

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, September 10, 2010**

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#### **E-STAT: An interactive tool about society and the economy in Canada**

2010

The 2010 edition of *E-STAT*, Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool for the education community, lets you dynamically generate tables, customize graphs and maps from Statistics Canada's census of population and socioeconomic data.

*CANSIM in E-STAT*, an online database of socioeconomic statistics, now contains more than 3,000 tables, accounting for over 42 million time series.

*E-STAT* (10F0174X, free) is offered online and available only to teachers, students and educational institutions.

For more information, visit *E-STAT*, contact Julie Denis (613-951-2679, [julie.denis@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:julie.denis@statcan.gc.ca)) or the education representative in Ottawa. The *E-STAT* team can also be reached directly (toll-free 1-800-465-1222; [e-stat@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:e-stat@statcan.gc.ca)), Dissemination Division.



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## Releases

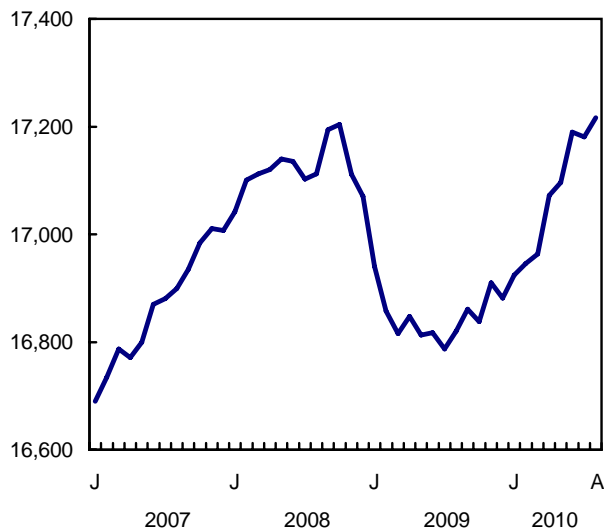
# Labour Force Survey

August 2010

Employment increased by 36,000 in August. At the same time, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 8.1%, as more people entered the labour force.

## Employment

thousands



Monthly gains in employment averaged 13,000 in July and August, compared with an average monthly increase of 51,000 during the first six months of the year.

Employment in educational services increased by 68,000 in August, rebounding from a decline of a similar magnitude the previous month. Similar offsetting movements in employment have occurred in this sector in recent summers (see Note to readers). With this gain in August, employment in this industry is back to levels observed during the first six months of the year.

## 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-X, free).

### Seasonal adjustment and educational services

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

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes the "average" seasonal pattern in the monthly data, according to trends seen in the previous seven years. While there have been large movements in educational services employment in July and August in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the direction or magnitude of these changes over the seven-year period.

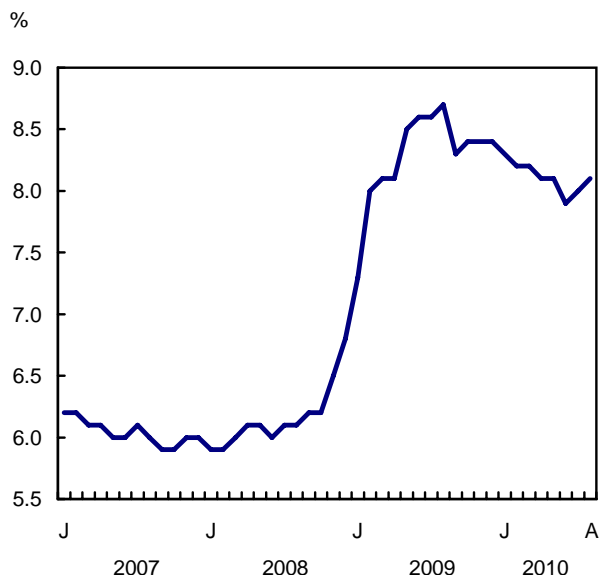
There were also increases in professional, scientific and technical services and in natural resources in August. These gains, however, were dampened by losses in manufacturing; business, building and other support services; and information, culture and recreation.

The most notable employment gains in August were in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, while employment was little changed in the other provinces.

In August, full-time employment rose by 80,000 while part-time declined by 44,000. However, since the start of the upward trend in employment in July 2009, growth in part-time employment (+4.1%) has outpaced that of full-time (+2.2%).

August's employment increase was among both men and women aged 25 and over.

The average hourly wage for employees rose by 2.3% in August compared with the same month a year earlier.

**Unemployment rate****Gains driven by service sector in August**

With increases of 68,000 in August, employment in educational services rebounded from a decline of a similar magnitude the previous month. Large monthly movements in educational services employment have been seen in recent summers (see Note to readers).

There were also gains in professional, scientific and technical services in August (+28,000). This industry recorded the highest growth rate of all major industry groups since July 2009, at 9.9% (+119,000).

Construction employment (+12,000) edged up in August, continuing the upward trend started in July 2009. Over this period, employment in this industry has grown by 9.6% or 109,000, the second highest growth rate of the major industry groups.

Natural resources posted employment gains of 9,000 in August, bringing total gains since July 2009 to 27,000 (+8.4%).

Manufacturing employment declined by 26,000 in August, offsetting the increase the previous month. Employment in this industry has been stable since July 2009.

In August, employment fell by 19,000 in business, building and other support services and by 18,000 in information, culture and recreation.

There were increases in the public sector (+58,000) and in self-employment (+18,000) in August, while there were declines among private sector employees (-40,000). Since July 2009, employment has grown by 4.3% in the public sector, 2.9% in the private sector, while self-employment edged down by 0.8%.

**Notable gains in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador**

Quebec posted employment gains of 19,000 in August. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 8.2%, as more people entered the labour force. Since July 2009, employment growth of 3.0% (+115,000) in this province has been above the national average of 2.6%.

In Saskatchewan, employment rose by 5,400 in August, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 4.8%, the lowest in the country. Employment gains since July 2009 have totalled 13,000 (+2.4%).

In August, there were gains of 3,600 in Newfoundland and Labrador and the unemployment rate fell by 1.0 percentage point to 14.0%. This province has had the fastest rate of employment growth of all provinces since July 2009, at 5.0% (+11,000).

Employment in Ontario was little changed in August. The unemployment rate in this province was 8.8%, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous month, the result of an increase in the number of people in the labour force. Since July 2009, employment has increased by 2.7% (+178,000).

**Employment up among adult workers in August**

All of the employment gains in August were among workers aged 25 and over, up 20,000 for women and 18,000 for men. The unemployment rate was little changed for both groups, at 6.3% for women, and 7.4% for men.

There was little employment change among youths in August. The unemployment rate for 15 to 24 year-olds increased by 0.5 percentage points to 14.6%, as more youths looked for work.

Since July 2009, employment has increased at a much faster pace for workers aged 55 and over (+6.2%) than for youths (+1.9%) and workers aged 25 to 54 (+1.8%).

**Summer labour market challenging for students**

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

The 2010 summer labour market was challenging for students aged 15 to 24, with an average unemployment rate of 16.8% from May to August. Although an improvement from the summer of 2009, when the unemployment rate was 19.2%, it remains high

compared with that of the summer of 2008, when the rate was 13.6%.

Older students fared better than their younger counterparts during the summer of 2010. The percentage of 20 to 24 year-olds employed averaged 66.5% in the summer of 2010, compared with 63.0% in the summer of 2009. In contrast, the percentage of 15 to 19 year-olds working declined slightly, from 42.8% to 42.5%.

The average number of hours worked during the summer of 2010 by students was 23.6 hours per week, among the lowest since data were first collected in 1977.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0108.**

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

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free), is now available online for the week ending August 21. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2009* (71F0004X, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on October 8.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; [jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	July 2010	August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	27,735.2	27,779.5	44.3	421.1	0.2	1.5
Labour force	18,673.6	18,727.1	53.5	306.5	0.3	1.7
Employment	17,180.5	17,216.3	35.8	396.3	0.2	2.4
Full-time	13,745.6	13,825.5	79.9	294.0	0.6	2.2
Part-time	3,434.9	3,390.8	-44.1	102.3	-1.3	3.1
Unemployment	1,493.1	1,510.9	17.8	-89.7	1.2	-5.6
Participation rate	67.3	67.4	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.1	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	62.0	0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	20.0	19.7	-0.3	0.1	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,407.4	4,408.9	1.5	12.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	2,846.2	2,862.5	16.3	2.1	0.6	0.1
Employment	2,445.5	2,443.5	-2.0	48.5	-0.1	2.0
Full-time	1,247.8	1,242.2	-5.6	29.2	-0.4	2.4
Part-time	1,197.7	1,201.3	3.6	19.3	0.3	1.6
Unemployment	400.7	419.0	18.3	-46.4	4.6	-10.0
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	14.6	0.5	-1.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	55.4	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Part-time rate	49.0	49.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,411.8	11,433.0	21.2	204.8	0.2	1.8
Labour force	8,392.5	8,420.1	27.6	152.8	0.3	1.8
Employment	7,776.8	7,794.8	18.0	209.6	0.2	2.8
Full-time	7,124.5	7,179.2	54.7	174.9	0.8	2.5
Part-time	652.3	615.7	-36.6	34.8	-5.6	6.0
Unemployment	615.6	625.3	9.7	-56.8	1.6	-8.3
Participation rate	73.5	73.6	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.4	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.1	68.2	0.1	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	8.4	7.9	-0.5	0.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,916.0	11,937.6	21.6	204.2	0.2	1.7
Labour force	7,434.9	7,444.5	9.6	151.7	0.1	2.1
Employment	6,958.1	6,977.9	19.8	138.1	0.3	2.0
Full-time	5,373.3	5,404.1	30.8	90.0	0.6	1.7
Part-time	1,584.9	1,573.8	-11.1	48.1	-0.7	3.2
Unemployment	476.8	466.6	-10.2	13.6	-2.1	3.0
Participation rate	62.4	62.4	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	22.8	22.6	-0.2	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	July 2010	August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,490.0	14,507.6	17.6	409.0	0.1	2.9
Self-employed	2,690.5	2,708.7	18.2	-12.7	0.7	-0.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,498.2	3,555.7	57.5	158.4	1.6	4.7
Private	10,991.8	10,951.9	-39.9	250.5	-0.4	2.3
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,180.5</b>	<b>17,216.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,777.3</b>	<b>3,769.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Agriculture	306.1	302.1	-4.0	-15.8	-1.3	-5.0
Natural resources	332.1	341.4	9.3	23.9	2.8	7.5
Utilities	148.5	148.8	0.3	6.6	0.2	4.6
Construction	1,226.5	1,238.5	12.0	90.3	1.0	7.9
Manufacturing	1,764.0	1,738.4	-25.6	-6.5	-1.5	-0.4
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,403.2</b>	<b>13,447.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade	2,702.0	2,696.7	-5.3	27.5	-0.2	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	810.6	804.1	-6.5	-11.6	-0.8	-1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,092.3	1,091.0	-1.3	-23.3	-0.1	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,291.6	1,319.9	28.3	106.9	2.2	8.8
Business, building and other support services	694.5	675.8	-18.7	33.5	-2.7	5.2
Educational services	1,163.7	1,232.1	68.4	55.0	5.9	4.7
Health care and social assistance	2,062.8	2,062.5	-0.3	115.1	0.0	5.9
Information, culture and recreation	779.9	761.8	-18.1	-32.5	-2.3	-4.1
Accommodation and food services	1,070.1	1,060.9	-9.2	15.2	-0.9	1.5
Other services	766.9	766.5	-0.4	-31.4	-0.1	-3.9
Public administration	968.9	975.8	6.9	43.3	0.7	4.6

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

## Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2010	August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	431.6	431.9	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.6
Labour force	258.7	259.9	1.2	4.3	0.5	1.7
Employment	219.8	223.4	3.6	8.4	1.6	3.9
Full-time	184.5	189.1	4.6	2.9	2.5	1.6
Part-time	35.4	34.2	-1.2	5.4	-3.4	18.8
Unemployment	38.8	36.5	-2.3	-4.1	-5.9	-10.1
Participation rate	59.9	60.2	0.3	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.0	14.0	-1.0	-1.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	51.7	0.8	1.6	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	117.4	117.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.1
Labour force	80.5	81.1	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.4
Employment	71.8	72.0	0.2	3.5	0.3	5.1
Full-time	58.0	58.8	0.8	3.7	1.4	6.7
Part-time	13.8	13.2	-0.6	-0.2	-4.3	-1.5
Unemployment	8.7	9.1	0.4	-1.6	4.6	-15.0
Participation rate	68.6	68.9	0.3	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.2	0.4	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.2	0.0	2.4	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	776.3	776.8	0.5	4.0	0.1	0.5
Labour force	505.4	504.9	-0.5	5.4	-0.1	1.1
Employment	458.2	455.6	-2.6	2.4	-0.6	0.5
Full-time	366.3	365.6	-0.7	-4.8	-0.2	-1.3
Part-time	91.9	90.0	-1.9	7.2	-2.1	8.7
Unemployment	47.2	49.3	2.1	3.0	4.4	6.5
Participation rate	65.1	65.0	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.8	0.5	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.7	-0.3	0.1	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	624.8	625.2	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.5
Labour force	398.8	403.4	4.6	0.6	1.2	0.1
Employment	363.0	364.8	1.8	-1.4	0.5	-0.4
Full-time	306.9	308.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Part-time	56.1	56.7	0.6	-1.7	1.1	-2.9
Unemployment	35.8	38.6	2.8	2.0	7.8	5.5
Participation rate	63.8	64.5	0.7	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.6	0.6	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.3	0.2	-0.6	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,518.8	6,527.6	8.8	83.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	4,270.4	4,288.2	17.8	77.9	0.4	1.9
Employment	3,918.8	3,938.2	19.4	109.4	0.5	2.9
Full-time	3,111.6	3,150.8	39.2	39.7	1.3	1.3
Part-time	807.2	787.3	-19.9	69.6	-2.5	9.7
Unemployment	351.6	350.0	-1.6	-31.5	-0.5	-8.3
Participation rate	65.5	65.7	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.2	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.3	0.2	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

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

## Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2010	August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,823.2	10,840.2	17.0	162.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	7,302.7	7,326.9	24.2	133.7	0.3	1.9
Employment	6,678.6	6,684.9	6.3	162.0	0.1	2.5
Full-time	5,375.8	5,369.2	-6.6	158.6	-0.1	3.0
Part-time	1,302.7	1,315.7	13.0	3.5	1.0	0.3
Unemployment	624.2	642.0	17.8	-28.3	2.9	-4.2
Participation rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.8	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.7	0.0	0.6	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	937.6	939.0	1.4	14.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	657.4	658.5	1.1	8.5	0.2	1.3
Employment	620.6	621.6	1.0	9.3	0.2	1.5
Full-time	496.0	498.6	2.6	8.0	0.5	1.6
Part-time	124.6	123.0	-1.6	1.3	-1.3	1.1
Unemployment	36.8	36.9	0.1	-0.8	0.3	-2.1
Participation rate	70.1	70.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.2	66.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	792.1	793.5	1.4	12.5	0.2	1.6
Labour force	554.2	558.2	4.0	12.6	0.7	2.3
Employment	526.0	531.4	5.4	12.7	1.0	2.4
Full-time	424.1	428.5	4.4	13.4	1.0	3.2
Part-time	101.9	102.9	1.0	-0.7	1.0	-0.7
Unemployment	28.1	26.8	-1.3	-0.1	-4.6	-0.4
Participation rate	70.0	70.3	0.3	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	67.0	0.6	0.6	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,929.2	2,935.9	6.7	59.9	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,142.5	2,143.8	1.3	13.5	0.1	0.6
Employment	2,008.6	2,003.9	-4.7	29.0	-0.2	1.5
Full-time	1,635.3	1,646.2	10.9	35.8	0.7	2.2
Part-time	373.2	357.6	-15.6	-6.9	-4.2	-1.9
Unemployment	134.0	140.0	6.0	-15.4	4.5	-9.9
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	68.6	68.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,784.3	3,791.7	7.4	77.2	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,503.0	2,502.1	-0.9	47.9	0.0	2.0
Employment	2,315.2	2,320.6	5.4	61.0	0.2	2.7
Full-time	1,787.2	1,810.5	23.3	36.3	1.3	2.0
Part-time	528.0	510.1	-17.9	24.8	-3.4	5.1
Unemployment	187.9	181.5	-6.4	-13.1	-3.4	-6.7
Participation rate	66.1	66.0	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.3	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.2	0.0	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

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



## Canada's international investment position

Second quarter 2010

Canada's net foreign debt edged up \$1.8 billion to \$199.3 billion at the end of the second quarter, as international liabilities and assets both advanced at about the same rate. This reflected the continued strong inflow of funds from abroad and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Net foreign debt has increased over the past six quarters to reach 12.4% of Canada's gross domestic product in the second quarter. Nevertheless, it remains well below the 40% range of the mid-1990s.

### International assets continue to be affected by changes in the value of the Canadian dollar

Canada's international assets increased 2.8% to \$1,433.6 billion in the second quarter. This followed four consecutive quarters of decline in international assets, which was primarily a result of the effect of an appreciating Canadian dollar on these foreign currency-denominated holdings. The Canadian dollar depreciated against most foreign currencies in the second quarter, down 4.6% against the US dollar, 8.7% against the Japanese yen, and 4.5% against the British pound. The resulting upward revaluation effect on the value of Canadian foreign currency denominated assets was \$37.0 billion.

### International liabilities reflect sustained strong foreign investment in Canadian securities

International liabilities increased 2.5% to \$1,633.0 billion, as non-resident investors placed a further \$27.3 billion in Canada during the quarter. This activity helped finance the current account deficit in the quarter and was concentrated in foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar added to the increase with a \$21.8 billion upward revaluation of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

#### Note to readers

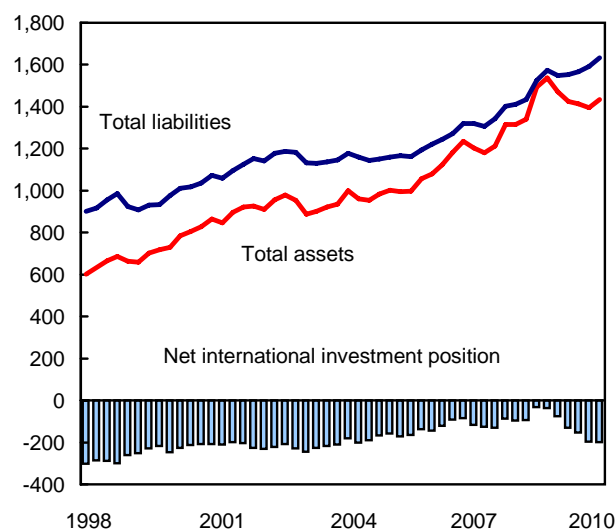
The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's foreign assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net foreign debt. The excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's net foreign assets. The valuation of the assets and liabilities in the international investment position are measured at book value, unless otherwise stated. Book value represents the value of assets and liabilities recorded in the books of the enterprise in which the investment is made.

#### Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

### Canada's international investment position

\$ billions

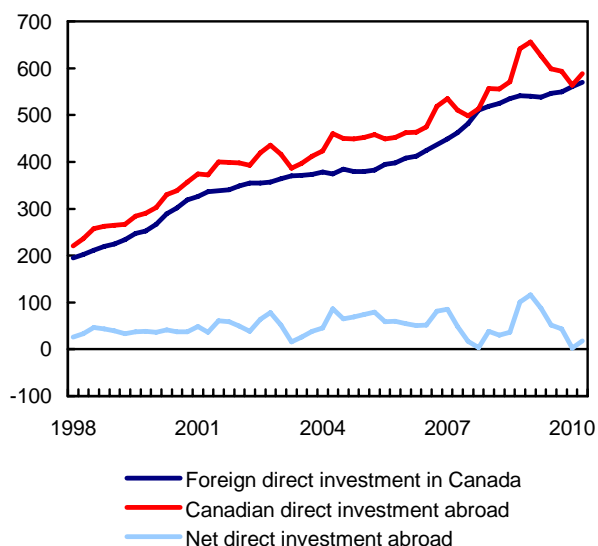


## Direct investment assets rise by more than liabilities

Inward and outward direct investment flows were largely offsetting in the second quarter, but Canadian direct investment abroad increased by more than foreign direct investment in Canada. This reflected a \$16.4 billion upward revaluation effect due to the depreciating Canadian dollar boosting the value of direct investment assets abroad. As a result, Canada's net asset position on direct investment advanced over the second quarter.

### Direct investment position

\$ billions



## Strong investment in Canadian bonds leads increase in liabilities

Non-resident holdings of Canadian securities were up strongly in the second quarter, which mainly reflected foreign investment of \$40.7 billion, including high purchases of federal bonds (\$19.4 billion). In addition, there was an \$11.5 billion increase in foreign currency denominated liabilities as a result of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

The change in Canadian investors' holdings of foreign securities was largely due to the upward revaluation effect of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar on these assets.

## Weak global markets also contribute to the rise in net foreign debt

Canada's overall net international investment position can also be calculated with tradable securities valued at market prices. By this measure, Canada's net foreign debt rose by \$38.3 billion to \$208.7 billion by the end of the second quarter. This mainly reflected equity market declines, with global markets faring worse than Canadian markets. These fluctuations removed 11.3% from the value of foreign stocks held by Canadians and 6.2% from the value of Canadian corporate shares held by non-residents.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534 and 1537.**

The second quarter 2010 issue of *Canada's International Investment Position* (67-202-X, free) will be available soon.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062) or Komal Bobal (613-951-6645), Balance of Payments Division.

□

## Canada's international investment position at period end

	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010
	\$ billions					
<b>Assets</b>						
Canadian direct investment abroad	518.8	513.1	641.6	593.3	563.8	588.4
Portfolio investment abroad						
Foreign bonds	124.0	150.3	145.7	123.9	118.0	118.4
Foreign bonds at market value	133.7	153.5	143.2	124.1	117.8	120.0
Foreign stocks	227.4	226.4	279.2	255.6	249.4	259.5
Foreign stocks at market value	582.2	603.2	438.9	508.3	511.5	472.4
Foreign money market	20.0	7.5	3.5	4.6	5.6	5.1
Foreign money market at market value	20.1	7.5	3.5	4.6	5.6	5.1
Other investments						
Loans	72.8	77.8	94.5	103.2	114.7	109.0
Deposits	132.2	157.9	225.4	223.0	230.4	235.8
Official international reserves	41.0	40.6	51.4	56.0	56.2	56.6
Official international reserves at market value	40.9	40.7	53.4	57.1	57.6	59.0
Other assets	45.5	38.2	52.6	54.9	57.0	60.9
Total assets						
At book value	1,181.7	1,211.9	1,494.0	1,414.5	1,395.2	1,433.6
With portfolio investment at market value	1,546.2	1,592.0	1,653.2	1,668.5	1,658.5	1,650.5
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Foreign direct investment in Canada	437.2	510.1	540.8	549.4	561.0	570.1
Portfolio investment						
Canadian bonds	410.0	384.7	455.1	495.7	501.2	543.2
Canadian bonds at market value	432.5	399.7	470.4	525.9	529.0	577.2
Canadian stocks	96.7	92.1	96.1	112.8	112.5	116.7
Canadian stocks at market value	317.9	360.0	218.3	313.7	321.1	309.2
Canadian money market	24.5	22.0	34.9	32.9	32.3	33.4
Canadian money market at market value	24.7	22.2	35.0	32.9	32.3	33.4
Other investment						
Loans	55.7	61.8	71.7	61.9	68.3	68.9
Deposits	226.8	243.5	301.6	282.5	284.9	268.1
Other liabilities	21.7	27.4	24.5	32.6	32.4	32.5
Total liabilities						
At book value	1,272.6	1,341.7	1,524.8	1,567.7	1,592.7	1,633.0
With portfolio investment at market value	1,516.5	1,624.8	1,662.4	1,798.9	1,829.0	1,859.3
<b>Net international investment position</b>						
At book value	-90.9	-129.8	-30.8	-153.2	-197.5	-199.3
With portfolio investment at market value	29.7	-32.9	-9.2	-130.4	-170.4	-208.7



## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

July 2010 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 9 332.9 thousand cubic metres in July, up 943.7 thousand cubic metres (+11.2%) from July 2009. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres).

In July, six of the seven major petroleum product groups posted increased sales from the same month a year earlier, while aviation turbo fuels decreased slightly.

Sales of refined petroleum products decreased by 736.0 thousand cubic metres (-7.3%) in July from June.

**Note:** Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data 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.

### Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 2009 <sup>r</sup>	June 2010 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>8 389.2</b>	<b>10 068.9</b>	<b>9 332.9</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Motor gasoline	3 753.4	4 334.7	4 167.6	-3.9	11.0
Diesel fuel oil	2 215.1	2 825.5	2 523.9	-10.7	13.9
Light fuel oil	159.8	222.5	187.5	-15.7	17.3
Heavy fuel oil	390.8	498.1	413.9	-16.9	5.9
Aviation turbo fuels	503.4	530.7	501.4	-5.5	-0.4
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	252.0	433.4	370.0	-14.6	46.8
All other refined products	1 114.7	1 224.1	1 168.6	-4.5	4.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

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

## Production of poultry and eggs

July 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for July.

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

The third quarter 2010 issue of the *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 3 (23-015-X, free), will be released in November.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; [sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

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**Release dates: September 13 to 17, 2010**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
13	<b>Human activity and the environment</b>	2010
13	<b>National balance sheet accounts</b>	Second quarter 2010
14	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Second quarter 2010
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	July 2010
14	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	Second quarter 2010
15	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	July 2010
15	<b>Health Reports</b>	September 2010
16	<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	September 2010
16	<b>University tuition fees</b>	Cycle 2010/2011