.9	2.7
Information and cultural industries	987.66	1,084.11	1,102.76	1.7	11.7
Finance and Insurance	999.28	1,049.72	1,057.83	0.8	5.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	780.90	748.27	765.94	2.4	-1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,076.22	1,127.06	1,139.12	1.1	5.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,155.30	1,156.47	1,084.63	-6.2	-6.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	654.39	664.65	691.92	4.1	5.7
Educational services	855.71	855.36	858.50	0.4	0.3
Health care and social assistance	732.50	767.21	774.61	1.0	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	520.16	491.94	492.45	0.1	-5.3
Accommodation and food services	331.10	331.28	328.50	-0.8	-0.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	676.44	680.42	692.72	1.8	2.4
Public administration	1,052.63	1,062.52	1,065.36	0.3	1.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	763.35	797.87	799.20	0.2	4.7
Prince Edward Island	659.04	689.66	697.50	1.1	5.8
Nova Scotia	710.20	729.88	733.09	0.4	3.2
New Brunswick	722.66	740.75	740.11	-0.1	2.4
Quebec	756.12	751.90	760.76	1.2	0.6
Ontario	835.09	847.43	848.63	0.1	1.6
Manitoba	750.39	768.30	764.32	-0.5	1.9
Saskatchewan	783.70	799.70	795.35	-0.5	1.5
Alberta	917.31	964.08	946.66	-1.8	3.2
British Columbia	790.16	797.82	790.13	-1.0	0.0
Yukon	859.76	897.57	893.00	-0.5	3.9
Northwest Territories ¹	1,078.77	1,176.32	1,148.74	-2.3	6.5
Nunavut ¹	898.54	854.70	871.02	1.9	-3.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Canadian Community Health Survey

2008

In 2008, the vast majority of Canadians (91%) reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with life. Life satisfaction was strongly linked to self-reported health status. Over half of Canadians said they were moderately active. Varying numbers of Canadians reported stress and mood disorders and were exposed to various lifestyle health risks including obesity or being overweight, smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, and heavy drinking.

Life satisfaction

The highest rate of life satisfaction was 94% among teenagers aged 12 to 19. Boys in this age group were slightly more likely than girls to report satisfaction with life.

Satisfaction with life was linked strongly to health. Among those who were satisfied with life, 63% rated their overall health as very good or excellent, while 8% reported poor or fair health.

In contrast, 17% of those who were dissatisfied with life reported very good or excellent health and 54% reported their health to be poor or fair.

Life stress

Daily stress rates peaked at more than 28% in the working-age groups 35 to 44 and 45 to 54. These individuals are most likely to be managing multiple roles associated with career and family responsibilities. Women were more likely than men to report that most days were stressful. Stress tapered off at older ages. Just 10% of seniors found their days stressful.

Among those who reported that their days were quite a bit or extremely stressful, 82% said that they were satisfied or very satisfied with life. In comparison, of those who did not find their days very stressful, 96% were satisfied or very satisfied.

Mood disorders

In 2008, 6.8% of Canadians aged 12 or older reported that they had been diagnosed with a mood disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder or mania. This was up from 5.3% in 2003.

Women consistently reported significantly higher levels of mood disorders than men between 2003 and 2008.

Note to readers

This report features analysis based on data from the 2008 Canadian Community Health Survey. The analysis in this release covers selected indicators on stress and emotional health, and lifestyle health risks. Further analysis of other indicators will be released in tomorrow's Daily.

This survey collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status and their use of health care services. Information was reported by the respondents themselves.

Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.

The information on obesity examines weight in relation to height based on body mass index (BMI). An individual 5 feet 4 inches tall (1.63 metres) weighing 145 pounds (66 kilograms) would be classified as overweight; a person that height weighing 174 pounds (79 kilograms), obese. At 6 feet (1.83 metres), the threshold for overweight is 184 pounds (84 kilograms), and for obesity, 221 pounds (100 kilograms).

Overall, women were more likely than men to report a diagnosed mood disorder: 8.5% compared with 5.0%. Women 45 to 54 (10.9%) and 55 to 64 (10.0%) showed an above average prevalence of such disorders. For men, only those aged 55 to 64 (7.4%) reported mood disorders at an above average rate.

Provincially, the proportion of diagnosed mood disorders exceeded the national average in 2008 in Ontario and British Columbia.

Obesity and overweight

In 2008, 51% of Canadian adults reported excess weight. About 17% of Canadians aged 18 or older reported weight and height that put them in the obese category, up from 15% in 2003.

From 2003 to 2008, obesity rates among men rose from 16% to 18%, and among women from 15% to 16%.

The highest rate of obesity (22%) was among 55 to 64 year olds: 24% of men and 21% of women in that age group were obese. Rates were lowest (8% for men and 5% for women) among teens aged 18 and 19.

Residents of rural areas were more likely to be obese than urban dwellers. The differences were even greater for the population with excess weight; 58% of rural residents were overweight or obese, compared with 50% of urban Canadians.

Only in British Columbia (13.5%) and Quebec (15.5%) were obesity rates significantly lower than the national average (17.2%).

Smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke

In 2008, about one in five Canadians aged 12 or older (21%) reported that they smoked, either daily or occasionally. This was down from 26% in 2001.

The smoking rate was highest in the age group 20 to 34 in which one-third of men and one-quarter of women were smokers. In every age group except for 17 and younger, men were more likely than women to report that they smoked.

Decreasing since 2003, the proportion of non-smokers aged 12 or older who reported they were regularly exposed to second-hand smoke at home fell from 7.4% in 2007 to 6.6% in 2008.

A higher percentage of men than women were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. Rates were highest among teenagers aged 12 to 19. All other age groups were at or below the overall average.

Heavy drinking

In 2008, 24% of men and 10% of women reported heavy drinking, defined as having five or more drinks per occasion at least 12 times a year.

This practice was more common among men than women in every province and territory and in every age group. The single exception was the age group 12 to 15, in which there was no significant difference between the sexes.

The groups most likely to report heavy drinking were men aged 18 to 19 (44%) and 20 to 34 (39%).

The heavy drinking rate was 15.5% for both British Columbia and Ontario, which was significantly below the national average (16.7%). In rural areas, 18% of the population engaged in heavy drinking, compared with 17% in urban areas.

Activity in leisure time

In 2008, 51% of Canadians were at least moderately active during their leisure time. This is equivalent to walking at least 30 minutes a day or taking an hour-long exercise class at least three times a week.

For both sexes, the percentage reporting at least moderately active leisure time was highest in the group aged 12 to 19: 77% for boys and 61% for girls. Among men, the percentage who were at least moderately active levelled off close to 49% after age 35 and remained at that level through their senior years. After age 20, the percentage of women who were at least moderately active stabilized at about 47% then dropped to 37% at age 65 or older.

The only provinces with leisure-time activity rates that were significantly higher than the national average in 2008 were British Columbia and Alberta.

Available on CANSIM: tables 105-0501, 105-0506, 105-0507, 105-0541 and 105-0543.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

Visit the new *Health in Canada* module for the most up-to-date statistics on the health of Canadians and the health care system. The new module is also accessible from the Statistics Canada homepage.

Two products featuring results of Canadian Community Health Survey 2008 are released today from the *Publications* module of our website. The latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators*, 2009, no. 1 (82-221-X, free), provides a set of more than 30 health indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the health regions.

In addition, the new *Health Profile* (82-228-X) online application is released, providing a place name search to find latest health data available for any health region in Canada.

For more information about the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2008, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division.

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division. ■

Registered apprenticeship training programs 2007

There were 358,555 people registered in apprenticeship training programs in 2007, up 9.3% from 2006 and more than double the level in 1997.

The fastest growth occurred in metal fabricating trades, where registrations increased 11.5% from 2006, and in the electrical and electronics field, where they rose 10.2%.

These two fields, along with the building construction and motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades groups, accounted for 80% of total registrations in 2007.

Women represented about 1 in every 10 apprentices. Of the 38,070 women registered in apprenticeship programs in 2007, about 55% were in the food and services trades. In contrast, just over 1% were registered in the industrial and mechanical trades group.

Nationally, 24,495 people completed their apprenticeship training in 2007, up 17.5% from 2006, the fastest rate of growth during the last 10 years. About 2,780, or 11%, were women.

The metal fabricating and motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades groups recorded just over 5,300 completions each, the highest of all groups.

In 1997, almost 91% of women who had completed their training did so in the food and services trade group. By 2007, this proportion had decreased to 77%.

Note: Data on registered apprenticeship training for 2007 were obtained using information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System. It covers both registrations and completions. Total registered includes the still registered from the previous year plus the newly registered apprentices from the current year and includes apprentices that have not yet completed or withdrawn from training.

Available on CANSIM: tables 477-0051 and 477-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.

Also available, in addition to registered apprentices, is information on the number of certificates awarded to trade qualifiers (challengers) that are successful in obtaining their certification in a trade without going through an apprenticeship program.

To obtain more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Registered apprenticeship training: Completions

Major trade groups	1997	2006	2007	2007	1997	2006
	number		% total		to	to
					2007	2007
					% change	
Building construction trades	2,005	3,190	3,915	16.0	95.3	22.7
Electrical, electronics and related trades	2,565	4,110	4,580	18.7	78.6	11.4
Food and service trades	2,695	2,100	2,705	11.0	0.4	28.8
Industrial and related mechanical	1,545	1,985	2,125	8.7	37.5	7.1
Metal fabricating trades	3,635	4,605	5,355	21.9	47.3	16.3
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	3,655	4,425	5,340	21.8	46.1	20.7
Other ¹	265	445	475	1.9	79.2	6.7
Total²	16,370	20,855	24,495	100.0	49.6	17.5

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the new apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the smaller number and inconsistency in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.

2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations

Major trade groups	1997	2006	2007	2007	1997	2006
	number		% total		to 2007	to 2007
					% change	
Building construction trades	32,955	75,575	80,205	22.4	143.4	6.1
Electrical, electronics and related trades	28,205	54,395	59,945	16.7	112.5	10.2
Food and service trades	17,900	29,615	32,100	9.0	79.3	8.4
Industrial and related mechanical	14,670	23,170	24,125	6.7	64.5	4.1
Metal fabricating trades	36,015	68,770	76,685	21.4	112.9	11.5
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	37,950	64,930	69,875	19.5	84.1	7.6
Other ¹	3,490	11,715	15,615	4.4	347.4	33.3
Total²	171,180	328,165	358,555	100.0	109.5	9.3

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the new apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the smaller number and inconsistency in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.

2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

May 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.2% from April to 136.3 (2003=100) in May. The courier portion rose 0.2% and the local messengers component also advanced 0.2%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients. These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

May 2009 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks on farms stood at 57.1 million birds in May, down 5.6% from May 2008. Placements of turkey poults on farms fell 11.4% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), or call our information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

Sawmills

April 2009

Lumber production by sawmills increased 2.0% from a month earlier to 3 691.1 thousand cubic metres in April. Compared with the same month last year, lumber production declined 32.1%.

Sawmills shipped 3 802.0 thousand cubic metres of lumber in April, up 0.5% from March.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The April 2009 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 63, no. 4 (35-003-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, 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), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Canada Food Stats

The CD-ROM *Canada Food Stats* is an easy-to-use product that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food available for consumption, food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, international trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains numerous formatted reports with over 45 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period. Submit the

query. Click on "Show Data" and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3407, 3430 and 3475.

The CD-ROM *Canada Food Stats* (23F0001X) is now available. The price is \$81 per copy. See *How to order products*.

Canada Food Stats (23F0001X) can be downloaded directly from our website to your desktop for free.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Pelchat (613-951-2860; 1-800-465-1991; jean-pierre.pelchat@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Canada Food Stats, June 2009
Catalogue number 23F0001X (Database, free; CD-ROM \$81)

Sawmills, April 2009, Vol. 63, no. 4
Catalogue number 35-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Services, 2007
Catalogue number 63-252-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 2009, Vol. 87, no. 3
Catalogue number 72-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Health Indicators, 2009, no. 1
Catalogue number 82-221-X (HTML, free)

Health Profile, 2008
Catalogue number 82-228-X (HTML, free)

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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Previous 11-001-XIE-1000-1025-0107)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several important commodities combined with a lower trade deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada showed significant gains from the acquisition of new jobs in previous quarters, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

7

7
8
9
10
11
12
13

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the national and territory 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 for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.