



The Daily

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Releases

Government finance: Revenue, expenditure and surplus

2007

All Canadian governments, including the Canada and Quebec pension plans, recorded a consolidated surplus in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007.

The nation's federal, provincial, territorial and local governments, as well as the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans, recorded a combined surplus of \$29 billion in 2007, up slightly from the \$28-billion surplus in 2006.

The record \$29-billion surplus mark was reached only twice in the last 20 years. The 2007 surplus was a result of revenues of \$603 billion and expenditures of \$575 billion.

Spending increased 4.9% in 2007, a somewhat faster pace than the increase in revenues of 4.7%, reversing the trend of the past few years. During the last five years, expenditures have increased by 25%, slightly lower than the growth rate of 29% in revenues.

The three main components of revenues are income taxes, consumption taxes and contributions to social insurance plans. Combined, they account for over 70% of total revenues.

Revenue from income taxes and social insurance plan contributions continued to grow strongly in 2007. However, growth in consumption taxes declined as a result of a reduction in the goods and services tax (GST) rate in 2006. Revenue from income taxes continued to be the principal contributor to total revenue, comprising 41% of total revenues.

All three components have increased substantially over the last five years: 31% for income taxes, 21% for consumption taxes and 24% for social insurance plans, which consist of the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan.

Spending: Strong gain in health and education

The large majority of spending continues to be dominated by the four historically important components: health, education, social services and debt charges. They accounted for 72% of total expenditures.

Spending in education rose 10.2% to \$90 billion in 2007, the largest annual percentage increase among these four components. Spending on health increased 7.9% to \$107 billion.

During the last five years, health spending has increased 39%, the most dramatic gain among all four components.

Note to readers

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ.

The FMS adjusts data from government Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as national aggregates that are consistent over time. As a result, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Consolidated government refers to the consolidation of the financial data for the federal government, the provincial and territorial governments, local governments (that is, municipal governments and school boards) and the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). Consolidation is the aggregation of levels of governments after the elimination of double counting.

General government refers to government entities created and controlled by federal, provincial, territorial and local governments. This covers all ministries, departments and agencies, autonomous organizations, boards, commissions and funds.

Transfer payments to other levels of government can be related to a wide variety of policy areas such as health, education and social services, and can be categorized in two broad areas: general purpose, where transfers can be applied anywhere; and specific purpose, where the recipient government must use these transfer payments in the specific policy area.

Data for the federal government, CPP and QPP are for the fiscal years ending March 31. Data for the provincial and territorial governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31, and data for local governments are for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

All the figures in this release are in current dollars.

However, the largest outlay was on social services, where spending amounted to \$172 billion. More than two-thirds of social service spending were made by the federal government and the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans.

Debt charges represented 7.6 cents out of every dollar of government revenues in 2007, down from 7.9 cents in 2006. This continues the declining trend of the last 10 years.

During the past five years, debt charges as a percentage of total expenditures have fallen dramatically from 11.3% of expenditures in 2002 to 8.0% in 2007. This is attributable mainly to the federal government, where debt charges have fallen from 14.8% to 9.5% over the same period.

Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments

Consolidated provincial, territorial and local governments posted a surplus of \$7.4 billion in 2007, an increase from the \$6.8-billion surplus of 2006.

The consolidated provincial, territorial and local surplus/deficit positions continued to fluctuate between short periods of surplus and short periods of deficit.

This fluctuation can be attributed in part to the variability of federal general and specific purpose transfers to the provinces, which strongly influence individual government surplus/deficit positions.

The largest consolidated provincial, territorial and local surpluses were in Alberta (\$8.7 billion) and British Columbia (\$0.6 billion). Conversely, the largest deficits were in Quebec (\$2.5 billion) and Nova Scotia (\$0.1 billion).

Revenue from income taxes rose 13.0% to \$91 billion in 2007, the largest percentage increase of all revenue components. Income taxes comprised 24% of total revenue.

While revenue from income taxes for all governments as a whole have increased during the past five years, substantial gains in income taxes for the provinces, territories and local governments have occurred only in the last three years. Between 2004 and 2007, they increased more than 40%.

Gains in consolidated revenues for provincial, territorial and local governments can also occur as a result of changes in income from general and specific purpose transfers, essentially transfers from the federal government. These revenues have increased by 57% in the last five years.

Health and education: the major spending components for provincial, territorial and local governments

The consolidated provincial, territorial and local expenditures continue to be dominated by the health

and education fields. These expenditures increased by 8.1% and 10.3% respectively in 2007.

In 2007, these expenditures alone accounted for more than 50% of total spending.

During the past five years, spending in the health field has advanced 38%, while spending on education has increased 35%.

Levels for consolidated provincial, territorial and local debt charges have fallen for the past 10 years, similar to the trend observed for all governments combined. They represented 7.0 cents out of every dollar of government revenues in 2007, down from 7.3 cents in 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0001 to 385-0009, 385-0021 to 385-0024, 385-0027 and 385-0028.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1709, 1713 and 1735.

Data tables on public sector finance are also available in the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on products and services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767; jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mike Riem (613-951-1809; mike.riem@statcan.ca) or Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; claud.vaillescourt@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division.

□

Revenue sources and expenditure functions, consolidated governments¹, Canada, 2002 and 2007

All governments consolidated	2002	2007	2002 to 2007 average annual % change
	\$ millions		
Revenue			
Income taxes	188,011	246,232	5.5
Consumption taxes	88,987	107,300	3.8
Property and related taxes	41,730	51,417	4.3
Other taxes	14,940	19,702	5.7
Health insurance premiums	2,282	3,327	7.8
Contributions to social security plans	59,953	74,369	4.4
Sales of goods and services	34,594	45,890	5.8
Investment income	32,269	47,468	8.0
Other revenue from own sources	5,381	7,512	6.9
Total Revenues	468,149	603,216	5.2
Expenditures			
General government services	15,765	19,956	4.8
Protection of persons and property	35,218	45,301	5.2
Transportation and communication	18,628	26,051	6.9
Health	76,935	106,850	6.8
Social services	141,751	172,374	4.0
Education	66,559	89,679	6.1
Resource conservation and industrial development	16,329	19,908	4.0
Environment	9,853	14,355	7.8
Recreation and culture	11,347	14,584	5.1
Labour, employment and immigration	3,019	2,582	-3.1
Housing	3,420	4,782	6.9
Foreign affairs and international assistance	4,562	6,654	7.8
Regional planning and development	2,099	2,475	3.4
Research establishments	1,767	1,995	2.5
Debt charges	52,075	46,107	-2.4
Other expenditures	1,979	960	-13.4
Total Expenditures	461,306	574,611	4.5

1. Data for the consolidated federal, provincial, territorial, and local governments include data for the federal government for the fiscal years ending March 31, for the provincial and territorial governments for the fiscal years ending closest to March 31, and for the local governments for the fiscal years ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.

Surplus or deficit by level of government

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	\$ millions				
Provincial, territorial and local governments					
Newfoundland and Labrador	-254	-346	-1	234	-16
Prince Edward Island	-110	-156	37	23	4
Nova Scotia	-132	63	218	493	-114
New Brunswick	-67	-101	148	3	0
Quebec	-5,123	-5,228	-1,859	-4,413	-2,541
Ontario	-3,817	-5,308	-1,762	-1,890	365
Manitoba	81	-136	496	162	71
Saskatchewan	-698	-254	722	575	100
Alberta	3,161	4,432	5,942	9,702	8,691
British Columbia	-2,138	-1,085	2,582	1,840	578
Yukon	-14	-11	8	-20	8
Northwest Territories	-119	-101	-52	-9	-8
Nunavut	-15	-49	-76	87	242
Total	-9,246	-8,282	6,404	6,786	7,381

Foreign control in the Canadian economy

2005

The share of foreign control in the Canadian economy remained relatively stable in 2005. However, Canadian-controlled corporations had a better year financially than their foreign-controlled counterparts, according to a new report.

Of the roughly 1.2 million corporations that did business in Canada in 2005, less than 1% were foreign-controlled, a percentage that has changed little over time.

Despite their small numbers, foreign-controlled corporations continued to play an integral role in the Canadian economy. They accounted for 21.2% of corporate assets in Canada, 29.9% of corporate operating revenues and 30.5% of corporate operating profits. These shares have remained relatively stable since 2000.

However, Canadian-controlled corporations enjoyed faster growth in all three components used to measure foreign control: assets, operating revenues and operating profits.

Assets of Canadian-controlled corporations climbed 5.5% to \$4.1 trillion in 2005, nearly double the growth rate of 2.8% among foreign-controlled corporations, whose assets reached \$1.1 trillion.

In terms of revenues, Canadian-controlled corporations earned \$2.0 trillion, up 6.9% from 2004. Revenues for foreign-controlled corporations increased 6.1% to \$851 billion.

Profits for foreign-controlled corporations grew 12.5% to \$76.2 billion, compared with a 15.9% gain for their Canadian-controlled counterparts, which recorded profits of \$173.6 billion.

Foreign-controlled corporations typically larger

Foreign-controlled corporations tend to be larger than their Canadian-controlled counterparts.

In 2005, the largest foreign-controlled corporations (those with revenues of \$75 million or more) generated on average \$655.7 million in operating revenues. This was 27% higher than the average \$516.7 million in operating revenues generated by large Canadian-controlled corporations.

Foreign control is concentrated in the non-financial sector of the Canadian economy, especially when

Note to readers

The Corporations Returns Act is administered by Statistics Canada under the authority of the Minister of Industry. The purpose of the Act is to collect financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada and to use this information to evaluate the extent and effect of non-resident control of the Canadian corporate economy.

The Corporations Returns Act requires that an annual report be submitted to Parliament summarizing the extent to which foreign control is prevalent in Canada. The document being released today is that report for the reference year 2005.

Asset-based measures of foreign control provide a longer term perspective. Assets are a stock item, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time. Revenue-based measures, on the other hand, represent a flow item and are closely tied to the business cycle. Revenues tend to reflect current business conditions, causing them to be more volatile than asset-based measures. Profits are a measure of the financial health and well-being of an economy and can be used to assess its performance and sustainability. All three are of interest and have been included in this report.

measured by operating revenue. This is due, in part, to stricter regulations on foreign control in the finance and insurance industries, especially in banking.

In 2005, 64.7% of foreign-controlled assets, 93.2% of foreign-controlled operating revenue, and 78.7% of foreign controlled operating profits originated from the non-financial sector.

Non-financial industries: Foreign control fairly stable recently

In the non-financial industries, foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 30.7% of operating revenue for the second consecutive year in 2005.

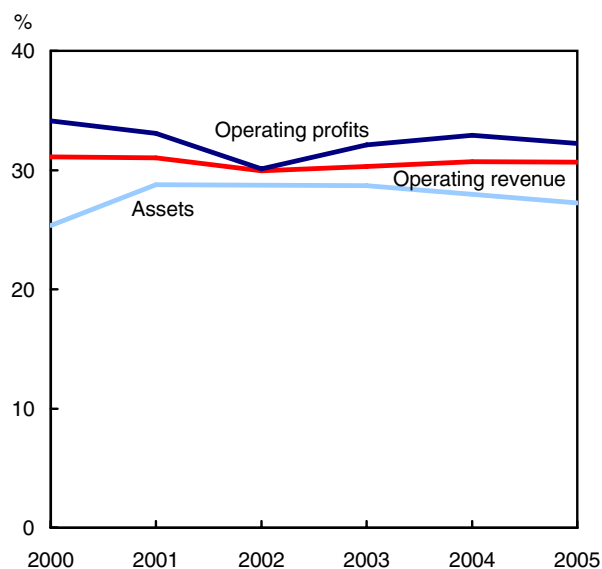
In fact, since 2000, the foreign-controlled share of operating revenue has been fairly constant, hovering around 30%.

In terms of assets, foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 27.2% of assets held in the non-financial industries in 2005. This has changed little since 2001.

Corporations in the non-financial industries earned record-high operating profits of \$186.2 billion in 2005, up 17.2%, on the strength of operating revenues of \$2.6 trillion.

The economy was healthy as fuel prices pushed oil and gas profits to all-time highs. As well, rising mineral prices lifted profits in mining, while healthy consumer spending boosted profits in retail, and a housing boom drove up profits in construction.

The share of operating revenues under foreign control continues to hover around 30% in non-financial industries



Operating profits for Canadian-controlled corporations in the non-financial sector rose more quickly than for their foreign-controlled counterparts in 2005. Profits for Canadian-controlled corporations hit \$126.2 billion, a gain of \$19.6 billion or 18.3%. Among foreign-controlled non-financial corporations, profits reached \$60.0 billion, an increase of \$7.7 billion, or 14.8%.

With fuel prices skyrocketing, much of this growth can be attributed to gains in the resources sector. As oil and gas prices rose, there was a corresponding increase in oil and gas revenues. In 2005, these surged \$23.7 billion to \$140.4 billion, with Canadian-controlled corporations accounting for almost two-thirds of the increase.

In the oil and gas sector, this translated into a substantial rise in profits for both Canadian-controlled corporations, where the gain was \$5.0 billion, and foreign-controlled corporations, where it was \$4.5 billion.

Profits for foreign-controlled corporations also got a boost from manufacturing (+\$1.2 billion), wholesale trade (+\$736 million) and transportation (+\$678 million).

Canadian-controlled corporations also enjoyed profit gains in information and culture (+\$4.0 billion), utilities (+\$2.0 billion), transportation (+\$1.6 billion) and retail trade (+\$1.6 billion).

American presence strongest in manufacturing

American-controlled corporations continued to be the dominant foreign player in the non-financial sector of the Canadian economy by a wide margin.

In 2005, they accounted for 68.5% of all assets under foreign control in the non-financial industries. This was down slightly from the recent high of 70.7% in 2002, but up from the 64.1% share in 2000.

The US presence was greatest in manufacturing, as 46.0% of all assets under US control in the non-financial industries were held by US-controlled manufacturers, the highest proportion in the non-financial sector.

US-controlled manufacturers were strongest in automobile manufacturing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, high-tech manufacturing and food and beverage manufacturing.

Finance and insurance industries: Share of operating profits under foreign control on the rise

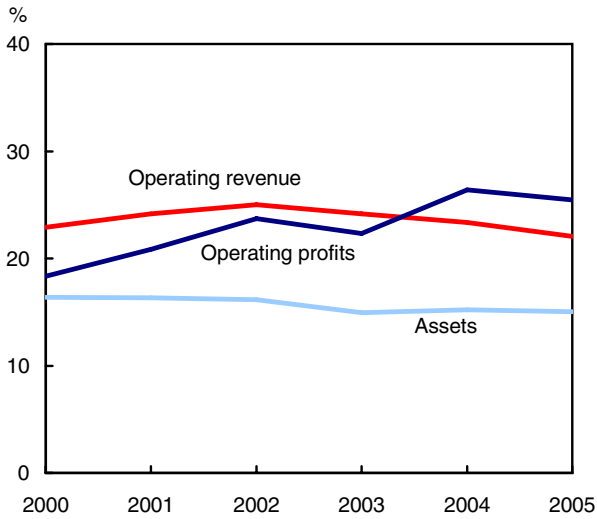
In the finance and insurance sector, assets increased at a slightly faster pace for Canadian-controlled corporations in 2005. The value of assets under Canadian control increased by \$101.4 billion, or 4.8%, while assets under foreign control rose by only \$13.0 billion, or 3.4%.

Since 2000, assets of Canadian-controlled corporations have increased 38.9%, compared with a rise of only 25.9% for foreign-controlled corporations in finance and insurance industries.

Profits for corporations in finance and insurance grew 8.6% to a record \$63.7 billion in 2005. The gain was driven primarily by the banking industry as well as by other financial industries including credit intermediaries and securities.

Recently, growth in profits has been strongest for foreign-controlled corporations. Since 2000, their share of profits has risen roughly 7 percentage points to 25.5% in the finance and insurance sector.

**Share of operating profits under foreign control
trending upwards in finance and insurance
industries**



Available on CANSIM: table 179-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2503.

The report *Corporations Returns Act, 2005* (61-220-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-811-6235) or Louise Noel (613-951-2604; louise.noel@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Sabourin (613-951-3735; david.sabourin@statcan.ca) or Andrea Farkas (613-951-6909; andrea.farkas@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Fourth quarter 2006

The market value of trusteed pension funds assets ended 2006 with a surge to \$915 billion.

Fund assets, which had declined 2.1% earlier in 2006, rebounded 7.0% in the final three months. Year-end fund values have increased steadily since bottoming out at \$532 billion in the first quarter of 2003.

At the end of 2006, stocks and equity funds accounted for 41.0% of pension fund assets, while bonds and bond funds represented 32.3%, real estate 6.1%, short-term investments 2.9%, mortgages 1.4% and other assets 15.8%.

Domestic holdings accounted for 69.5% of total fund assets. The share of investments in foreign holdings increased to 30.5% from 25.6% a year ago.

Revenues of trusteed pension funds peaked in the fourth quarter at \$32.6 billion, largely the result of increased investment income and returns from buying and selling stocks. Although expenditures also increased (+6.6%), net income doubled from the previous quarter to \$22.1 billion.

On a year-over-year basis, revenues for 2006 hit \$109.4 billion, up 15.6% from 2005. Expenditures rose 9.5% as a result of steadily increasing benefit payments to retirees. Net income of \$69.3 billion was up 19.5% from the previous year.

Contributions rose 10.9% in the fourth quarter to \$8.5 billion, of which \$5.6 billion were employer contributions. Employer contributions have increased significantly in the last five years, in part due to large special payments to cover unfunded liabilities. Contributions have more than doubled from \$10.4 billion in 2001 to over \$25.4 billion in 2006.

For 2006, annual contributions, including those of employers and employees, amounted to \$35.9 billion, up 16.3% from the \$30.8 billion contributed in 2005. Annual contributions have exceeded benefits paid to retirees since 2003.

Of the 5.7 million Canadian workers belonging to employer pension plans, about 4.6 million were members of trusteed plans in 2006. The remaining one million workers with employer pension plans are covered by the consolidated revenue funds of the federal and provincial governments, or by insurance company contracts or Government of Canada annuities.

Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division. ■

Air fare

2004 (preliminary)

In 2004, the average domestic and international air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$250, up 1.4% from \$247 in 2003. This increase followed the strong annual decline reported between 2002 and 2003 (-11.8%).

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$181 in 2004, down 2.4% from \$185 in 2003. This second consecutive annual decrease tended to bring the average domestic air fare back to the lowest level reported in the past 10 years (\$177 in 1996).

The average international air fare (all types) was \$362 in 2004. This fare was at the same level as in 1998, but still 1.0% higher than in 2000 (\$359). (The air fare data for the international sector from 2001 to 2003 could not be disclosed for confidentiality purposes.)

In 2004, a record 97.2% of passengers on domestic and international scheduled services flew on discount fares, up 1.8 percentage points from 95.4% in 2003 and 1.5 percentage points from the previous record level of 95.7% set in 2002.

On domestic scheduled services, a record 96.1% of passengers travelled on discount fares in 2004, up 2.7 percentage points from 93.4% in 2003.

On international scheduled services, 99.0% of passengers flew on discount fares. In 2000 (last year for which this figure could be released), discounted passengers accounted for 94.6% of total international traffic.

Preliminary estimates are now available for 2004. The Fare Basis Survey covers Canadian Level I air carriers, which include the Air Canada Family (Air

Canada, Jazz, Zip and regional code-share partners) as well as Air Transat and WestJet.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

The fare basis data will appear in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 39, no. 3 (51-004-XIE, free), which will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lisa Di Piéto (613-951-0146; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca) or Sylvain Ouellet (613-951-2779; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy statistics

April 2007 (preliminary)

Dairy farmers sold 627 160 kilolitres of milk and cream to dairies in April, up 0.5% from April 2006. Fluid milk sales stood at 241 770 kilolitres, while industrial milk sales amounted to 385 390 kilolitres. Industrial milk is used to manufacture butter, cheese, yogurt, ice cream, milk powders and concentrates.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The second quarter 2007 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 2, no. 2 (23-014-XWE, free) will be available in August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442 or toll free

1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

April 2007 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for April. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For 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; energy@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

February 2007

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, 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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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MAJOR RELEASES
 • **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 25.1 km on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
 • **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and relatively weak gains in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth (GDP) in 1997.
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