



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Immigration, citizenship, language, mobility and migration

2006 Census

On Tuesday, December 4, 2007, Statistics Canada will release detailed analyses of data from the 2006 Census on immigration and citizenship, as well as on the linguistic composition of Canada.

The findings will be released in two online analytical reports, entitled *Immigration in Canada: A Portrait of the Foreign-born Population, 2006 Census* and *The Evolving Linguistic Portrait, 2006 Census*.

The report on immigration examines the number of foreign-born people in Canada, the number of newcomers who arrived during the past five years, the top countries of birth, and the languages these people speak. The report on language is an in-depth analysis of Canada's two official languages and of individuals whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Also available on this date will be additional data on mobility and migration, in the form of tables. An in-depth analysis on mobility and migration in Canada will be part of a report, to be released in June 2008, that will take into account such socio-economic variables as occupation, education and income. These census variables, to be released in the coming months, will shed significant additional light on the nature of mobility in Canada.

The reports will be available on our website at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time, on December 4.

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



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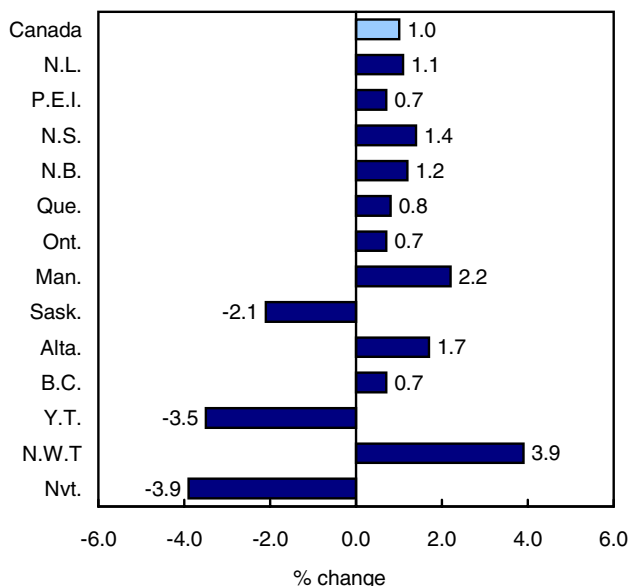
Releases

Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories 2006

Growth in labour productivity eased in all provinces in 2006, except for the four Atlantic provinces.

For a second straight year, Manitoba and Alberta recorded the strongest gains in productivity among the provinces, although in each case the gains were significantly slower than in 2005.

Labour productivity growth by province and territory, 2006



Labour productivity is measured by economic value added—that is, real gross domestic product (GDP)—for each hour worked. It is a key factor in higher economic growth and long-term improvement in the standard of living. For the purposes of this provincial and territorial analysis, productivity measures cover the economy as a whole, not just the business sector.

Manitoba led all provinces in terms of productivity performance in 2006 with a 2.2% increase, mainly the result of a better harvest and a continuing boom in the construction industry.

Note to readers

This release reviews annual average estimates of hours worked and labour productivity at the national, provincial and territorial levels for 2006.

Measurement of labour productivity is usually limited to the business sector. However, in this provincial and territorial analysis, productivity measures cover the economy as a whole. Productivity estimates in this report were based on the Fisher chained real gross domestic product at market prices.

Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other inputs (particularly capital) in addition to the growth in economic efficiency. Furthermore, aggregate labour productivity growth is affected by changes in the industrial structure over time.

This update of labour statistics is consistent with the revised provincial and territorial economic accounts that were released in The Daily on November 8, 2007. It also includes revisions to estimates of hours worked for 2001 to 2006 to incorporate revisions to the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours since 2001. Data for the Territories were revised back to 1997. The incorporation of these changes has resulted in slight revisions to measures of Canadian productivity for the same period.

Generally speaking, provinces enjoy productivity gains when their total production of goods and services rises faster than the volume of hours worked.

Alberta was second with a 1.7% increase, the result of continued energy-related growth that boosted output and productivity in sectors such as construction, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. In 2005, these two provinces were also ranked first, but in reverse order; labour productivity increased 3.8% in Alberta and 3.0% in Manitoba.

Nationally, labour productivity increased 1.0% in 2006, compared with an increase of 2.2% the year before. Productivity gains in 2006 exceeded the national average in the Northwest Territories and five provinces—Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta. Productivity fell only in the two remaining territories and in one province—Saskatchewan, the result of the downturn in key mining sectors and lower crop production.

In 2006, the volume of hours worked grew 1.8%, which, combined with the moderate gain in productivity, raised economic output by 2.8%.

A tight labour market, particularly in Western Canada, led to an increase of 4.0% in Canadian hourly

compensation in 2006, a substantial increase for the second consecutive year.

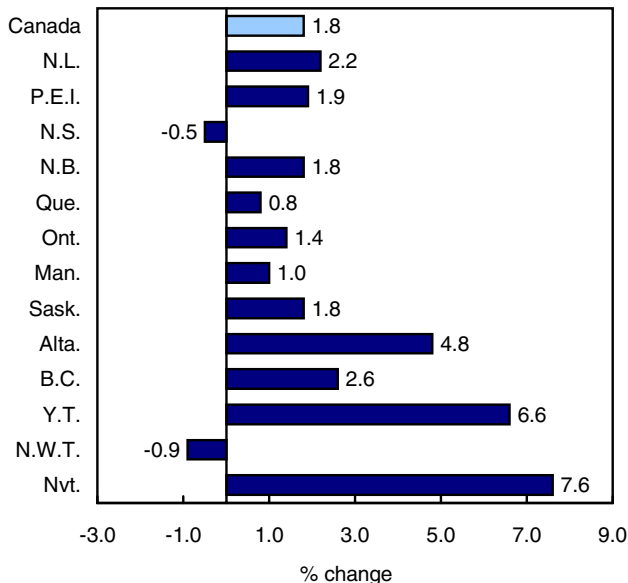
Strongest productivity growth in the West

Productivity increases when a province's total value added from the production of goods and services rises faster than the volume of hours worked. In 2006, productivity growth slowed in most provinces where the growth in the number of hours worked accelerated.

Two goods-producing industries accounted for most of Manitoba's robust productivity growth in 2006—good harvests in the agricultural sector and a strong performance in the mining sector. In 2005, the increase had been due largely to the manufacturing and utilities sectors.

In Alberta, continued impressive GDP growth of 6.6% was accompanied by a strong 4.8% increase in hours worked. However, productivity growth actually slowed in Alberta, largely due to the difficulty in finding qualified workers for the continued development of the oil sands in northern Alberta (which is much more labour-intensive than conventional oil extraction).

Growth in the volume of hours worked by province and territory, 2006



In fact, 2006 was a year of record growth in hours worked for a number of industries in Alberta. They increased 7.0% in manufacturing, 7.5% in finance, insurance and real estate, 6.7% in health care and social services and 8.7% in other services.

Alberta's mining and oil and gas extraction industry recorded an increase of 11.5% in hours worked. Since 2000, the volume of hours worked in mining and oil and gas extraction has increased on average by 7.9% per year, with Alberta accounting for about 80% of all jobs created in this sector in Canada.

In British Columbia, labour productivity increased 0.7% in 2006, slightly below the national average. This was mainly the result of productivity gains in construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. The volume of hours worked in British Columbia rose 2.6%, the same pace as in 2005.

In Saskatchewan, productivity declined a substantial 2.1% last year after three years of growth exceeding the national average. It was the only province to post a decline in GDP, while the number of hours worked rose by 1.8%. Production interruptions occurred in several key mining sectors in this province, while crop production declined. However, construction industries continued to register impressive growth in hours worked in 2006.

The Western provinces recorded the strongest growth in hourly compensation for a second consecutive year, due to the tightness of the labour market, particularly in Alberta and British Columbia.

Hourly compensation increased 7.4% in Alberta in 2006, the fastest pace among the provinces, after a record 11.6% gain in 2005. British Columbia was in second place with a 5.7% gain in hourly compensation. The increases in both provinces were much higher than the national average.

Central Canada: Strong loonie, foreign competition hit manufacturers

Productivity increased only 0.7% and 0.8% respectively in Ontario and in Quebec in 2006. In both Central provinces, the growth in the volume of hours worked accelerated, while the increase in economic production slowed slightly.

Economic growth in Central Canada, the nation's manufacturing centre, continued to lag behind the national average, the result of an increasingly competitive global economy and the continuing appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

In particular, manufacturing in Ontario, which accounts for about 20% of its GDP, experienced in 2006 the largest decline of its GDP since the dot-com bubble burst in 2001.

Despite efforts to rationalize labour, productivity fell 2.4% in Ontario's manufacturing sector in 2006, after increasing 3.2% in 2005. On the other hand, in Quebec, productivity rose 2.0% in manufacturing, following a 4.8% gain in 2005.

This difference in the productivity gap between the two provinces is also reflected in their different rates of

manufacturing job loss. Since 2001, the number of hours worked in Quebec manufacturing has declined 1.9% a year on average; in Ontario, it has declined only 1.0%.

Strong increases in hours worked in wholesale trade and retail trade in these two provinces have more than offset the loss of jobs in manufacturing. In addition, hourly compensation in both provinces increased at a slower pace than in 2005, and was under the national average for a third consecutive year.

Atlantic region: Slight improvement in productivity

Productivity growth was faster than the national average in 2006 in three of the four Atlantic provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In all three, economic output increased at a faster pace than the number of hours worked.

In Nova Scotia, labour productivity rose 1.4%, the highest increase in the Atlantic region. It was the only province to experience a decline in hours worked in 2006 (-0.5%).

In New Brunswick, labour productivity was up 1.2%. This was the result of a 3.0% gain in economic output compared to an increase of 1.8% in the number of hours worked.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, labour productivity grew by 1.1% in 2006, following two consecutive years of decline. Its economic output rose 3.3%, while the number of hours worked increased 2.2%.

In Prince Edward Island, productivity edged up 0.7% in 2006 after declining 1.6% in 2005.

A one-time pension fund contribution resulted in an exceptional increase of 25.5% in hourly compensation

in Newfoundland and Labrador. Excluding this special payment, the hourly wage rose by only 2.8% in 2006, much less than the national average.

The three other Atlantic provinces also registered a lower growth in hourly compensation than the national average.

Mixed productivity performance in the territories

Labour productivity declined in two of the three northern territories—Yukon and Nunavut—after rising in 2005.

In both cases, productivity declined because increases in the number of hours worked surpassed gains in economic output. These two territories also registered a slight decline in hourly compensation in 2006.

After dropping sharply in 2005, labour productivity rebounded with an increase of 3.9% in the Northwest Territories. This was largely due to continuing substantial increases in investment in non-residential construction.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0009 and 383-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3618; productivity@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Annual growth of labour productivity and other related variables for the overall economy, 2006

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	%							
Canada	2.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.0	6.0	4.0	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	28.3	25.5	24.2
Prince Edward Island	2.6	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.4	-0.3
Nova Scotia	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.9
New Brunswick	3.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	1.2	4.1	2.3	1.0
Quebec	1.7	1.1	-0.3	0.8	0.8	3.4	2.6	1.7
Ontario	2.1	1.5	-0.1	1.4	0.7	4.3	2.9	2.1
Manitoba	3.2	1.2	-0.2	1.0	2.2	4.7	3.6	1.4
Saskatchewan	-0.4	1.3	0.5	1.8	-2.1	6.6	4.8	7.1
Alberta	6.6	4.8	-0.1	4.8	1.7	12.5	7.4	5.6
British Columbia	3.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.7	8.4	5.7	4.9
Yukon	2.9	5.8	0.7	6.6	-3.5	6.1	-0.4	3.2
Northwest Territories	2.9	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	3.9	3.3	4.3	0.4
Nunavut	3.4	10.7	-2.8	7.6	-3.9	4.1	-3.3	0.6

Selected labour market components by province and territory, 2006

	Total number of jobs						Annual hours	
	Working age population	Ratio job / population	Province of residence	Net flow of workers	Province of employment	Volume of hours worked	per job	per population aged 15+
	thousands	%	thousands					
Canada	26,979	62.1	16,758	...	16,758	29,125,633	1,738	1,080
Newfoundland and Labrador	431	48.3	212	-4	209	383,114	1,872	888
Prince Edward Island	114	59.7	69	-1	68	122,893	1,815	1,073
Nova Scotia	787	57.5	452	0	452	777,996	1,722	989
New Brunswick	631	56.9	360	-1	359	642,088	1,791	1,018
Quebec	6,410	58.0	3,765	-49	3,716	6,226,961	1,698	971
Ontario	10,424	63.6	6,589	43	6,631	11,607,433	1,739	1,113
Manitoba	950	64.3	613	-2	611	1,044,708	1,716	1,100
Saskatchewan	795	63.8	513	-5	508	899,201	1,790	1,131
Alberta	2,738	70.7	1,912	24	1,936	3,553,194	1,813	1,298
British Columbia	3,620	61.0	2,216	-7	2,209	3,761,158	1,709	1,039
Yukon	26	67.0	17	0	17	30,524	1,781	1,207
Northwest Territories	32	81.3	25	1	26	48,823	1,827	1,535
Nunavut	20	63.4	12	1	13	22,314	1,636	1,097

... not applicable

Note: The number of jobs is consistent with the System of National Accounts concept. It reflects the province of employment, accounts for individuals that hold more than one job and removes all persons that have a job but were absent or idle and were not paid during their absence. In addition to the sum of the provinces and territories, total Canada includes the Canadian embassy and military personnel that are working outside of the country.

Employment Insurance

September 2007 (preliminary)

An estimated 456,180 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits in September, a 4.5% decrease from the previous month.

Since the same period in 2006, the number of regular beneficiaries has declined 7.8% nationally. At the provincial level, the largest year-over-year declines occurred in Alberta (-15.4%), New Brunswick (-12.7%) and Manitoba (-11.9%).

Regular benefit payments in September totalled \$754.6 million, while 215,510 people made initial and renewal claims.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance

benefits from the 9th to the 15th of the month. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for October will be released on December 18.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance statistics

	September 2007	August 2007	September 2006	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	456,180 ^P	477,840 ^r	494,860	-4.5	-7.8
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	754.6 ^P	704.7 ^r	720.0	7.1	4.8
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	215.5 ^P	210.1 ^r	228.8	2.6	-5.8
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries (thousands) ¹	574.6 ^P	709.4 ^P	607.8		
Regular beneficiaries (thousands)	332.4 ^P	473.9 ^P	361.9		
Initial and Renewal Claims received (thousands)	170.9	155.3	178.1		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,104.2	1,115.6	1,000.8		
Year-to-date (January to September)					
				2007	2006
					2006 to 2007
				% change	
Claims received (thousands)			1,851.5	1,889.5	-2.0
Payments (\$ millions)			11,181.1	11,197.2	-0.1

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	September 2007 ^P	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
	Seasonally adjusted		
	% change		
Canada	456,180	-4.5	-7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,600	-2.2	-7.0
Prince Edward Island	8,140	0.4	-7.0
Nova Scotia	27,140	-3.4	-7.4
New Brunswick	29,220	-1.5	-12.7
Quebec	158,890	-3.8	-8.8
Ontario	124,620	-6.2	-3.5
Manitoba	9,670	-11.3	-11.9
Saskatchewan	9,000	-8.8	-9.3
Alberta	15,710	-10.4	-15.4
British Columbia	36,960	-4.0	-7.2
Yukon Territory	760	-2.6	-7.3
Northwest Territories	620	1.6	-13.9
Nunavut	340	0.0	-8.1

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours September 2007 (preliminary)

In September, the average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) increased \$2.01 from August, to stand at \$772.52. The year-to-date growth, calculated as the average of the first nine months of 2007 compared to the average of the same nine months in 2006, is 3.1%.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, growth in year-to-date earnings in 2007 was observed in manufacturing (+3.5%), in health and social assistance (+3.5%), in educational services (+1.0%) and in retail trade (+0.3 %)

Nationally, the number of occupied payroll jobs climbed 12,100 (+0.1%) in September, to 14,354,500. Among the provinces, Alberta (+0.4%), Nova Scotia (+0.3%) and Saskatchewan (+0.3%) had the strongest gains.

The industrial sectors showing the strongest employment growth in September were education (+1.0%) and mining, oil and gas extraction (+0.7%).

Overall, payroll employment has grown by 136,800, or 1.0%, since the beginning of the year.

The average hourly earnings for hourly-paid employees climbed 0.8% in September to \$19.15. The average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees declined 0.6% to 31.0.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 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-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 20.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2006	August 2007 ^r	September 2007 ^p	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007	Year-to-date average 2007 ¹
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	748.53	770.51	772.52	0.3	3.2	3.1
Forestry, logging and support	967.28	927.63	962.02	3.7	-0.5	-0.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,333.40	1,423.43	1,420.98	-0.2	6.6	5.1
Utilities	1,100.95	1,124.76	1,126.55	0.2	2.3	2.9
Construction	895.25	941.98	946.07	0.4	5.7	3.8
Manufacturing	909.59	934.08	939.24	0.6	3.3	3.5
Wholesale trade	883.52	913.01	915.73	0.3	3.6	4.7
Retail trade	479.01	488.63	491.79	0.6	2.7	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	781.88	803.11	806.00	0.4	3.1	2.1
Information and cultural industries	939.77	978.14	984.10	0.6	4.7	4.3
Finance and insurance	971.74	1,010.06	1,017.07	0.7	4.7	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	683.34	702.48	694.29	-1.2	1.6	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	977.69	983.14	986.79	0.4	0.9	2.1
Management of companies and enterprises	953.91	950.29	958.39	0.9	0.5	-2.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	609.13	626.93	626.21	-0.1	2.8	7.6
Educational services	802.54	810.91	828.25	2.1	3.2	1.0
Health care and social assistance	676.32	706.59	702.57	-0.6	3.9	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	440.10	451.22	449.80	-0.3	2.2	3.2
Accommodation and food services	307.75	316.96	318.29	0.4	3.4	7.9
Other services (excluding public administration)	597.34	614.09	614.81	0.1	2.9	4.8
Public administration	939.83	978.95	980.89	0.2	4.4	3.9
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	694.74	713.79	724.21	1.5	4.2	3.5
Prince Edward Island	612.20	629.05	632.78	0.6	3.4	4.5
Nova Scotia	663.85	674.19	673.05	-0.2	1.4	2.5
New Brunswick	686.27	707.40	712.55	0.7	3.8	3.7
Quebec	700.64	726.02	725.48	-0.1	3.5	2.9
Ontario	783.94	803.67	803.65	0.0	2.5	2.7
Manitoba	685.38	704.47	709.12	0.7	3.5	4.0
Saskatchewan	696.96	725.09	730.67	0.8	4.8	4.0
Alberta	807.35	834.35	845.02	1.3	4.7	4.6
British Columbia	742.74	761.51	764.58	0.4	2.9	2.6
Yukon	846.06	887.14	891.89	0.5	5.4	2.9
Northwest Territories ²	968.24	986.65	1,017.79	3.2	5.1	2.0
Nunavut ²	914.85	983.91	977.14	-0.7	6.8	5.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change for the first nine months of 2007 compared to the same months for 2006.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of Employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2006	July 2007	August 2007 ^r	September 2007 ^p	July to August 2007	August to September 2007	December 2006 to September 2007
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,217.7	14,320.3	14,342.4	14,354.5	0.2	0.1	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	57.5	56.0	54.6	53.1	-2.5	-2.7	-7.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	186.8	190.7	194.4	195.8	1.9	0.7	4.8
Utilities	121.0	123.4	123.1	122.8	-0.2	-0.2	1.5
Construction	752.6	785.0	793.6	795.0	1.1	0.2	5.6
Manufacturing	1,832.2	1,798.2	1,794.9	1,781.8	-0.2	-0.7	-2.8
Wholesale trade	750.1	757.4	761.1	763.0	0.5	0.2	1.7
Retail trade	1,754.6	1,798.0	1,809.6	1,814.6	0.6	0.3	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	639.7	657.6	656.6	653.7	-0.2	-0.4	2.2
Information and cultural industries	353.9	355.9	357.2	357.0	0.4	-0.1	0.9
Finance and insurance	615.7	629.1	630.9	632.0	0.3	0.2	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.4	250.3	253.4	252.0	1.2	-0.6	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	714.4	724.4	727.2	729.8	0.4	0.4	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	97.4	97.4	98.8	99.5	1.4	0.7	2.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	706.0	716.3	720.6	716.5	0.6	-0.6	1.5
Educational services	1,061.4	1,070.4	1,084.2	1,094.6	1.3	1.0	3.1
Health care and social assistance	1,456.8	1,480.5	1,482.5	1,483.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239.5	238.1	236.9	238.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	1,028.0	1,041.4	1,049.5	1,054.3	0.8	0.5	2.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	517.8	525.1	526.8	527.1	0.3	0.1	1.8
Public administration	815.3	818.2	823.0	822.8	0.6	0.0	0.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.6	181.5	184.9	184.5	1.9	-0.2	3.9
Prince Edward Island	57.0	57.8	57.9	58.0	0.2	0.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	386.0	388.1	388.8	389.8	0.2	0.3	1.0
New Brunswick	309.4	301.5	304.1	303.9	0.9	-0.1	-1.8
Quebec	3,260.6	3,275.3	3,278.8	3,281.6	0.1	0.1	0.6
Ontario	5,455.3	5,486.9	5,494.0	5,495.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Manitoba	530.2	538.3	538.8	537.4	0.1	-0.3	1.4
Saskatchewan	419.4	424.8	426.0	427.1	0.3	0.3	1.8
Alberta	1,709.8	1,726.4	1,733.1	1,740.0	0.4	0.4	1.8
British Columbia	1,852.3	1,885.7	1,884.9	1,883.7	0.0	-0.1	1.7
Yukon	17.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	0.6	0.0	4.1
Northwest Territories ¹	22.7	24.1	24.6	23.6	2.1	-4.1	4.0
Nunavut ¹	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.7	2.8	-1.8	-0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Maternity Experiences Survey

2006

Just over one-half (54%) of Canadian women who gave birth during a three-month period last year found their overall experience of labour and birth to be "very positive," according to a new survey.

Another one-quarter of them (26%) considered it "somewhat positive," while the remaining 20% chose a neutral or a negative rating.

These findings come from the first ever national survey of maternity experiences of women in Canada, a core project of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System.

The survey covered a large number of issues related to conception, pregnancy, labour and birth, and post-partum experiences. These included questions on

maternal and infant health, satisfaction with health care, infant feeding, smoking, alcohol and drug use, physical and sexual abuse, stressful life events and post-partum depression.

Ratings of the labour and birth experience did not vary much across age groups, provinces and territories, whether women had a caesarean delivery or a vaginal delivery, or whether they were having their first baby or a later one.

However, women whose primary caregiver at birth was a midwife rated their labour and birth experiences as "very positive" more often (71%) than those cared for by obstetrician/gynaecologists, family doctors or nurses and nurse practitioners (53%).

The majority of women were happy with their caregivers. About three-quarters were "very satisfied" with the respect shown to them by caregivers, their

caregivers' perceived competence, concern for their privacy and dignity and their involvement in decision-making.

Fewer women were very satisfied in other areas. Nearly two-thirds (65%) were very satisfied with the compassion and understanding they were shown by their health care providers, while only 62% were very satisfied with the information they were given by caregivers.

When asked about stress, more than half (57%) said the year prior to giving birth was either "somewhat stressful" or "very stressful."

The most frequently reported potentially stressful events were, in decreasing order: moving to a new address, serious illness of close family members, arguing more than usual with a partner, the death of someone close and financial difficulties.

While about 15% of women in the survey had been previously diagnosed with depression, 7% of the women reported current symptoms indicative of depression.

The prevalence of depressive symptoms did not vary significantly by the timing of the interview, conducted 5 to 14 months post-partum. Using the same post-partum depression screening tool, other countries, such as the United States and Sweden reported between 10% and 20% of women with post-partum depression.

Note: The Maternity Experiences Survey (MES), conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of the Public Health Agency of Canada, explored Canadian women's experiences, attitudes and practices surrounding conception, pregnancy, birth and the early months of parenthood. Its goal was to identify areas of strength and those in need of strengthening in Canadian maternity health services from the perspective of women. Interviews were conducted with 6,421 mothers when babies were, on average, seven months of age. The average age of the mothers at the time of the interview was 30. A full report on the MES will be available from the Public Health Agency of Canada in May 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5019.

For more information about the Maternity Experiences Survey, consult the Public Health Agency of Canada website (www.publichealth.gc.ca/mes).

For more information about this release, contact Alain Desroches (613-948-7970; alain_desroches@phac-aspc.gc.ca), Public Health Agency of Canada.

Data from the Maternity Experiences Survey are now available. For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

October 2007 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 58.5 million birds in October, up 3.0% from October 2006. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 7.0% to 1.4 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 Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

October 2007

Total cigarettes sold in October by Canadian manufacturers increased 19.9% from September to 1.6 billion cigarettes, down 17.2% compared with October 2006.

Cigarette production in October increased 11.0% from September to 1.6 billion cigarettes, down 21.7% from October 2006.

At 1.7 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for October decreased 2.3% from September and down 2.3% from October 2006.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The October 2007 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 36,

no. 10 (32-022-XWE), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general 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.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 2007, Vol. 36, no. 10
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