

The Daily

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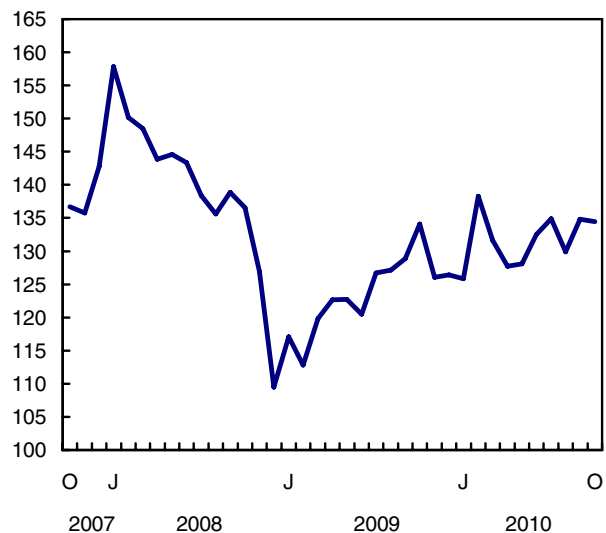
New motor vehicle sales

October 2010

The number of new motor vehicles sold in October edged down 0.3% to 134,427 units. Lower sales of trucks were partially offset by higher sales of passenger cars.

New motor vehicle sales down in October

thousands of units



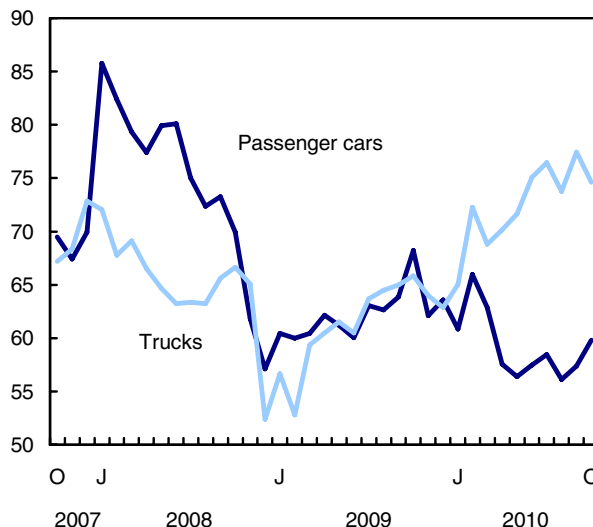
Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold remained unchanged in November.

Sales of trucks down while passenger car sales up

Sales of trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) declined 3.7% to 74,614 units in October after increasing the previous month. Despite the decline, trucks sales remained higher than passenger car sales, a trend that began in late 2009. Purchases of trucks for both personal and commercial use have contributed to the growth of truck sales in 2010.

Truck sales exceed passenger car sales

thousands of units



Sales of passenger cars were stronger for a second consecutive month, rising 4.2% to 59,813 units in October. The main contributor to the sales increase was North American-built passenger cars, which rose 6.8%. Sales of overseas-built passenger cars increased 1.0%. The level of sales for both North American- and overseas-built passenger cars remained below what was observed in 2009.

Sales down in six provinces

Sales of new motor vehicles declined in six provinces in October.

The biggest decrease in the number of vehicles sold was in Alberta (-7.0%), ending five months of consecutive growth.

Sales in Saskatchewan were down 8.6%. This decline erased gains reported in the previous two months.

In Nova Scotia, sales were down 6.7%, partially offsetting gains made in the previous month.

Sales were up in Quebec for a second consecutive month, increasing 4.1% in October.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The October 2010 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for November 2010 will be released on January 14, 2011.

For general information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John De Luca (613-951-8719), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	October 2009	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^P	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	134,075	134,844	134,427	0.3	-0.3
Passenger cars	68,237	57,386	59,813	-12.3	4.2
North American ¹	39,060	31,838	34,011	-12.9	6.8
Overseas	29,177	25,548	25,802	-11.6	1.0
Trucks, vans and buses	65,838	77,458	74,614	13.3	-3.7
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,770	2,603	2,729	-1.5	4.8
Prince Edward Island	464	478	497	7.1	4.0
Nova Scotia	4,448	4,088	3,815	-14.2	-6.7
New Brunswick	3,247	3,322	3,212	-1.1	-3.3
Quebec	34,909	34,501	35,915	2.9	4.1
Ontario	49,047	50,035	50,418	2.8	0.8
Manitoba	3,923	3,846	3,624	-7.6	-5.8
Saskatchewan	4,167	4,167	3,807	-8.6	-8.6
Alberta	17,032	18,438	17,154	0.7	-7.0
British Columbia ²	14,068	13,366	13,256	-5.8	-0.8
	October 2009	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^P	October 2009 to October 2010	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	123,607	137,349	125,731	1.7	
Passenger cars	61,429	59,823	55,598	-9.5	
North American ¹	35,303	32,976	32,293	-8.5	
Overseas	26,126	26,847	23,305	-10.8	
Trucks, vans and buses	62,178	77,526	70,133	12.8	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,266	2,601	2,467	8.9	
Prince Edward Island	395	501	450	13.9	
Nova Scotia	3,585	3,963	3,229	-9.9	
New Brunswick	2,824	3,322	2,851	1.0	
Quebec	31,869	36,202	33,394	4.8	
Ontario	45,635	51,019	47,553	4.2	
Manitoba	3,849	4,167	3,541	-8.0	
Saskatchewan	4,158	4,261	3,772	-9.3	
Alberta	16,167	18,079	16,117	-0.3	
British Columbia ²	12,859	13,234	12,357	-3.9	

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

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



Energy supply and demand

2009

Canada's energy consumption declined for the second consecutive year in 2009 as final demand fell in all major sectors of the economy, particularly the residential and agriculture sectors combined.

Canada consumed 7 650 petajoules of energy in 2009, down 1.9% from 7 802 petajoules in 2008. This followed a 2.0% decline in 2008. (One petajoule equals roughly the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year.)

In the transportation sector, the largest consumer of energy, consumption fell 1.4%. This sector accounted for about 31% of final demand.

The industrial sector, the second largest consumer of energy, consumed 1.5% less in 2009, largely due to the manufacturing component, which declined by 5.9%. This decrease occurred primarily in three industries: cement, refined petroleum products, and iron and steel manufacturing. The industrial sector accounted for 29% of final demand.

In the rest of the economy, consumption declined 4.3% in the residential and agriculture sectors combined, and fell 1.1% in the commercial and public administration sectors combined.

Consumption of energy derived from the three main fossil fuels (natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal) fell 0.3%. This was due to decreased consumption in the aluminum and non-ferrous metal manufacturing and cement manufacturing sectors.

Total refined petroleum products: Production and final demand declines

Production for refined petroleum products was down 2.1% in 2009 compared with 2008. Exports were also down, falling 5.1% from 2008. Exports accounted for 21% of total refined petroleum products produced in Canada in 2009.

The total demand for refined petroleum products fell 3.1% in 2009. Consumption of all refined petroleum products declined, with the exception of motor gasoline, which increased 1.1% in 2009.

Natural gas production and exports down

Natural gas production fell 6.4% in 2009, following a 4.5% decline in 2008.

Natural gas exports to the United States were down 7.1% in 2009 compared with 2008.

Despite the decline, exports still accounted for well over one-half (59%) of total Canadian natural gas

Note to readers

In addition to the estimates for 2009, revised data are also available for the reference year 2008.

The revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

marketable production. In the United States, Canadian natural gas accounted for 14% of total American consumption of natural gas.

Declines in electricity production and demand

Electricity production from primary sources (hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal) declined 2.4% in 2009, while demand fell 4.7%.

Hydro generation accounted for 62% of electric power in 2009. Nuclear energy provided just over 14%. (In Ontario, nuclear power accounted for 55% of total electricity generation.)

The amount of coal used to generate electricity by utilities fell 16.3% from 2008 to 2009. Consumption of total refined petroleum products to produce electricity fell 2.1%, while consumption of natural gas declined 13.6%.

Coal: Production and exports decrease

Coal production was down 8.7% in 2009, primarily as a result of lower demand by electric utilities, as well as in the manufacturing sector.

Consumption of coal by the manufacturing sector decreased 20.7% in 2009 from 2008, as a result of decreased demand for energy in the manufacturing sector overall.

Exports of Canadian coal fell 12.8% in 2009 following three years of increases. About half (51%) of all coal produced in Canada in 2009 was exported.

The provinces: Demand remains highest in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec

Overall, consumption in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec continued to account for most of the energy consumed in Canada. In 2009, their total share was 72% of Canada's total energy demand.

However, demand was down in 2009 from 2008 in both Ontario (-7.4%) and Quebec (-0.6%), partly the result of declines in the manufacturing sector. In Alberta, increased consumption in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector offset decreases in the construction and agriculture sectors.

As a result of lower demand in Ontario and higher demand in Alberta, the gap is narrowing between Canada's largest provincial consumer (Ontario) and the second largest (Alberta).

Energy demand increased in three provinces in 2009: Alberta (+5.7%), Saskatchewan (+5.1%), and New Brunswick (+0.6%).

Combined, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan represented 8% of total demand. In New Brunswick, the increase was the result of rising demands in the manufacturing and agriculture sectors. In Saskatchewan, it was due to increased consumption in the total mining and oil and gas extraction sector.

Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0009, 128-0010, 128-0012, 128-0013 and 128-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2167, 2168, 2191, 2194, 2196, 2198 and 5047.

The 2009 issue of *Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003-X, free) will be available soon.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Energy supply and demand

	2008 ^r	2009	2008 to 2009
	petajoules ¹		% change
Production²	16 380	15 326	-6.4
Exports ²	9 302	7 902	-15.1
Imports ²	3 010	2 945	-2.2
Availability ²	11 179	10 963	-1.9
Electricity generation	1 686	1 646	-2.4
Producer consumption	1,330	1,273	-4.3
Non-energy use	1 012	902	-10.8
Final demand³	7 802	7 650	-1.9
Industrial	2 280	2 245	-1.5
Transportation	2 429	2 396	-1.4
Residential and agriculture	1 574	1 506	-4.3
Commercial and public administration	1 519	1 503	-1.1
	2008 ^r	2009	2008 to 2009
	petajoules ¹		% change
Final demand³	7 802	7 650	-1.9
Canada			
Newfoundland and Labrador	127	114	-10.2
Prince Edward Island	24	24	0.0
Nova Scotia	173	165	-4.6
New Brunswick	163	164	0.6
Quebec	1 529	1 520	-0.6
Ontario	2 563	2 374	-7.4
Manitoba	268	258	-3.7
Saskatchewan	430	452	5.1
Alberta	1 557	1 645	5.7
British Columbia	941	910	-3.3
North ⁴	27	23	-14.8

^r revised

1. A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.
2. Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.
3. Final demand represents the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.
4. North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Leading indicators

November 2010

The composite index rose 0.3% in November, the same as in October. Among the 10 components, 6 posted gains, 3 were unchanged and 1 declined.

The housing index recorded the largest turnaround, increasing 2.0% after six straight declines averaging almost 3% a month. Both housing starts and existing home sales firmed after sizable retreats from their highs in the spring. The upturn in housing was reflected in a levelling off of furniture and appliance sales, after four straight declines. Spending on other durable goods continued to advance steadily.

Manufacturing demand continued to improve slowly. New orders rose 0.7%, as gains for investment goods offset a slowdown for autos. The ratio of shipments to inventories was unchanged at 1.93 for the third straight month, as the growth of inventories has caught up to the recovery of sales. However, manufacturers remained focused on raising productivity and not labour inputs. The average workweek equalled its lowest level over the past year, and employment has not begun to recover.

Elsewhere, the Toronto stock market continued to trend up with a 2.8% gain in November, driven by the strength in commodity prices. The US leading indicator again rose slowly, up 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the January 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 24, no. 1 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Philip Cross (613-951-9162) or Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634; ceo@statcan.gc.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Leading indicators

	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	240.6	242.0	243.4	243.0	243.7	244.5	0.3
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	132.9	127.9	123.3	119.1	117.1	119.5	2.0
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,966	2,974	2,985	2,983	2,992	2,979	-0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,787	11,804	11,779	11,811	11,993	12,325	2.8
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	216,810	217,796	218,721	220,117	221,244	222,284	0.5
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	131.9	132.5	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.7	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.5	36.5	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	22,406	23,082	24,434	23,995	24,088	24,246	0.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93	0.00 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,969	2,951	2,938	2,918	2,900	2,899	0.0
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	9,931	9,887	9,990	10,074	10,094	10,189	0.9
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	240.8	244.1	246.0	241.4	246.0	245.2	-0.3

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

5. Difference from previous month.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

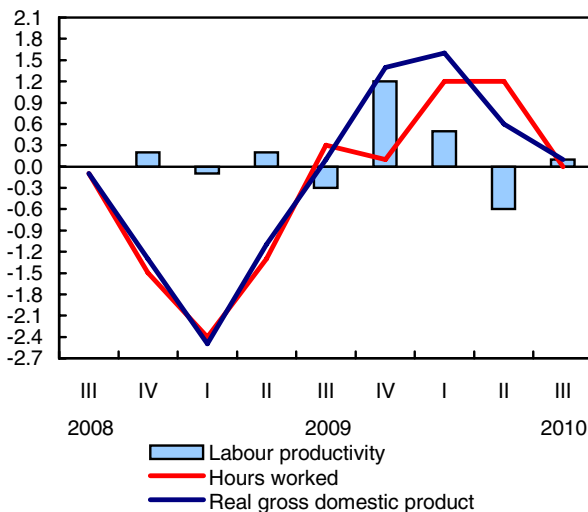
Third quarter 2010

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses edged up 0.1% in the third quarter, after falling 0.6% in the second quarter.

The slight increase in business productivity in the third quarter reflected modest growth in the real gross domestic product (GDP) combined with no change in hours worked.

Real output of Canadian businesses edges up, while hours worked remains unchanged

quarterly % change



Real GDP growth in Canadian businesses slowed for the second consecutive quarter, edging up 0.1% in the third quarter. Most of the weakness was concentrated in the service industries, as their output declined slightly for the second straight quarter. The output of goods-producing industries continued to increase, but its growth rate was lower than in the three previous quarters.

The volume of hours worked in the business sector was unchanged in the third quarter, after rising 1.2% in each of the previous two quarters. Employment was up 0.5%, following a 1.3% increase in the second quarter, while hours worked per job fell by 0.6%, after holding steady the previous quarter.

In contrast to employment, businesses have not yet gained back the decrease in hours worked, which

occurred during the labour market downturn that began in the fall of 2008. During that period, businesses reduced hours worked more than employment.

In the third quarter, the 0.7% increase in the productivity of goods-producing industries was offset by a 0.1% decline in the productivity of service-producing industries. The main contributors to this decrease in productivity were the finance, insurance and real estate sector and the wholesale trade sector.

Most goods-producing industries saw a gain in productivity during the quarter. Productivity increased 2.3% in agriculture industries and 1.0% in manufacturing industries. This was the sixth consecutive quarterly advance in productivity in the manufacturing sector.

In the United States, business productivity rose 0.6% in the third quarter. This result contrasts with the 0.5% decline in the previous quarter.

Labour costs per unit of production increased 0.6% in the third quarter. This was slightly higher than the 0.4% gain the previous quarter.

With little change in productivity, the increase in unit labour costs essentially reflects the gain in hourly compensation (+0.7%).

After five quarters of appreciation, the average value of the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart fell 1.1% in the third quarter. With this depreciation, Canadian unit labour costs measured in US dollars fell 0.5% in the third quarter. This was the first decline since the first quarter of 2009.

American businesses saw their unit labour costs remain unchanged in the third quarter, after increasing 1.1% the previous quarter.

The labour productivity figures for the third quarter, released today, were revised back to the first quarter of 2006 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2004 at the industry level.

Note: The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only. Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked. Unit labour cost is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.

This release incorporates a number of source data revisions: revised GDP by industry released in September; revised Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours data, released in March; and the new annual benchmarks for the Economic Accounts labour statistics, published on November 19.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

Additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the third quarter 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 9, no. 3 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Fourth quarter 2010 data for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on March 15, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States¹

	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	1.2	0.5	-0.6	0.1
Real gross domestic product									
Hours worked	-0.1	-1.3	-2.5	-1.1	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.1
Hourly compensation	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	-0.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.7
Unit labour cost	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.6
Exchange rate ²	-3.0	-14.1	-2.7	6.7	6.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	-1.1
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-2.8	-13.1	-1.6	7.0	6.3	3.8	1.2	1.7	-0.5
United States³									
Labour productivity	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	-0.5	0.6
Real gross domestic product									
Hours worked	-1.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.0	-1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3
Hourly compensation	0.9	0.2	-0.9	2.2	0.9	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.6
Unit labour cost	1.2	0.3	-1.8	0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	1.1	0.0
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted				
Canada									
Labour productivity	2.4	1.1	0.0	-0.9	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1
Real gross domestic product									
Hours worked	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	-4.4	-3.3	0.3	2.9	2.5
Hourly compensation	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.8
Unit labour cost	2.4	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.7
Exchange rate ²	7.3	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	14.8	19.7	13.5	5.6
Unit labour cost in US dollars	9.9	10.9	9.9	4.8	-4.2	16.3	19.6	13.7	6.3
United States³									
Labour productivity	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.6
Real gross domestic product									
Hours worked	1.7	2.1	0.5	-2.0	-6.9	-5.6	-2.9	0.0	1.6
Hourly compensation	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.4
Unit labour cost	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	-1.6	-3.5	-2.9	-1.9	-1.1

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Productivity and costs: Third quarter 2010* published in *NEWS*, December 1.

Quarterly Trucking Survey

Second quarter 2010

The operating profit of trucking companies improved by \$247 million in the second quarter, as year-over-year growth in operating revenue (+14.2%) exceeded that of operating expenses (+12.7%).

These companies reported operating revenue of \$10.1 billion and operating expenses of \$8.9 billion, for an operating margin of almost \$1.2 billion. This corresponds to an operating ratio of 0.885, where a ratio greater than 1.000 represents an operating loss.

The growth in total revenue resulted mainly from increased revenue generated by companies hauling general freight over long distances. These companies saw their revenue improve by \$505 million, which represents more than 40% of the \$1.2 billion year-over-year growth in total revenue.

Note: Revisions have been made to the estimates from the Quarterly Trucking Survey for the second quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, data tables, 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. ■

Cement

October 2010

Data on cement are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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. ■

Dairy statistics

October 2010 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

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

The fourth quarter 2010 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 4 (23-014-X, free), will be available in February 2011.

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

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review,
Third quarter 2010, Vol. 9, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-X (HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Canada's International Investment Position, Third
quarter 2010, Vol. 8, no. 3
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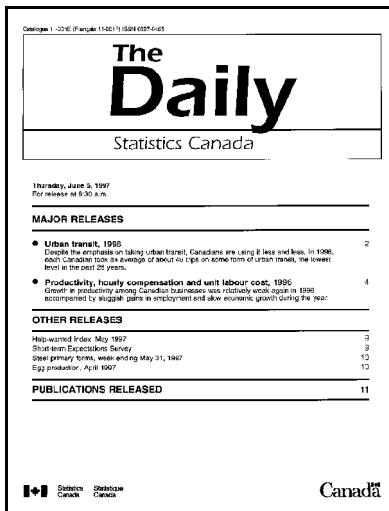
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