

The Daily

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Higher proportions of young Aboriginal children are growing up in large families and are being raised by young parents compared with non-Aboriginal children. There is evidence that many people, including extended family and community members, are involved in raising young Aboriginal children.

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Aboriginal Children's Survey: Family, community and child care

2006

Higher proportions of young Aboriginal children are growing up in large families and are being raised by young parents compared with non-Aboriginal children.

Many people, including extended family and community members, are involved in raising young Aboriginal children.

Aboriginal children comprise an increasing proportion of all children in Canada, and there has been increased attention to the importance of early childhood as setting the stage for future success.

In 2006, the census enumerated about 47,000 First Nations children under 6 years of age living off reserve, as well as about 35,000 Métis and 7,000 Inuit children in the same age group.

First Nations children living off reserve

Off-reserve First Nations children under 6 years of age were being raised in larger families with younger parents than non-Aboriginal children. In 2006, 17% of off-reserve First Nations children were living in families with four or more children, compared with 8% of non-Aboriginal children.

More than one-quarter (27%) of off-reserve First Nations children under 6 years old had mothers between the ages of 15 and 24, compared with 8% of non-Aboriginal children.

In 2006, 9 in 10 off-reserve First Nations children under 6 years of age were being raised by more than one person. When asked how often the child talked or played together with different people, focusing attention on each other for five minutes or more, it was reported that mothers (93%) were most likely to give focused attention to the child at least once a day, followed by siblings (69%), and fathers (64%). At least once a week, 67% of off-reserve First Nations children received focused attention from grandparents and 26% from Elders.

Nearly half (49%) of off-reserve First Nations children under 6 years of age living in the provinces were in low-income families in 2006, compared with 18% of non-Aboriginal children.

Parents or guardians of off-reserve First Nations children were generally satisfied with many aspects of their community as a place to raise children. Just over half of off-reserve First Nations children lived in

Note to readers

This report presents initial results from the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS).

The survey provides an extensive set of data about Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children under 6 years of age living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. It was designed to provide a picture of the early development of Aboriginal children and the social and living conditions in which they are learning and growing.

The survey was developed by Statistics Canada and Aboriginal advisors from across the country and was conducted jointly with Human Resources and Social Development Canada. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG), consisting of specialists in Aboriginal early childhood development and other diverse specialties and Aboriginal backgrounds, provided guidance on developing and implementing the survey.

Based on recommendations from the TAG, the 2006 ACS was designed to be holistic in nature. It collected information on topics including children's health, sleep, nutrition, development, nurturing, child care, schooling, language, behaviour and activities.

The ACS is a post-censal survey. That is, the sample was selected from children living in private households whose response on their 2006 Census questionnaire indicated that they had Aboriginal origins, and/or identified as North American Indian and/or Métis and/or Inuit, and/or had treaty or registered Indian status, and/or had Indian Band membership. Both ACS and census data are included throughout this report.

a community that their parents rated as "excellent" or "very good" in terms of "good schools, nursery schools and early childhood education programs" and "adequate facilities for children such as community centres, rinks, gyms, parks."

However, they were less satisfied with access to activities and services that promote traditional and cultural values and customs. About 17% of young off-reserve First Nations children lived in a community rated as "excellent" or "very good" in terms of being a place with Aboriginal cultural activities.

Further, 24% of off-reserve First Nations children currently receiving child care were in arrangements that promoted traditional and cultural values and customs, and 15% were in child care arrangements where Aboriginal languages were used.

Métis children

Métis children under 6 years of age were being raised by younger parents than non-Aboriginal children. More than one-fifth (22%) of Métis children under the age of 6 had mothers between the ages of 15 to 24, compared with 8% of non-Aboriginal children.

In 2006, 9 in 10 Métis children under 6 years of age were being raised by more than one person. When asked how often the child talked or played together with different people, focusing attention on each other for five minutes or more, it was reported that mothers (94%) were most likely to give focused attention to the child at least once a day, followed by fathers (71%) and siblings (70%). At least once a week, 69% of Métis children received focused attention from grandparents and 24% from Elders.

Nearly one-third (32%) of Métis children under 6 years of age living in the provinces were in low-income families in 2006, compared with 18% of non-Aboriginal children.

Parents or guardians of Métis children were generally satisfied with many aspects of their community as a place to raise children. About 6 in 10 Métis children had parents who rated their "schools, nursery schools and early childhood education programs" as "excellent" or "very good." Roughly equal proportions had "adequate facilities for children such as community centres, rinks, gyms, parks," and "safe" communities.

However, they were less satisfied with access to activities and services that promote traditional and cultural values and customs. About 16% of young Métis children lived in a community rated as "excellent" or "very good" in terms of being a place with Aboriginal cultural activities.

Of Métis children receiving child care, 14% were in an arrangement that promoted traditional and cultural values and customs. About 6% were in child care arrangements where Aboriginal languages were used.

Inuit children

In 2006, 9 in 10 Inuit children under 6 years of age were being raised by more than one person. When asked how often the child talked or played together with different people, focusing attention on each other for five minutes or more, it was reported that mothers (92%) were most likely to give focused attention to the child at least once a day, followed by fathers and siblings (73%). At least once a week, 71% of Inuit children received focused attention from grandparents and 35% from Elders.

In 2006, 28% of Inuit children were living in families with four or more children compared with 8% of non-Aboriginal children. About one-quarter (26%) of

Inuit children under the age of 6 had mothers between the ages of 15 to 24, three times the proportion of 8% among non-Aboriginal children.

Compared with non-Aboriginal children, many Inuit children reside in multiple generation households. In 2006, 16% were living in households with their parents and grandparents; this was more than three times the 5% for non-Aboriginal children.

While the large share of multiple generation households among Inuit may reflect traditional cultural values, a lack of housing may also be a contributing factor. About 43% of Inuit children were living in a crowded dwelling, six times the proportion of 7% among non-Aboriginal children.

Some 30% of Inuit children had parents/guardians who reported that they were "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with their housing conditions.

About 45% of Inuit children had parents who rated their community's "schools, nursery schools and early childhood education programs" as "excellent" or "very good." About one in three (34%) Inuit children had parents who reported "excellent" or "very good" facilities for children such as community centres, rinks, gyms, parks.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5108.

The publication *Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Family, Community and Child Care* (89-634-XWE2008001, free), and a set of tables entitled *Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Supporting Data Tables* (89-634-XWE2008005, free), are now available under the *Publications* module of our website.

Data from the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey, which includes the component 2006 Survey of Northern Children, are also now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division.

The Aboriginal Children's Survey analytical file will be available in Research Data Centres across Canada. For more information about the Research Data Centre program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Research Data Centre program. ■

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

August 2008 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of employees increased 0.2% from July to \$792.56 in August.

Compared with August 2007, average weekly earnings rose 2.8%.

Between August 2007 and August 2008, among Canada's largest industrial sectors, earnings increased by 8.6% in accommodation and food services, 4.8% in health and social assistance, 4.7% in educational services, 4.5% in retail trade, and 2.1% in manufacturing.

The strongest year-over-year earnings growth was reported in Saskatchewan (+4.9%), Alberta (+4.8%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.7%).

The number of employees in August was virtually unchanged (+4,600) from the previous month.

Since August 2007, the number of employees has increased by 228,900 (+1.6%).

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 September will be released on November 28.

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 Peter Lorenz (613-951-4167), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2007	July 2008 ^r	August 2008 ^p	July to August 2008	August 2007 to August 2008	Year-to-date average 2008 ¹
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$			% change		
Industrial aggregate	770.73	790.62	792.56	0.2	2.8	2.8
Forestry, logging and support	967.28	990.03	1,018.67	2.9	5.3	0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	1,411.06	1,528.37	1,533.74	0.4	8.7	8.6
Utilities	1,126.41	1,180.87	1,177.19	-0.3	4.5	5.9
Construction	942.35	956.23	955.02	-0.1	1.3	2.8
Manufacturing	935.31	963.98	955.30	-0.9	2.1	2.7
Wholesale trade	913.47	921.20	925.07	0.4	1.3	1.7
Retail trade	487.47	501.25	509.55	1.7	4.5	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	802.75	829.46	821.03	-1.0	2.3	3.2
Information and cultural industries	978.14	1,005.75	1,005.99	0.0	2.8	3.2
Finance and insurance	1,008.37	1,009.63	1,025.26	1.5	1.7	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	702.79	724.39	718.01	-0.9	2.2	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	982.95	1,015.58	1,005.24	-1.0	2.3	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	950.29	961.94	964.29	0.2	1.5	7.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	627.51	652.50	654.48	0.3	4.3	0.5
Educational services	818.85	853.55	857.55	0.5	4.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	707.01	729.84	741.07	1.5	4.8	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	452.57	494.08	493.06	-0.2	8.9	8.8
Accommodation and food services	318.03	343.27	345.51	0.7	8.6	4.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	613.36	610.24	611.90	0.3	-0.2	1.8
Public administration	978.19	976.21	965.62	-1.1	-1.3	2.0
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	711.13	732.90	744.49	1.6	4.7	3.9
Prince Edward Island	627.87	653.04	652.46	-0.1	3.9	1.9
Nova Scotia	673.33	690.70	689.07	-0.2	2.3	2.0
New Brunswick	705.85	733.26	731.46	-0.2	3.6	3.3
Quebec	727.34	750.20	732.14	-2.4	0.7	2.3
Ontario	804.24	822.43	826.48	0.5	2.8	2.4
Manitoba	701.18	714.54	727.33	1.8	3.7	3.3
Saskatchewan	725.25	753.09	760.46	1.0	4.9	4.6
Alberta	832.26	863.35	871.85	1.0	4.8	4.7
British Columbia	763.21	771.26	786.84	2.0	3.1	2.2
Yukon	887.91	901.41	914.48	1.4	3.0	2.9
Northwest Territories ²	989.88	1,038.93	1,047.75	0.8	5.8	4.5
Nunavut ²	983.91	972.01	981.80	1.0	-0.2	0.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Rate of change is obtained by comparing the average for the first eight months of 2008 with that of the same eight months in 2007, and is subject to revision for release next month.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2007	August 2007	July 2008 ^r	August 2008 ^p	July to August 2008	August 2007 to August 2008	December 2007 to August 2008
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,427.5	14,330.4	14,554.7	14,559.3	0.0	1.6	0.9
Forestry, logging and support	54.9	58.5	50.1	49.4	-1.4	-15.6	-10.0
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	195.7	193.3	202.7	203.3	0.3	5.2	3.9
Utilities	123.7	123.4	125.5	125.6	0.1	1.8	1.5
Construction	808.1	798.5	838.6	837.7	-0.1	4.9	3.7
Manufacturing	1,748.9	1,780.1	1,725.1	1,710.0	-0.9	-3.9	-2.2
Wholesale trade	761.7	762.0	759.1	753.2	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1
Retail trade	1,819.6	1,806.8	1,857.4	1,856.3	-0.1	2.7	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	656.0	658.2	662.4	660.9	-0.2	0.4	0.7
Information and cultural industries	354.1	357.0	359.9	362.3	0.7	1.5	2.3
Finance and insurance	631.9	625.5	646.3	648.1	0.3	3.6	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	253.4	254.1	256.7	254.8	-0.7	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	730.7	726.3	734.4	737.4	0.4	1.5	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	100.4	98.5	105.0	106.3	1.2	7.9	5.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	723.1	720.5	723.2	720.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Educational services	1,085.6	1,084.6	1,101.5	1,110.2	0.8	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance	1,487.4	1,482.3	1,509.3	1,513.6	0.3	2.1	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	241.6	237.6	239.2	240.2	0.4	1.1	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	1,064.9	1,050.1	1,076.2	1,072.2	-0.4	2.1	0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	530.9	527.1	537.5	534.9	-0.5	1.5	0.8
Public administration	835.4	824.0	847.1	852.0	0.6	3.4	2.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	183.8	183.8	187.0	188.7	0.9	2.7	2.7
Prince Edward Island	59.4	58.8	58.2	58.1	-0.2	-1.2	-2.2
Nova Scotia	390.7	388.5	393.1	391.9	-0.3	0.9	0.3
New Brunswick	302.1	303.6	307.6	305.1	-0.8	0.5	1.0
Quebec	3,281.3	3,276.2	3,304.2	3,294.7	-0.3	0.6	0.4
Ontario	5,521.7	5,490.3	5,564.2	5,566.7	0.0	1.4	0.8
Manitoba	537.0	534.5	544.9	544.4	-0.1	1.9	1.4
Saskatchewan	430.8	423.6	435.3	435.9	0.1	2.9	1.2
Alberta	1,741.5	1,731.2	1,774.7	1,780.6	0.3	2.9	2.2
British Columbia	1,919.1	1,894.5	1,936.5	1,943.3	0.4	2.6	1.3
Yukon	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.0	-0.6	0.6	0.0
Northwest Territories ¹	23.4	24.4	24.6	24.4	-0.8	0.0	4.3
Nunavut ¹	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.6	2.9	-2.8	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Employment Insurance

August 2008 (preliminary)

In August, 487,500 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, virtually unchanged from July. During the month, regular benefit payments increased 2.7% to \$729.8 million.

The number of Canadians receiving regular EI benefits rose by 12,400 between August 2007 and August 2008, a 2.6% increase. The number of men receiving benefits increased 4.6%, and the number of women, 1.0%.

The number of regular beneficiaries increased in the majority of census metropolitan areas. The largest year-over-year increases occurred in Windsor (+19.9%), Trois-Rivières (+17.7%) and Oshawa (+17.0%).

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 10th to the 16th of August. This coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey for August. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals during 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 September will be released on November 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 the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	August 2007	July 2008	August 2008	July to August 2008	August 2007 to August 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	476,780	486,410 ^r	487,500 ^p	0.2	2.2
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	698.7	710.6 ^r	729.8 ^p	2.7	4.4
Initial and renewal claims received (thousands)	209.8	218.1 ^r	222.9 ^p	2.2	6.2
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries (thousands) ¹	717.4	705.4 ^p	732.3 ^p		
Regular beneficiaries (thousands)	478.1	466.2 ^p	490.5 ^p		2.6
Men (thousands)	216.4	227.3 ^p	226.3 ^p		4.6
Women (thousands)	261.7	238.9 ^p	264.3 ^p		1.0
Initial and renewal claims received (thousands)	155.3	301.4	154.3		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,115.6	1,074.6	1,121.2		
Year-to-date (January to August)					
		2007	2008		2007 to 2008
				% change	
Claims received (thousands)		1,680.6	1,673.9		-0.4
Payments (\$ millions)		10,077.0	10,148.2		0.7

^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

	August 2008 ^p	July to August 2008	August 2007 to August 2008
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	487,500	0.2	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,030	-1.1	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	7,720	-3.5	-4.1
Nova Scotia	28,040	-2.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	29,560	0.0	-1.4
Quebec	162,470	6.2	-1.7
Ontario	141,920	-4.1	6.8
Manitoba	10,770	-14.3	0.9
Saskatchewan	8,860	-7.6	-9.5
Alberta	17,360	-4.3	-2.7
British Columbia	42,420	-5.1	10.4
Yukon	750	1.4	-1.3
Northwest Territories	670	-4.3	6.3
Nunavut	320	10.3	-8.6

^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.

Production and disposition of tobacco products

September 2008

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.9 billion cigarettes in September, up 34.8% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold increased by 4.1% to 1.6 billion, and closing inventories increased by 15.6% to 2.1 billion cigarettes in September.

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 September 2008 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 37, no. 9 (32-022-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

June 2008

The number of take-offs and landings at the 116 airports without air traffic control towers

reached 63,704 movements in June, down 17.6% compared with the 77,319 take-offs and landings for the 119 airports reported in June 2007. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, was the most active site in June 2008 with 3,009 movements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 to 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The June 2008 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

September 2008

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only. 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; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
September 2008, Vol. 37, no. 9
Catalogue number 32-022-XWE
(free).

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, August 2008,
Vol. 4, no. 8
Catalogue number 41-019-XWE
(free).

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air
Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)**, June 2008
Catalogue number 51-008-XWE
(free).

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Community and Child Care**, no. 1
Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008001
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Catalogue number 89-634-XWE2008005
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of imports. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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Within the indicators of the census 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 (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.




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