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Releases

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
October 2010

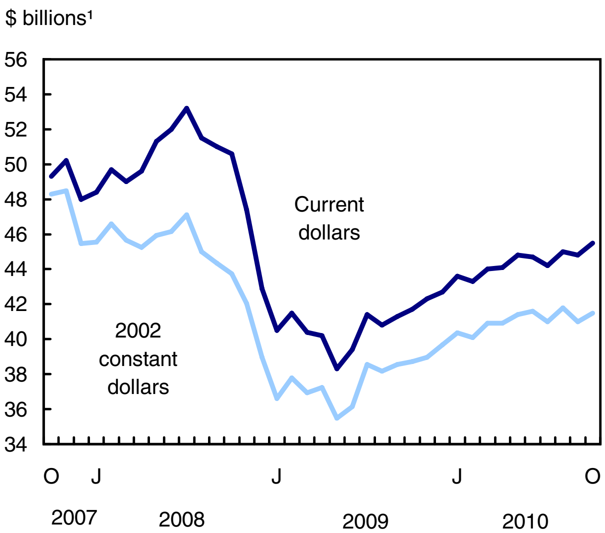
Manufacturing sales increased 1.7% in October to $45.5 billion. The increase largely reflects gains in the petroleum and coal products, primary metals and motor vehicle industries.

Manufacturing sales have been trending upwards at a slower rate in recent months after increasing substantially between May 2009 and May 2010.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales increased 1.1% in October.

Higher sales were seen in 14 of 21 industries, representing 80.0% of total sales.

Manufacturing sales increase in October



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Rising sales led by petroleum and coal products, primary metals and motor vehicles

Sales in the petroleum and coal products industry rose 4.3% to $6.0 billion in October. The increase reflects a 4.4% rise in prices, as indicated by the Industrial Product Price Index.

In the primary metals industry, sales increased 5.8% to $3.8 billion. The rise reflects both higher volumes and prices.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

***Non-durable goods industries** include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.*

***Durable goods industries** include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

***Unfilled orders** are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.*

***New orders** are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.*

Sales increased 3.7% in the motor vehicle industry and production in the aerospace product and parts industry was up 7.4%.

The computer and electronic product industry had the largest decline in October with sales decreasing 4.4%. A large number of manufacturers in the industry reported lower sales in October.

Sales increase in five provinces

In October, sales increased in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

Sales advanced 3.7% in Quebec to $11.1 billion. The increase largely reflects higher production in the transportation equipment industry (+31.4%) and increased sales in the primary metals industry (+10.4%). Declines in the furniture, food, chemical, and fabricated metal product industries partially offset the overall rise in sales in the province.

Sales increased 1.8% in Ontario to $21.3 billion. Higher sales in the primary metals (+5.9%), petroleum and coal products (+5.4%), and the transportation equipment (+1.3%) industries were partly offset by decreases in the computer and electronic products (-3.0%) and food (-1.4%) industries.

Sales in Alberta rose 1.9% to $5.2 billion, largely as a result of a 12.1% increase in the petroleum and coal products industry. Manufacturing sales in Saskatchewan gained 0.9% as a result of gains in non-durable goods industries.

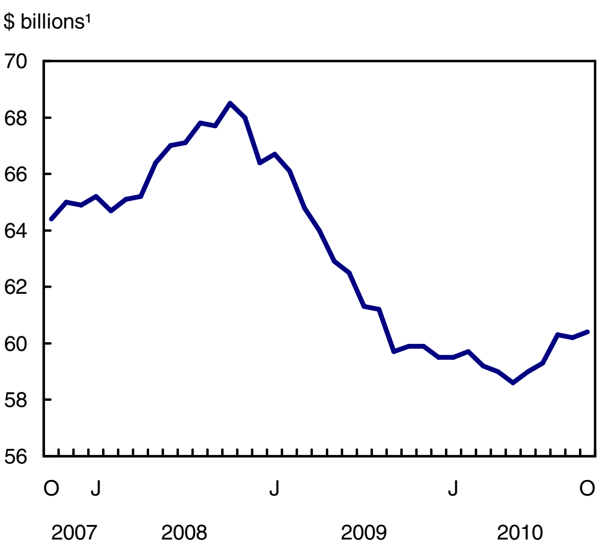
A 10.8% increase in sales in Newfoundland and Labrador reflected an increase in the province's non-durable goods industries. The remaining Atlantic provinces posted declines, led by a 4.7% decrease in New Brunswick.

Manitoba experienced the largest decline in sales in dollar terms, falling 6.6% to $1.2 billion. Lower sales in the transportation equipment (-21.6%) and primary metal (-18.9%) industries largely contributed to the overall provincial decline.

Inventory levels increase

Inventory levels increased 0.3% in October to $60.4 billion. Inventory levels have been relatively stable in 2010 following declines for most of 2009.

Inventory levels increase



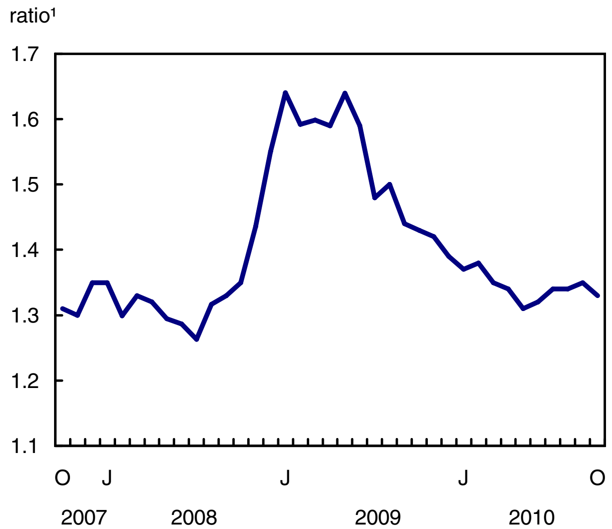
1. Seasonally adjusted.

The rise in October reflected a 3.5% gain in the primary metals industry and a 4.7% advance in the petroleum and coal product industry. In the primary metals industry, higher levels of goods-in-process and finished product inventories were largely responsible for the overall increase. For petroleum and coal products, an increase in the value of raw materials inventories held at refineries was behind the rise in the industry.

These increases were partially offset by declines of 2.9% in the machinery industry and 2.3% in aerospace product and parts inventories.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.35 in September to 1.33 in October. The ratio has remained stable since the spring of 2010.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

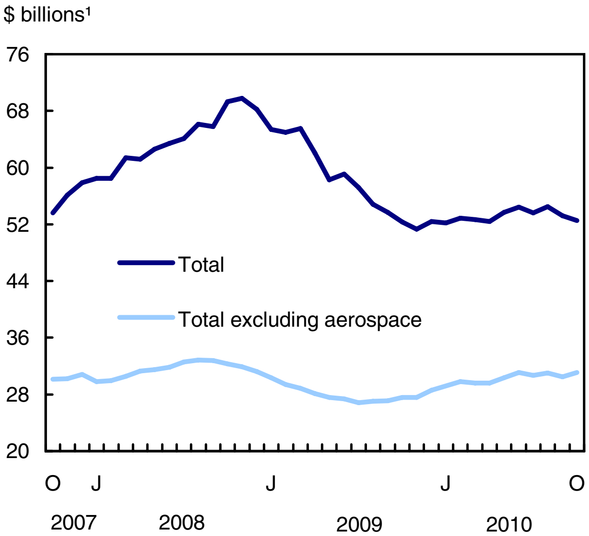
Unfilled orders decline

Unfilled orders declined 1.4% to $52.5 billion in October, the lowest level since April 2010. Unfilled orders have levelled off in 2010 after declining throughout most of 2009.

The decrease was mostly concentrated in the aerospace product and parts industry, where the backlog of orders declined 5.7% to $21.4 billion.

Excluding the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 1.8% in October compared with September. The increase reflects gains in the fabricated metal product (+3.8%) and machinery (+1.9%) industries.

Unfilled orders decline



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders rose 3.0% to $44.8 billion, with the primary metal, transportation equipment, machinery and petroleum and coal product industries leading the way.

Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

Table 377-0008: Constant dollar sales, inventories and orders.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the November 2010 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on January 19, 2011.

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 this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832, *michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	October 2009	September 2010r	October 2010p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	41,750	44,775	45,521	1.7	9.0
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	38,707	41,022	41,465	1.1	7.1
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	36,693	39,615	40,184	1.4	9.5
Inventories	59,893	60,245	60,413	0.3	0.9
Unfilled orders	52,347	53,244	52,499	-1.4	0.3
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	51,769	52,558	51,833	-1.4	0.1
New orders	40,349	43,493	44,776	3.0	11.0
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	35,302	38,327	39,459	3.0	11.8
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.43	1.35	1.33	...	...

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
... *not applicable*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates

Major group of industries	October 2009	September 2010[r]	October 2010[p]	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Food manufacturing	6,632	6,942	6,949	0.1	4.8
Beverage and tobacco product	879	867	842	-2.8	-4.2
Textile mills	125	127	121	-4.2	-3.1
Textile product mills	154	151	150	-0.2	-2.1
Clothing manufacturing	166	198	199	0.6	19.6
Leather and allied product	31	35	38	9.3	21.4
Wood product	1,414	1,538	1,556	1.2	10.0
Paper manufacturing	2,058	2,185	2,151	-1.6	4.5
Printing and related support activities	752	726	727	0.2	-3.3
Petroleum and coal product	5,399	5,780	6,026	4.3	11.6
Chemical	3,363	3,655	3,639	-0.4	8.2
Plastics and rubber products	1,650	1,757	1,783	1.5	8.0
Non-metallic mineral product	998	1,094	1,120	2.4	12.2
Primary metal	2,969	3,634	3,845	5.8	29.5
Fabricated metal product	2,392	2,567	2,583	0.6	8.0
Machinery	2,136	2,427	2,463	1.5	15.3
Computer and electronic product	1,382	1,406	1,345	-4.4	-2.7
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	752	817	830	1.6	10.4
Transportation equipment	6,791	7,029	7,313	4.0	7.7
Motor vehicle	3,444	3,572	3,703	3.7	7.5
Motor vehicle body and trailer	211	251	259	3.5	23.2
Motor vehicle parts	1,614	1,588	1,634	2.9	1.3
Aerospace product and parts	1,180	1,133	1,217	7.4	3.1
Railroad rolling stock	55	82	88	8.3	61.5
Ship and boat building	98	82	80	-2.1	-18.2
Furniture and related product	851	911	874	-4.0	2.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	853	933	966	3.5	13.3
Non-durable goods industries	21,211	22,421	22,625	0.9	6.7
Durable goods industries	20,539	22,354	22,896	2.4	11.5

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	October 2009	September 2010[r]	October 2010[p]	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change[1]	
Canada	**41,750**	**44,775**	**45,521**	**1.7**	**9.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	399	460	509	10.8	27.8
Prince Edward Island	113	109	98	-10.2	-13.1
Nova Scotia	749	868	852	-1.9	13.7
New Brunswick	1,057	1,391	1,325	-4.7	25.4
Quebec	10,850	10,667	11,058	3.7	1.9
Ontario	19,248	20,881	21,266	1.8	10.5
Manitoba	1,150	1,262	1,178	-6.6	2.4
Saskatchewan	876	935	944	0.9	7.8
Alberta	4,479	5,143	5,243	1.9	17.1
British Columbia	2,826	3,055	3,043	-0.4	7.7
Yukon	2	3	3	1.3	14.1
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	-12.0	-32.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.*

■

Study: Chronic pain in the age group 12 to 44

2007/2008

Although chronic pain is usually associated with aging, it is relatively common at younger ages. In 2007/2008, about 1 in 10 Canadians aged 12 to 44, or about 1.5 million people, experienced chronic pain. That is, they responded "no" when asked if they were usually free of pain or discomfort.

About 9% of males and 12% of females in this age group experienced chronic pain.

The prevalence increased with age. Among young people aged 12 to 17, 2% of males and 6% of females reported chronic pain. In the age group 35 to 44, the corresponding percentages were 14% and 17%.

For the population aged 12 to 44 chronic pain, was frequently associated with back problems and, for females in particular, with migraine headaches.

About a third of the 2 million people in this age group who had back problems reported chronic pain.

Nearly one-quarter of the 1.2 million women who reported having migraine headaches also reported chronic pain.

Arthritis was relatively uncommon in the age group (fewer than 5%). However, it was highly associated with pain, as about half the people with arthritis reported chronic pain.

Chronic pain was associated with activity limitations at home, school and work and with needing help with everyday tasks. About 63% of people aged 12 to 44 with chronic pain reported experiencing activity limitations "sometimes" or "often," compared with 15% of those who did not have chronic pain.

Chronic pain not only limited, but prevented, at least a few activities for the majority of sufferers (64% of males and 74% of females).

Individuals with chronic pain were more likely to use the services of health care professionals such as doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, and psychologists, than people who were usually pain free. They were less likely to respond positively on measures of well-being including self-perceived health, satisfaction with life, and sense of community belonging. Finally, individuals with chronic pain were also more likely to report mood and anxiety disorders.

Note: This release is based on an article in *Health Reports* that examines the prevalence of chronic pain by socio-demographic characteristics for a sample of 57,660 respondents aged 12 to 44, representing 14.6 million Canadians in that age range. Data came from the 2007/2008 Canadian Community Health Survey. The article examines chronic pain in relation to chronic conditions, impact on functioning, work characteristics, health care use, and general well-being and mental health.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The article, "Chronic pain at ages 12 to 44," which is part of today's *Health Reports,* Vol. 21, no. 4 (82-003-X, free) release, is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information about this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; *heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

Today's online release of *Health Reports* includes two other articles.

"Validation of cognitive functioning categories in the Canadian Community Health Survey: Healthy Aging" uses data from the Cognition Module of the survey to validate a categorization of levels of cognitive functioning in the household population aged 45 or older. Data collection for Canadian Community Health Survey-Healthy Aging took place from December 2008 through November 2009. The last national survey to include measures of cognitive functioning among seniors was conducted in 2003. For more information about the article, contact Julie Bernier (613-951-4556; *julie.bernier@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division.

"Trends in long-term care staffing by facility ownership in British Columbia, 1996 to 2006" uses data from the Residential Care Facilities Survey to examine changes in staffing levels over the past decade in nursing homes in British Columbia. Total nursing hours per resident-day increased for all facility ownership groups. However, the rate of increase in not-for-profit facilities owned by a health region was significantly greater, compared with for-profit facilities. For more information about the article, contact Margaret J. McGregor (604-827-4129; *mrgret@interchange.ubc.ca*), University of British Columbia.

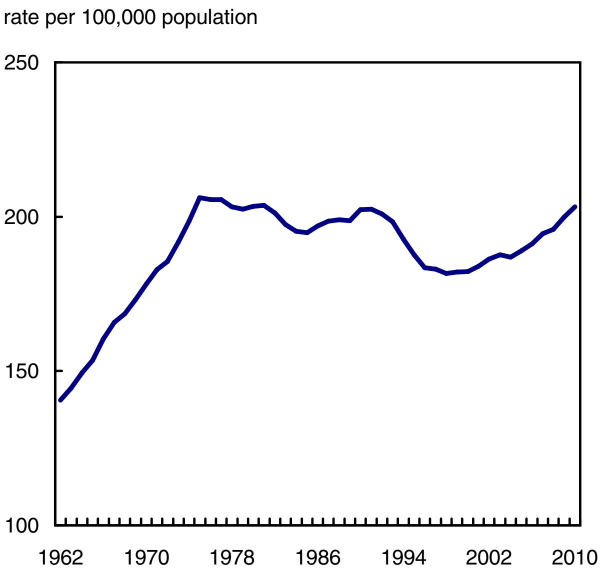
The complete version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (82-003-X, free), is now available. A print version (82-003-X, $24/$68) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about *Health Reports*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; *janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Analysis Division. ■

Police personnel and expenditures
2010

As of May 15 2010, there were about 69,300 police officers in Canada, up by almost 2,000 from 2009. Police strength, as measured by the rate of police officers per capita, increased 2% in 2010 to 203 officers for every 100,000 population, its highest point since 1981.

Police officer strength at highest point since 1981



The largest increases in police officer strength were reported in Saskatchewan (+6%) and Alberta (+5%). Despite recent increases, Alberta reported the second-lowest rate, ahead of only Prince Edward Island.

As has been the case for the past decade, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of police officer strength among the provinces, followed by Manitoba.

Among all census metropolitan areas, Saint John reported the highest rate in 2010, followed by Regina, Thunder Bay and Saskatoon. Kelowna and Moncton had the lowest rates.

As in previous years, the number of female police officers increased at a faster pace (+4%) than male officers (+3%) between 2009 and 2010. Females now represent about 1 in 5 officers, compared to approximately 1 in 15 in 1990.

While police officer strength increases, the volume and severity of police-reported crime is declining. In 2009, both the national police-reported crime rate and Crime Severity Index decreased, consistent with a trend observed over the past decade.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the provinces with the highest rate of police officer strength, also had the highest police-reported Crime Severity Index values.

The proportion of crimes solved by police, as indicated by the weighted clearance rate, rose for the fifth consecutive year in 2009. The national weighted clearance rate was 38.4% in 2009, its highest point since data were first available in 1998.

Among police services in areas with populations of more than 100,000 population, the highest weighted clearance rates were reported by Kingston Police and Durham Regional Police (Oshawa area), both at 48%.

Total spending on policing exceeded $12 billion in 2009. After adjusting for inflation, police expenditures rose by 7.3%, the largest annual increase since 1986 when data were first collected. This marks the 13th consecutive annual increase.

Note: An incident is considered cleared, or solved, by police if an accused person has been identified, whether that person is formally charged or dealt with by other means such as extrajudicial measures. To enhance the comparability of clearance rates among police services, a measure called the "weighted clearance rate" has been created. For both the Crime Severity Index and weighted clearance rate, each offence is given a weight based on the seriousness of that offence. For example, in the calculation of the weighted clearance rate, serious crimes solved by police count for more than the solving of less serious crimes.

Available on CANSIM: table 254-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report, *Police Resources in Canada*, 2010 (85-225-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

□

Police officers by province/territory

	2010		2009 to 2010	2009
	Police officers			Crime Severity Index
	number	rate[1]	% change in rate	
Newfoundland and Labrador	939	184	2.1	72.1
Prince Edward Island	238	167	0.9	65.5
Nova Scotia	1,912	203	1.5	83.9
New Brunswick	1,398	186	2.2	70.7
Quebec	15,586	197	-0.7	82.0
Ontario	26,361	200	2.0	68.9
Manitoba	2,549	206	0.8	131.1
Saskatchewan	2,302	220	6.1	149.4
Alberta	6,602	177	5.1	104.7
British Columbia	9,044	200	1.1	110.3
Yukon	121	350	-3.3	179.9
Northwest Territories	202	462	2.9	323.3
Nunavut	132	397	2.3	336.9
Provincial/territorial total	**67,386**	**198**	**1.6**	**87.2**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,913	...	...	...
Canada total	**69,299**	**203**	**1.6**	**87.2**

... not applicable
1. Rate per 100,000 population.

Police officers by census metropolitan area

	2010		2009 to 2010	2009
	Police officers			Crime Severity Index
	number	rate[1]	% change in rate	
Saint John	207	202	-2.4	96
Regina	414	194	-1.2	144
Thunder Bay	227	190	1.8	110
Saskatoon	497	187	5.7	132
Winnipeg	1,408	182	-2.2	127
Montréal	6,903	181	-2.3	90
Toronto	10,091	181	1.0	62
Windsor	596	180	0.4	71
St. John's	325	176	-1.8	91
Halifax	695	175	4.6	97
St. Catharines–Niagara	766	173	8.3	76
Vancouver	3,968	171	0.6	110
Brantford	237	171	3.4	106
Edmonton	1,932	166	7.9	115
Peterborough	195	161	-0.2	65
Calgary	1,982	161	5.9	78
Abbotsford–Mission	273	158	2.7	111
Guelph	191	155	-0.9	59
Greater Sudbury	255	155	-0.2	81
London	758	155	1.6	87
Ottawa[2]	1,427	154	4.8	67
Barrie	301	153	3.6	64
Victoria	538	153	0.4	92
Hamilton	1,088	153	-1.8	74
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	761	147	1.7	74
Kingston	232	146	3.3	66
Trois-Rivières	211	142	-2.1	80
Gatineau[3]	419	139	-2.0	74
Québec	1,005	135	-2.4	61
Sherbrooke	248	134	2.4	71
Saguenay	179	123	0.4	77
Moncton	158	118	4.0	76
Kelowna	191	107	-0.1	121

1. Rate per 100,000 population.
2. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.
3. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

■

Retail Services Price Index

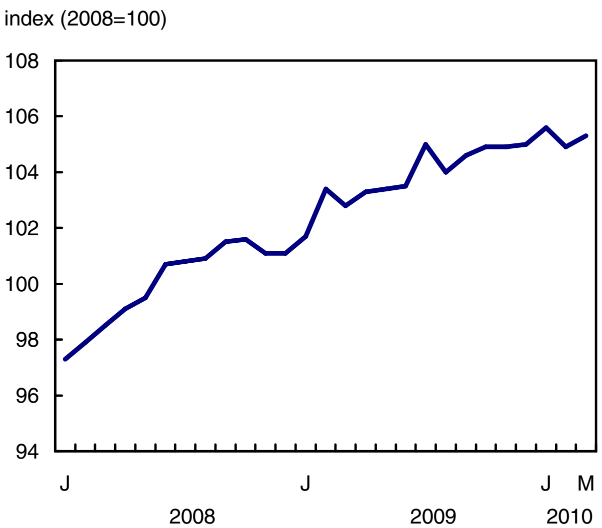
First quarter 2010

First-ever data are now available from the new Retail Services Price Index (RSPI).

The purpose of this index is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of retail services. These data are combined to estimate a price index for the retail services sector. This index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity and to monitor inflation.

The RSPI rose 0.4% in the first quarter, marking an eighth consecutive quarterly advance.

Retail Services Price Index



The largest increase in retail margins was posted by miscellaneous store retailers (+2.7%). This gain was primarily due to a 3.9% margin advance among retailers of office supplies, stationery and gift stores. Another notable increase was recorded by electronics and appliance store retailers (+2.1%).

Building material and garden equipment and supplies (+0.2%) and gasoline retailers (+0.2%) showed the smallest margin increases in the first quarter.

Year-over-year, the RSPI was up 2.6% in the first quarter.

With this release, data are also available from January 2008. From January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010, the RSPI advanced 8.2%.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted. The Retail Services Price Index is not a retail selling price index. The index represents the change in the price of the retail service. The price of the retail service is defined as the margin price which is the difference between the average purchase price and the average selling price of the retail product being priced.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5135.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117, *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division.

Retail Services Price Index

	Relative importance[1]	First quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010p	Fourth quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010	First quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
		(2008=100)			% change	
Retail Services Price Index	**100.00**	**102.6**	**104.9**	**105.3**	**0.4**	**2.6**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1.53	.	.	.	.	.
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3.33	102.8	103.9	103.2	-0.7	0.4
Electronics and appliance stores	3.42	99.3	94.1	96.1	2.1	-3.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	5.97	103.8	112.2	112.4	0.2	8.3
Food and beverage stores	21.81	106.0	105.9	105.8	-0.1	-0.2
Health and personal care stores	6.68	106.0	108.6	109.4	0.7	3.2
Gasoline stations	11.52	101.1	100.1	100.3	0.2	-0.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	5.24	99.4	99.7	98.7	-1.0	-0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2.48	100.1	103.9	103.9	0.0	3.8
General merchandise stores	11.47	97.9	107.8	109.1	1.2	11.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	2.56	101.0	105.8	108.7	2.7	7.6

. *not available for any reference period*

p *preliminary*

1. *The relative importance is based on the weight that each 3-digit NAICS (North American Industrial Classification System) contributes to the overall Retail Services Price Index. The total does not equal 100 as Automobile Dealers (NAICS 4411), Other Motor Vehicle Dealers (NAICS 4412) and Non-Store Retailers (NAICS 454) were not priced.*

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Canadian Community Health Survey: Healthy Aging, Cognition component
2008/2009

Data from the Cognition component of the Canadian Community Health Survey: Healthy Aging are now available. This release includes data on cognitive functioning, which were collected through the administration of a module containing four memory and learning tasks.

This component is part of a larger survey that focused on the health of Canadians aged 45 and over by examining the various factors that impact healthy aging, such as general health and well being, use of health care services, social participation, as well as work and retirement transitions.

Data were collected from December 2008 to November 2009. Approximately 25,900 individuals aged 45 years and older in the provinces were interviewed for the cognition component.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5146.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; *hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 2010

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The October 2010 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-X, free) will soon be available.

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. ■

Air fare

2009

Fare Basis Survey annual data are now available for 2009. The survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0004, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

Quarterly data tables are also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The air fare data are now available in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 42, no. 6 (51-004-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order data tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

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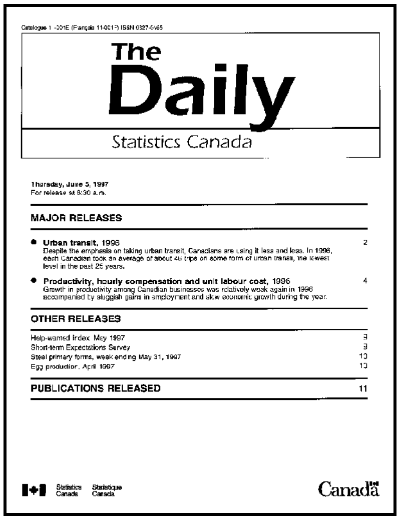

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