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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 26, 2010
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Releases

New products and studies

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

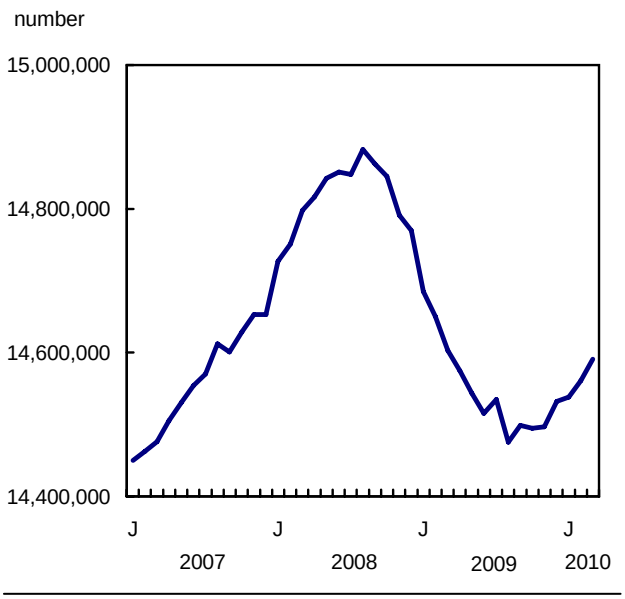
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

March 2010 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment rose by 30,100 in March, bringing total gains since the start of the upward trend in August 2009 to 115,700 (+0.8%). The job growth in March was spread across a number of industries.

Total payroll employment



Fourth consecutive monthly payroll employment increase in manufacturing

In manufacturing, payroll employment rose for a fourth consecutive month, increasing by 6,100 in March. Over these four months, 23,800 jobs (+1.6%) have been added to manufacturing payrolls. The last time the manufacturing sector had four months of consecutive job increases was in the autumn of 2000.

In March, manufacturing sector job growth was spread across a number of industries, led by an increase in meat product manufacturing (+1,700). These manufacturing gains were partially offset by job losses in pulp, paper and paperboard mills.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Job growth in construction and mining

Manufacturing was not the only goods sector with job gains in March. Both construction (+5,600) and mining, oil and gas extraction (+3,900) also had gains in payroll employment in the month.

The number of jobs in construction has grown by 28,100 since August 2009, with eight consecutive months of modest gains. Growth has been particularly notable among specialty trade contracting and building construction industries. Some industries with ties to construction have also experienced job gains over this period, including building material and supplies dealers; and lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies wholesaler-distributors.

The number of jobs in mining, oil and gas extraction has grown by 8,900 since August 2009, mainly driven in recent months by support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, mining and quarrying. Some of these recent gains have been offset by job losses in oil and gas extraction, which has been declining since May 2009.

Modest gains in services

There was modest monthly job growth spread across the service sector (+8,600), most notably computer systems design and related services; universities; management, scientific and technical consulting services; and business, professional, labour and other membership organizations.

These gains in services were partly offset by declines in retail trade, mainly in grocery stores and health and personal care stores; depository credit intermediation (i.e., banks and credit unions); business support services; traveller accommodation; and full-service restaurants.

Weekly earnings growth accelerating since December 2009

In March, average weekly earnings, including overtime, of non-farm payroll employees was $844.45, up 2.9% from March 2009. In recent months, the pace of growth in average weekly earnings has accelerated.

Among Canada's largest industrial sectors, growth in average weekly earnings from March 2009 to March 2010 were above average in educational services (+8.9%); accommodation and food services (+3.3%); and retail trade (+3.1%).

Year-over-year average weekly earnings, including overtime, rose in every province. Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador both experienced the fastest earnings growth in March (+4.8%) followed by Alberta (+3.6%).

Comparing the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and the Labour Force Survey

These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees by industry. It complements information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey.

Data on employment, wages and hours derived from these two surveys differ for a number of reasons.

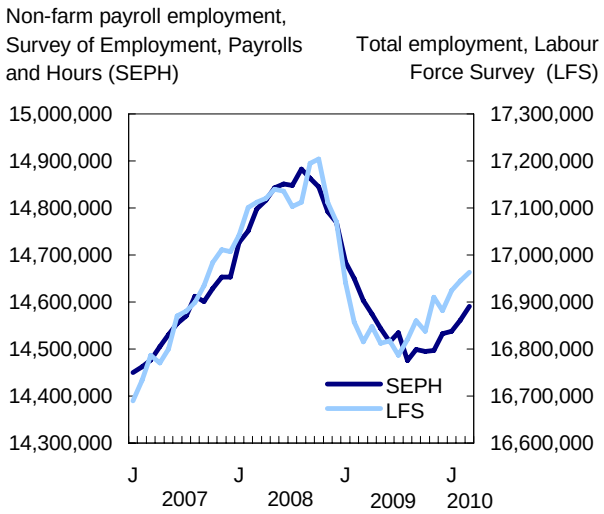
First, the reference periods are different. LFS data are collected during a "reference week," usually the week following the 15th of the month. For SEPH, the reference period is an entire month.

The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave. SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, and religious organizations.

The two count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed". SEPH is a count of filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

Finally, national data produced by the LFS do not include people living in the three territories or on reserves while SEPH does. LFS data are based on where people usually reside. SEPH counts employees in the province or territory where they work, although this has little effect on the comparability at the national level.

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



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 April will be released on June 25.

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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2009	February 2010[r]	March 2010[p]	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	current dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**820.47**	**841.47**	**844.45**	**0.4**	**2.9**
Forestry, logging and support	840.43	916.46	955.85	4.3	13.7
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,642.47	1,663.94	1,698.82	2.1	3.4
Utilities	1,480.69	1,563.39	1,568.03	0.3	5.9
Construction	1,049.02	1,054.19	1,062.07	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing	928.27	957.63	954.76	-0.3	2.9
Wholesale trade	998.46	998.39	1,005.07	0.7	0.7
Retail trade	482.84	499.80	497.99	-0.4	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	890.37	842.03	851.40	1.1	-4.4
Information and cultural industries	1,084.11	1,064.36	1,078.88	1.4	-0.5
Finance and insurance	1,051.69	1,082.09	1,070.10	-1.1	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	748.27	795.18	835.88	5.1	11.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,127.06	1,165.90	1,169.36	0.3	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,156.47	1,304.25	1,266.00	-2.9	9.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	664.65	692.96	719.01	3.8	8.2
Educational services	855.35	916.80	931.34	1.6	8.9
Health care and social assistance	767.30	771.83	768.68	-0.4	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	492.39	568.12	548.49	-3.5	11.4
Accommodation and food services	331.14	345.00	342.03	-0.9	3.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	680.42	692.24	711.63	2.8	4.6
Public administration	1,061.12	1,081.20	1,066.75	-1.3	0.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	798.17	834.94	836.43	0.2	4.8
Prince Edward Island	687.98	707.64	710.05	0.3	3.2
Nova Scotia	729.34	756.23	753.07	-0.4	3.3
New Brunswick	740.74	755.99	759.39	0.4	2.5
Quebec	751.41	768.52	770.49	0.3	2.5
Ontario	847.40	872.84	875.48	0.3	3.3
Manitoba	768.06	774.92	777.49	0.3	1.2
Saskatchewan	799.69	826.62	838.23	1.4	4.8
Alberta	964.04	985.99	998.49	1.3	3.6
British Columbia	798.45	807.07	812.17	0.6	1.7
Yukon	896.58	889.04	907.44	2.1	1.2
Northwest Territories[1]	1,176.14	1,169.39	1,186.68	1.5	0.9
Nunavut[1]	854.82	862.35	841.33	-2.4	-1.6

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2009	March 2009	February 2010[r]	March 2010[p]	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010	December 2009 to March 2010
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,532.4**	**14,602.6**	**14,560.9**	**14,591.0**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.4**
Forestry, logging and support	39.1	38.5	39.5	39.8	0.8	3.4	1.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	173.4	188.2	177.4	181.2	2.1	-3.7	4.5
Utilities	117.5	120.1	116.8	116.7	-0.1	-2.8	-0.7
Construction	805.5	790.8	810.5	816.1	0.7	3.2	1.3
Manufacturing	1,447.3	1,522.2	1,461.6	1,467.7	0.4	-3.6	1.4
Wholesale trade	723.0	740.2	723.1	724.1	0.1	-2.2	0.2
Retail trade	1,859.9	1,867.7	1,852.3	1,848.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	669.7	688.8	675.3	673.3	-0.3	-2.3	0.5
Information and cultural industries	313.4	323.4	312.4	315.8	1.1	-2.4	0.8
Finance and insurance	682.6	666.1	682.9	683.0	0.0	2.5	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	245.2	243.7	240.9	239.7	-0.5	-1.6	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	740.2	748.8	740.8	747.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	117.9	119.8	109.6	110.6	0.9	-7.7	-6.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	719.2	722.7	734.4	733.0	-0.2	1.4	1.9
Educational services	1,161.9	1,153.5	1,158.4	1,162.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
Health care and social assistance	1,606.5	1,571.2	1,608.6	1,610.6	0.1	2.5	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.8	244.1	242.8	242.2	-0.2	-0.8	-2.7
Accommodation and food services	1,068.5	1,080.1	1,070.1	1,067.6	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	506.2	505.1	503.1	501.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9
Public administration	1,054.7	1,031.0	1,043.9	1,044.2	0.0	1.3	-1.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.8	194.4	195.5	196.2	0.4	0.9	1.2
Prince Edward Island	63.6	61.6	62.9	63.3	0.6	2.8	-0.5
Nova Scotia	395.6	393.0	400.2	403.2	0.7	2.6	1.9
New Brunswick	314.4	308.9	313.7	314.8	0.4	1.9	0.1
Quebec	3,360.1	3,334.7	3,339.8	3,344.9	0.2	0.3	-0.5
Ontario	5,576.6	5,601.7	5,582.4	5,601.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
Manitoba	557.4	558.9	552.9	554.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.6
Saskatchewan	438.8	440.3	438.8	439.6	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Alberta	1,718.3	1,743.1	1,726.6	1,729.5	0.2	-0.8	0.7
British Columbia	1,876.8	1,897.9	1,889.9	1,887.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.6
Yukon	20.1	19.2	19.6	19.5	-0.5	1.6	-3.0
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	27.1	26.9	26.9	0.0	-0.7	0.4
Nunavut[1]	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.8	6.9	9.1	5.9

[r] *revised*
[p] *preliminary*
1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

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Population projections: Canada, the provinces and territories

2009 to 2036

All growth scenarios considered, Canada's population could exceed 40 million by 2036. The ageing of the population is projected to accelerate rapidly, as the entire baby boom generation turns 65 during this period. The number of senior citizens could more than double, outnumbering children for the first time.

From 2009 to 2036, Canada's population could grow from 33.7 million to between 40.1 million under the low growth scenario and 47.7 million under the high growth scenario.

Results at the provincial and territorial levels vary according to the scenario considered, mainly due to differences in interprovincial migration patterns. Overall, regardless of the scenario, growth would be higher than the national average in Ontario and British Columbia. The population of every province and territory would increase during this time, except in some scenarios in the case of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Canada's population would age rapidly until 2031, by which time the entire baby boom generation would have turned 65. It would continue ageing after 2031, but at a less rapid pace.

By 2036, the number of seniors is projected to reach between 9.9 million and 10.9 million, more than double the level of 4.7 million in 2009. They would surpass the number of children aged 14 or under for the first time ever between 2015 and 2021, depending on the scenario.

By 2036, the median age of the population would range between 42 and 45 years, compared with the current median of 39.5.

Contributors to demographic growth

Canada's population growth depends on two factors: natural increase (births minus deaths), and net international migration (immigrants minus emigrants).

The number of deaths is projected to increase during the entire period between 2009 and 2036, as the baby boom generation gets older. Under the medium-growth scenario, natural increase would remain positive until 2036, although the levels of births and deaths would get closer over time.

Regardless of the scenario, immigration levels would represent a larger share of the projected population growth at the national level. Because large numbers of new immigrants consist of younger individuals in the child-bearing age, sustained levels of immigration would also have a positive impact on the number of births.

Note to readers

This release presents new population projections by age and sex for Canada, the provinces and territories from 2009 to 2036. Population projections are not forecasts. Forecasts tell what the most likely future will be. These projections represent an attempt to establish plausible long-term scenarios based on assumptions of fertility, life expectancy and migration.

These projections use the population estimates for July 1, 2009, as starting point. They take into account emerging trends in the components of population growth, to project the population up to the year 2036 for Canada, the provinces and territories. They also project Canada's population to 2061.

This release presents the main results of six projections scenarios including high-, medium- and low-growth scenarios. The medium-growth scenario assumes a continuation in the recent trends in fertility, mortality and immigration. It is bracketed by high- and low-growth scenarios, in which fertility, mortality and immigration levels are higher or lower as the case may be.

Four interprovincial migration patterns are associated to the medium growth scenario and provide different results at the provincial and territorial level.

Also available is a supplementary "short-term" scenario based on very recent trends in Canadian demographics. This scenario projects the population over a 5-year period only, compared with 25 years for long-term scenarios. Detailed tables for all those scenarios are available on CANSIM or on a CD-ROM.

According to the medium-growth scenario, Canada would receive roughly 333,600 immigrants a year by 2036, compared with 252,500 in 2010.

Age structure of the population

Projections show that seniors would account for between 23% and 25% of the total population by 2036, nearly double the 13.9% in 2009. Higher immigration levels would do little to change the forthcoming ageing of the Canadian population.

At the same time, the proportion of the working-age population aged 15 to 64 would decline steadily from about 70% to about 60%.

Consequently, ratios of children and seniors to the working-age population would increase in the future, particularly the latter. The number of children aged 14 or under for every 100 people in the working-age population would increase from 24 in 2009 to 26 by 2036, according to the medium-growth scenario. The increase would be larger for seniors aged 65 and over, where by 2036 their numbers according to this scenario would rise from 20 to 39 for every 100 people in the working-age population. Corresponding to this change, the ratio of working-age population to seniors would decrease from five to one in 2009 to just over two and half to one by 2036.

Projections also show Canada would have far more very elderly people. In 2009, there were roughly 1.3 million people aged 80 or over. According to the medium-growth scenario, this could increase to 3.3 million by 2036.

The number of centenarians is projected to triple or quadruple, depending on the scenario. There were about 6,000 centenarians in 2009.

Provincial and territorial projections

Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces in which average annual growth would exceed the growth rate for Canada as a whole between 2009 and 2036, according to all scenarios.

Ontario's population would increase from nearly 13.1 million in 2009 to between 16.1 million and 19.4 million in 2036, depending on the scenario. Under the medium-growth scenario, it would account for 40.5% of the national population in 2036, up from 38.7% in 2009.

The population of British Columbia would increase from nearly 4.5 million in 2009 to between 5.8 million and 7.1 million in 2036. Under the medium-growth scenario, its share of Canada's total population would rise from 13.2% to 14.5%.

Quebec would remain the second most populous province. Its population would rise from 7.8 million in 2009 to between 8.6 million and 10.0 million in 2036.

Under the lowest-growth scenario, Newfoundland and Labrador's population would decline from 508,900 in 2009 to 483,400 in 2036. Under the highest-growth scenario, it would rise to 544,500.

Age structure in the provinces and territories

Provincially, population ageing would differ from region to region. In almost every scenario, the four Atlantic provinces would continue to have the highest median ages by 2036. Northwest Territories and Nunavut would have the youngest.

Between those two extremes, the median age would be lower than the national level in three provinces: Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

In the medium-growth scenario, Manitoba would be the youngest province by 2036, and Newfoundland and Labrador the oldest.

Available on CANSIM: table 052-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3602.

The publication *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 2009 to 2036 (91-520-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; *demography@statcan.gc.ca*), Demography Division.

Observed (2009) and projected (2036) population according to three scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

	2009	Scenario (2036)		
	thousands			
		Low-growth	Medium-growth	High-growth
Canada	**33,739.9**	**40,142.4**	**43,821.7**	**47,686.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	508.9	483.4	513.7	544.5
Prince Edward Island	141.0	160.9	174.3	188.1
Nova Scotia	938.2	987.0	1,054.6	1,123.5
New Brunswick	749.5	772.3	822.2	873.5
Quebec	7,828.9	8,578.4	9,272.4	10,001.0
Ontario	13,069.2	16,135.9	17,746.8	19,440.0
Manitoba	1,222.0	1,434.3	1,579.7	1,735.7
Saskatchewan	1,030.1	1,120.0	1,207.0	1,298.2
Alberta	3,687.7	4,563.5	4,963.7	5,383.2
British Columbia	4,455.2	5,785.8	6,355.8	6,955.6
Yukon	33.7	36.0	38.8	41.8
Northwest Territories	43.4	48.6	52.7	56.9
Nunavut	32.2	36.3	40.0	44.2

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Railway carloadings

March 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways increased in March, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States increased to 25.5 million metric tonnes in March, up 16.1% from March 2009.

Compared with March 2009, freight loaded in Canada rose 14.0% to 23.0 million metric tonnes in March. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 14.3% to 20.7 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were potash, coal, iron and steel (primary or semi-finished) and other metallic ores and concentrates.

In contrast, several commodity groups registered decreases. Leading the drop in tonnage was colza seeds (canola), followed by fresh, chilled or dried vegetables, wheat and newsprint.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars increased 10.9% to 2.2 million metric tonnes in March, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.6 million metric tonnes, up 38.9% from March 2009. Both non-intermodal and intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 57.2% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division, while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The March 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 3 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Crop Condition Assessment Program

2010

The Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) has been launched for the 2010 growing season. This free web mapping application provides timely, objective cropland and pasture monitoring information on a weekly basis for Canada's entire agricultural region, along with the northern part of the United States.

The program combines state-of-the-art satellite remote sensing with geographic information systems and dynamic web mapping technologies. It is the longest running near real-time, operational, web-based, crop and pasture condition monitoring program using satellite data in Canadian history.

An additional satellite data source with improved resolution of 250 metres has been integrated into the CCAP for the 2010 edition.

At the outset of the 2010 season, the program shows growing conditions ranging from similar to much higher for Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada, the result of an early spring. Conditions for Western Canada are classified as similar to lower than normal. An extended cool, wet period during the early-to-mid portion of May delayed spring seeding throughout parts of the Prairies.

Satellite imagery is received every Monday afternoon from early April until mid-October. Weekly updates are made to the web application within minutes of receiving the satellite data for near real-time utilisation by the entire agriculture community.

Current conditions are compared with the normal, allowing easy mapping of areas under stress, such as drought, flooding or frost events. Other products include thematic maps and data in graph and tabular format for four types of different geography layers, from the census agriculture region to the township level. The entire historical database is included in the application.

Also included is an experimental spring wheat yield forecast for the Prairies that will be updated in July. This yield forecast model uses historical yield estimates and current satellite image data to estimate crop yields in near real-time.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide this application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural

Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program*, 2010 (22-205-X, free), is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To visit the web application, go to (*www26.statcan.ca/ccap-peec/start-debut-eng.jsp*).

For more information, or for custom requests, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872; *rsga@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

April 2010

Oilseed processors crushed 437 302 metric tonnes of canola in April. Oil production in April totalled 193 466 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 242 373 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The April 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

April 2010

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.

The April 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division ■

New products and studies

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2010
Catalogue number 22-205-X (HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, March 2010, Vol. 87, no. 3
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Income Research Paper Series: "Low Income Measurement in Canada: What Do Different Lines and Indexes Tell Us?", no. 3
Catalogue number 75F0002M2010003 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2009 to 2036
Catalogue number 91-520-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.

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Thursday, May 29, 2008
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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 $5.6 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities combined with a lower travel deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the acquisitions-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

Within the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

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