

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

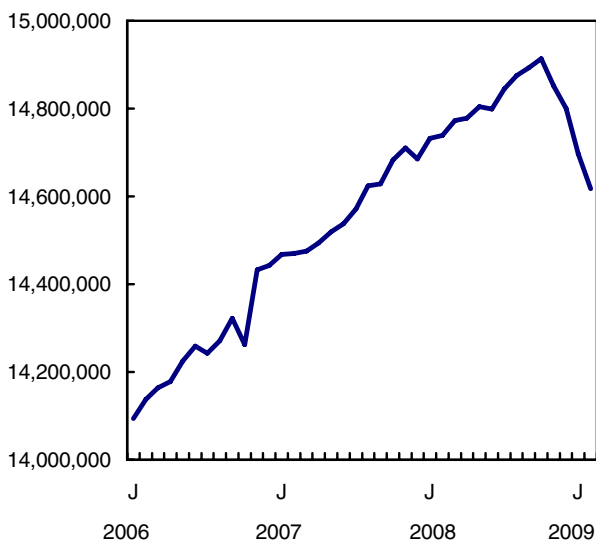
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

February 2009 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment fell by 79,600 in February, down 0.5% from a month earlier. Since it peaked in October 2008, the number of payroll employees has declined by 2.0% or 296,000.

Total payroll employment

number of jobs



These data come from the recently redesigned Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees from an *industry* perspective, complementing information on total employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey from a *household* perspective.

In February, the largest decline was in manufacturing, where widespread declines pushed payroll employment down by 19,300. Within manufacturing, the largest drops were in transportation equipment; fabricated metal; machinery; food manufacturing; and wood products.

Although manufacturing employment has been in steady decline since it last peaked earlier this decade, the pace of job losses has accelerated in recent

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data in this release refer to payroll employment and earnings data obtained from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

This release launches the expansion of the monthly analysis of the SEPH data in The Daily. Each month, Statistics Canada will be providing enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using SEPH and other sources. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) will provide the first picture of overall labour market conditions, with unemployment and total employment and who is affected by changes in the labour market. Later in the month, Statistics Canada will provide additional detail by industry through the SEPH Daily release, and regional detail through the Employment Insurance statistics.

With the release of January 2009 SEPH data on March 31, 2009, an improved estimation method for earnings and hours data was introduced and estimates back to 2001 were revised to ensure continuity in data series.

months. Since October 2008, payroll employment in manufacturing has fallen by 99,700 or 6.1%, more than three times the rate of decline of total payroll employment. Nearly one-quarter of the manufacturing decline since October has come directly from the auto sector.

In February, payroll employment in construction dropped by 11,100, mainly in building equipment contractors, other specialty trade contractors and general residential construction. As well, a decline in architectural and engineering services (-3,200) came as construction activity in Canada slowed.

There were also declines in a number of other industries, including non-Internet publishing (-4,800), credit intermediaries and related activities (-4,300) and truck transportation (-4,200).

Despite the overall decline in February, there was modest job growth in health and education, specifically ambulatory health care services, specialty hospitals, elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges and *Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel* (CEGEPs).

February payroll employment fell in most provinces, particularly Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees in February was \$820.95, up 1.8% from February 2008. This was slower than January's year-over-year increase of 2.4%.

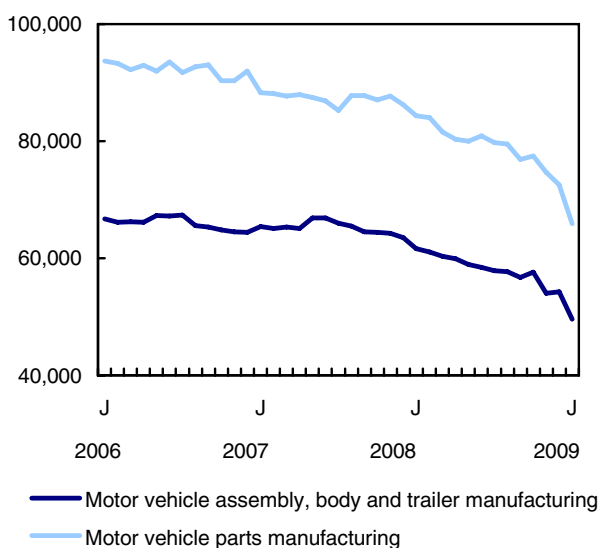
Job losses in manufacturing widespread, led by motor vehicles

Since October 2008, the number of employees working in motor vehicle parts manufacturing has fallen by 13,300, while motor vehicle and motor vehicle body manufacturing has dropped by 10,200.

As of February 2009, there were 111,500 employees working in motor vehicle assembly and parts, down 65,000 or 37% from its peak in 2001.

Motor vehicle manufacturing payroll employment

number of jobs



Data from the LFS show large increases in recent months in the unemployment rates in all major communities of Southwestern Ontario. At 13.7% in March 2009, Windsor has the highest unemployment rate of all large communities in Canada.

The job losses in motor vehicle manufacturing coincided with declines in some related industries. Payroll employment in the automotive repair and maintenance industry has fallen by 5,000 since October. The number of employees also declined at automobile dealers (-4,200) and in new motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors (-2,300).

Other manufacturing industries with notable job losses included fabricated metal products; wood products; machinery; plastics and rubber products; furniture and related products; primary metals; and printing and related support activities manufacturing.

Provincial changes in payroll employment

In February, the number of jobs fell by 30,300 or 0.9% in Quebec, the largest percent change in payroll employment among all the provinces. Ontario and Alberta each experienced a decline of 0.6%, while British Columbia decreased by 0.4%.

While seasonally adjusted detailed industry job data are available at the national level, they are not available for the provinces and territories. For trends in payroll employment in various detailed sectors among the provinces and territories, analysis is done on a year-over-year basis.

While Quebec experienced the largest monthly decline, both Ontario and British Columbia had the biggest drop between February 2008 and February 2009.

Over this one-year period, overall non-farm payroll employment in Ontario declined by 1.7% or 97,800. The biggest decline over this one-year period occurred in the province's manufacturing industries, where payroll employment fell 94,000 or 12.1%.

In British Columbia, payroll employment was down 28,400 or 1.5% in February 2009 compared with a year earlier. Much of this decline was linked to wood-related industries such as wood product manufacturing (-8,300); forestry, logging and support (-3,900); and paper manufacturing (-3,000).

Payroll employment in British Columbia's construction industry was down over the year by 8,100 jobs, mainly among specialty trade contractors and, to a lesser extent, general residential building construction.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings, including overtime, of payroll employees was \$820.95 in February, up 1.8% from February 2008.

In the largest industrial sectors, from February 2008 to February 2009, average weekly earnings were up by 5.6% in retail trade, 2.0% in health care and social assistance, 1.5% in accommodation and food services, 0.7% in educational services and 0.6% in public administration.

During the same period, earnings declined by 4.3% for employees in manufacturing as a whole.

Earnings declined for employees in most of the biggest manufacturing industries, that is, food; transportation equipment; fabricated metal products; machinery; and wood products.

Provincially, the strongest year-over-year earnings growth among the provinces occurred in Alberta (+5.4%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.5%) and Saskatchewan (+3.5%).

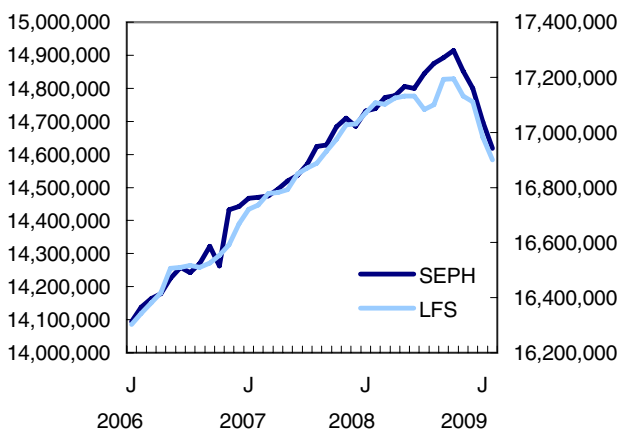
Comparing SEPH and LFS

Data on employment, wages and hours worked are produced by two major Statistics Canada monthly surveys: LFS and SEPH. Survey estimates differ for conceptual reasons and for methodological reasons. The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys: SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of administrative data from businesses whereas LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households. While the estimates from the survey do differ, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

Non-farm payroll employment, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

Total employment, Labour Force Survey (LFS)



Since each of these surveys addresses different needs, the choice of data depends on the users' goals. Other conceptual and methodological differences between the two surveys include: degree of coverage of industries and the self employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences vary by industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for March will be released on May 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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118) or Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009	December 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,800.4	14,739.0	14,697.5	14,617.8	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	50.3	42.0	40.8	-2.9	-18.9	-8.7
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	198.1	197.4	196.3	-0.6	-0.9	-3.5
Utilities	122.7	119.2	122.2	121.3	-0.7	1.8	-1.1
Construction	817.7	818.0	803.5	792.4	-1.4	-3.1	-3.1
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,715.2	1,565.8	1,546.5	-1.2	-9.8	-3.3
Wholesale trade	753.7	757.6	748.4	742.2	-0.8	-2.0	-1.5
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,867.6	1,884.2	1,882.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	675.6	692.7	691.8	-0.1	2.4	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	326.3	328.3	326.3	323.4	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9
Finance and insurance	666.4	642.6	664.0	663.0	-0.2	3.2	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	250.8	244.7	242.6	-0.9	-3.3	-1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	742.5	757.5	746.0	-1.5	0.5	-2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	128.5	120.1	122.1	1.7	-5.0	0.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	780.6	753.3	741.4	-1.6	-5.0	-1.7
Educational services	1,147.5	1,123.6	1,145.4	1,149.1	0.3	2.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,509.9	1,558.0	1,562.6	0.3	3.5	-0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	240.9	245.2	245.1	0.0	1.7	1.2
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,069.2	1,089.4	1,088.7	-0.1	1.8	-0.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	507.5	508.2	504.9	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1
Public administration	1,024.4	1,005.9	1,029.1	1,028.1	-0.1	2.2	0.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	189.8	192.1	191.7	-0.2	1.0	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	61.5	61.3	61.4	61.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7
Nova Scotia	393.0	395.8	391.8	392.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.2
New Brunswick	311.0	311.7	310.1	310.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Quebec	3,393.1	3,361.0	3,370.3	3,340.1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.6
Ontario	5,671.0	5,695.4	5,633.8	5,597.6	-0.6	-1.7	-1.3
Manitoba	562.8	560.0	560.2	557.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9
Saskatchewan	439.9	431.4	438.0	439.4	0.3	1.9	-0.1
Alberta	1,789.8	1,748.5	1,773.9	1,763.6	-0.6	0.9	-1.5
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,934.0	1,912.5	1,905.6	-0.4	-1.5	-1.5
Yukon	19.5	19.5	19.2	19.1	-0.5	-2.1	-2.1
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	24.8	25.6	26.5	3.5	6.9	-1.1
Nunavut ¹	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.5	2.2	-11.2	-5.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	January to February 2009	February 2008 to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	806.24	817.09	820.95	0.5	1.8
Forestry, logging and support	982.43	868.26	789.36	-9.1	-19.7
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,508.02	1,590.16	1,603.85	0.9	6.4
Utilities	1,416.68	1,476.39	1,507.09	2.1	6.4
Construction	975.27	1,053.47	1,056.61	0.3	8.3
Manufacturing	961.82	922.05	920.32	-0.2	-4.3
Wholesale trade	956.23	977.46	1,026.05	5.0	7.3
Retail trade	459.84	486.84	485.52	-0.3	5.6
Transportation and warehousing	887.17	901.40	891.44	-1.1	0.5
Information and cultural industries	1,020.28	1,078.69	1,116.90	3.5	9.5
Finance and insurance	1,002.86	1,017.10	1,022.54	0.5	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	747.27	784.03	760.04	-3.1	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,096.66	1,125.97	1,151.06	2.2	5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,159.49	1,087.64	1,170.86	7.7	1.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	660.65	688.54	666.39	-3.2	0.9
Educational services	856.07	873.37	862.00	-1.3	0.7
Health care and social assistance	731.61	744.44	746.37	0.3	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	506.52	508.52	498.54	-2.0	-1.6
Accommodation and food services	330.06	330.74	334.85	1.2	1.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	657.90	668.37	678.96	1.6	3.2
Public administration	1,041.45	1,031.15	1,047.28	1.6	0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	752.29	774.10	785.86	1.5	4.5
Prince Edward Island	658.61	676.57	674.74	-0.3	2.4
Nova Scotia	705.08	723.59	727.89	0.6	3.2
New Brunswick	720.19	736.77	736.16	-0.1	2.2
Quebec	736.37	742.03	752.77	1.4	2.2
Ontario	836.34	842.21	845.19	0.4	1.1
Manitoba	752.71	766.29	768.25	0.3	2.1
Saskatchewan	776.70	797.31	803.63	0.8	3.5
Alberta	924.01	947.96	973.61	2.7	5.4
British Columbia	790.82	793.41	786.99	-0.8	-0.5
Yukon	857.79	851.33	896.97	5.4	4.6
Northwest Territories ¹	1,056.85	1,156.62	1,143.15	-1.2	8.2
Nunavut ¹	916.72	815.35	885.95	8.7	-3.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

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Study: The year in review in manufacturing 2008

Key indicators of the Canadian manufacturing sector's health declined on nearly every front in 2008, from the volume of sales to employment and labour productivity.

For commodity-based industries, such as petroleum products and primary metals, the first half of the year was marked by unprecedented price increases and sustained demand. However, by the third quarter, both domestic and foreign demand, as well as the affect of soaring prices, had disappeared as the scope of the global downturn deepened.

On the other hand, in industries driven by discretionary consumer spending, such as motor vehicles and wood products (residential construction), sales fell throughout much of 2008.

Total factory sales remained relatively stable in 2008, decreasing by a modest 0.4% from 2007 to \$604.7 billion, but that was only because of the price increases in energy earlier in the year.

When the impact of prices was eliminated, the volume of goods sold fell 6.7% to \$546.4 billion, their lowest level since 2001. It was the third successive annual decline in sales volume.

Employment in the manufacturing sector continued to decline in 2008, according to the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. It fell by about 84,800 to 1.7 million. Employment has declined at an annual average rate of 2.4% since peaking at 2.0 million in 2000.

Labour productivity in manufacturing fell 0.7% in 2008, the first decline since 2001. At the same time, there were decreases in both investments in plant and equipment, and in the rate of capacity use by factories. Operating profits of manufacturing corporations remained almost unchanged in 2008 compared with one year earlier, amounting to \$46.3 billion.

In 2008, 13 of the 21 manufacturing industries posted sales declines. Most notably, sales of motor vehicle manufacturers fell 22.0% to \$47.3 billion in 2008, a 14-year low. In the wood products industry, sales fell 13.1% to \$21.7 billion. This was nearly 40% below their most recent high of \$35.8 billion in 2004.

For the first time, Canada's petroleum and coal products industry vaulted to number one in terms of manufacturing sales in the wake of higher energy prices. Sales rose 22.2% to an unprecedented \$81.5 billion. But by the close of 2008, industrial prices for petroleum and coal products had fallen by almost 50% from their peak in July.

Large gains in petroleum, primary metal and chemical products industries boosted factory sales in several provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador, New

Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases.

Declines in sales of industries driven by discretionary consumer spending continued to directly impact Ontario, the nation's industrial heartland. In this province, sharply reduced sales of motor vehicles, auto parts, plastics and rubber products contributed to a 4.6% drop in sales to \$278.3 billion, the lowest since 1998.

In 1999, Ontario accounted for 55% of Canada's total manufacturing sales. By the end of 2008, its share had fallen to 46%.

In Quebec, factory sales rose 1.8% to \$150.9 billion, in part to robust growth in the aerospace and petroleum products industries.

In the West, sales in British Columbia declined 6.8%, as the province's important wood products industry fell victim to the downturn in the North American housing market.

Manufacturing employment fell in Ontario by 45,500, in Quebec by 30,000 and in British Columbia by 7,300.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the March Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on May 15.

The analytical article "Manufacturing: The year 2008 in review" is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-MWE2009077, free) series, from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-3877; manufact@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; russell.kowaluk@statcan.gc.ca) or Rob Larmour (613-951-6683; robert.larmour@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

February 2009 (preliminary)

Current dollar sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.9% in February to \$4.0 billion. This comes after a decline in sales in both November and December, followed by a partial recovery in January.

The price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.2% between January and February, according to the Consumer Price Index.

All sectors of the industry posted gains in sales relative to January except special food services. The

largest increase of the four sectors was in drinking places at 2.3%.

Full-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for meals at their table, had an increase of 2.0%.

Sales of limited service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, increased by 0.7%

In the special food services sector, comprising food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, sales decreased by 5.0%.

Across the country, six provinces registered an increase in sales, while four had decreases. The largest increase was in Quebec, while British Colombia posted the largest decline.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late

responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months.

Starting in summer 2009, annual revisions will take place once a year, for all months in the previous years to improve data quality and coherence.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; fax: 613-951-6696; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca), or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	February 2008	November 2008 ^r	December 2008 ^r	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	January to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,908,950	3,999,757	3,898,854	3,970,153	4,007,004	0.9
Full-service restaurants	1,819,500	1,826,257	1,771,340	1,791,603	1,827,489	2.0
Limited-service eating places	1,587,195	1,654,939	1,626,362	1,665,025	1,676,948	0.7
Special food services	309,441	316,555	300,991	310,766	295,134	-5.0
Drinking places	192,814	202,006	200,161	202,759	207,433	2.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	45,709	48,466	47,369	47,971	47,722	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	12,797	13,542	13,382	13,157	13,222	0.5
Nova Scotia	103,083	99,221	97,530	100,604	100,433	-0.2
New Brunswick	68,033	71,510	70,965	71,440	72,891	2.0
Quebec	762,278	812,263	796,504	794,165	818,891	3.1
Ontario	1,499,860	1,492,658	1,470,828	1,489,895	1,511,934	1.5
Manitoba	112,775	116,783	113,626	118,532	118,437	-0.1
Saskatchewan	102,622	111,057	108,784	109,446	111,364	1.8
Alberta	534,304	567,631	540,021	554,715	563,166	1.5
British Columbia	656,303	655,023	628,388	658,423	638,054	-3.1
Yukon	3,452	4,061	3,998	3,977	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,065	6,839	6,889	7,225	F	F
Nunavut	669	703	570	603	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F unreliable

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Railway carloadings

February 2009

The Canadian railway industry loaded 18.6 million metric tonnes in February, down 13.2% from the same month in 2008.

Both non-intermodal and intermodal transportation systems experienced decreased activity.

Compared with the same month last year, non-intermodal loadings in February fell 13.0% to 16.8 million metric tonnes. The drop in loadings was widespread, as the majority of the commodity groups registered decreased activity. Among those with the largest declines in tonnage were potash, coal, iron and steel (primary or semi-finished), lumber and sulphur.

Despite the drop in overall loadings, wheat, colza seeds (canola) and fresh, chilled or dried vegetables, showed strong gains in tonnage loaded compared with February 2008.

Intermodal loadings decreased 15.7% from February 2008 to 1.9 million metric tonnes. The drop was attributable to double-digit declines of both containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States decreased to 2.4 million metric tonnes, down 10.6% from February 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The February 2009 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 86, no. 2 (52-001-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 Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

First quarter 2009

The monthly indexes that measure price movements of accommodation services are now available for the first quarter of 2009. The indexes are available by province, territory and for Canada, by major client group.

Note: The indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts and methods of this release, contact Hân Tu at (613-951-4846; han.tu@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging

2007

The Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging collects information on over 250 different industries. Principal statistics for manufacturing industries for 2007 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories. The principal statistics for 2006 have also been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 301-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

To order data, to obtain 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

Analysis in Brief: "Manufacturing: The year 2008 in review", no. 77

Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2009077
(free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, February 2009,
Vol. 86, no. 2

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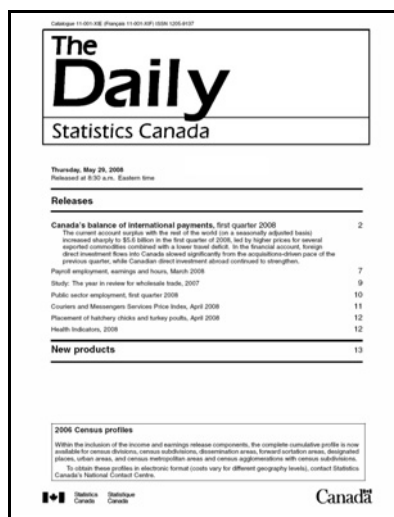
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