

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 20, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Wholesale trade, October 2010	2
Wholesale sales remained unchanged at \$44.9 billion in October, after advancing 0.7% in September.	
Study: Why has the gender wage gap narrowed?, 1988 to 2008	7
Public school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, 2008/2009	8
Cereals and oilseeds review, October 2010	9
Farm Financial Survey, 2009	9
Primary iron and steel, October 2010	10
Civil aviation operating statistics, October 2010	10
Survey of Staffing: Candidates	10

New products and studies	11
---------------------------------	----



Releases

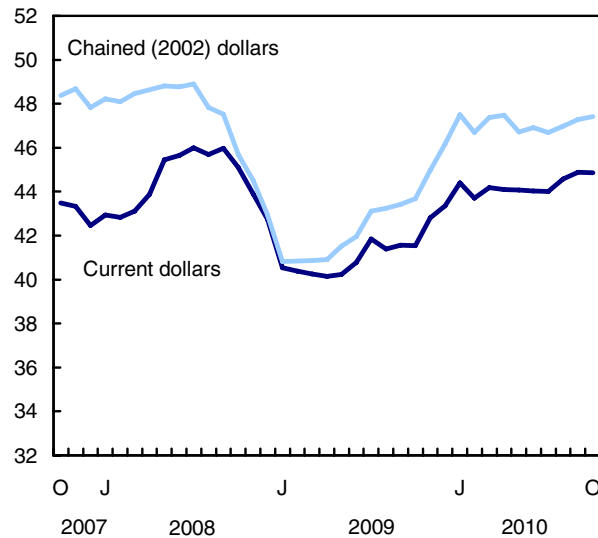
Wholesale trade

October 2010

Wholesale sales remained unchanged at \$44.9 billion in October, after advancing 0.7% in September.

Wholesale sales remain unchanged in October

\$ billions



In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.3% in October. Since the beginning of 2010, the volume of sales has remained relatively stable.

In October, the results for the subsectors were mixed, with four of the seven subsectors reporting higher sales. Those increases were largely offset by lower sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector.

The largest gain in dollar terms came from the motor vehicle and parts subsector, which increased 2.8% to \$7.9 billion in October. All three industries in this subsector posted higher sales.

The second largest increase was recorded in the personal and household goods subsector (+1.7%), reflecting higher sales in all of its component industries.

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using import and industry product price indexes. Since many of the goods sold by wholesalers are imported, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar can have an important influence on the prices of goods bought and sold by wholesalers.

The wholesale sales series in chained (2002) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

Sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector declined 3.5% in October to \$9.1 billion. The computer and communications equipment and supplies industry was the main contributor to this decline, accounting for nearly 50% of the drop.

Wholesale sales down in most provinces

Wholesalers in eight provinces reported lower sales in October. Those decreases were largely offset by higher sales in Ontario.

Ontario, which accounts for more than 50% of all wholesale sales, registered a third consecutive increase. In October, sales increased 1.5% to \$23.3 billion, mainly owing to higher sales in the motor vehicle industry.

In Western Canada, sales were down in Saskatchewan (-4.1%), Alberta (-2.4%) and British Columbia (-1.0%). Lower sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector and the miscellaneous subsector were the main factors behind the declines registered in these provinces.

In Alberta, the drop in sales in October followed a period of strong growth that began in November 2009, spurred by strong sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector.

Sales in Manitoba rose 1.1% in October, marking a fifth consecutive monthly advance.

In Quebec, wholesale sales fell 1.0% in October, the fifth consecutive decline.

Inventories down for the second time in three months

Inventories declined 0.7% in October to \$52.5 billion.

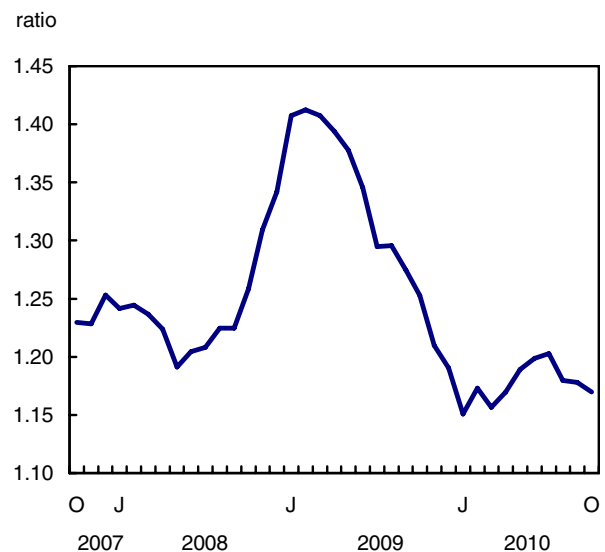
In October, 16 of the 25 wholesale trade industries recorded a drop in inventories. Wholesalers in the construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry and those in the food product industry had the largest inventory declines in dollar terms.

These declines were partially offset by higher inventories reported by wholesalers of pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies as well as wholesalers of textile, clothing and footwear.

The inventory-to-sales ratio declined to 1.17 in October. The ratio has stabilized during 2010, whereas it fell steeply throughout 2009.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio edges down in October



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0011 to 081-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The October 2010 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will be available soon.

Wholesale trade data for November 2010 will be released on January 20, 2011.

To obtain data, or more information, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067 (wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karim El hassani (613-951-0608; karim.elhassani@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Wholesale merchants' sales by industry

	October 2009	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Total, wholesale sales	41,544	44,883	44,870	0.0	8.0
Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts wholesalers	34,623	37,201	36,974	-0.6	6.8
Farm product	451	533	530	-0.6	17.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	7,933	8,552	8,561	0.1	7.9
Food	7,056	7,611	7,603	-0.1	7.7
Beverage	397	429	434	1.1	9.1
Cigarette and tobacco product	479	512	524	2.3	9.4
Personal and household goods	7,025	6,852	6,969	1.7	-0.8
Textile, clothing and footwear	807	875	899	2.8	11.4
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	728	738	778	5.4	6.8
Home furnishings	477	450	455	1.1	-4.6
Personal goods	863	766	779	1.7	-9.7
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,462	3,346	3,348	0.1	-3.3
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	678	710	4.7	F
Motor vehicle and parts	6,921	7,682	7,896	2.8	14.1
Motor vehicle	5,326	6,027	6,172	2.4	15.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,554	1,610	1,676	4.1	7.9
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	45	48	8.8	F
Building material and supplies	5,707	6,256	6,309	0.8	10.5
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	1,824	2,070	2,057	-0.6	12.8
Metal service centres	1,071	1,291	1,279	-1.0	19.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	2,812	2,895	2,973	2.7	5.7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	8,387	9,464	9,136	-3.5	8.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,043	1,093	1,005	-8.0	-3.6
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	2,354	3,089	2,983	-3.4	26.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,594	3,026	2,866	-5.3	10.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,395	2,255	2,281	1.2	-4.8
Miscellaneous	5,120	5,544	5,470	-1.3	6.8
Recyclable material	606	584	562	-3.7	-7.1
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	689	708	701	-1.1	1.6
Agricultural supplies	962	1,380	1,283	-7.1	33.4
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	915	1,064	1,085	1.9	18.6
Other miscellaneous	1,948	1,807	1,840	1.8	-5.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory

	October 2009	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	41,544	44,883	44,870	0.0	8.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	269	310	276	-10.9	2.7
Prince Edward Island	37	41	38	-7.4	1.9
Nova Scotia	577	638	628	-1.5	8.8
New Brunswick	467	490	486	-0.9	4.2
Quebec	8,110	8,248	8,169	-1.0	0.7
Ontario	21,615	22,958	23,292	1.5	7.8
Manitoba	1,065	1,181	1,194	1.1	12.1
Saskatchewan	1,176	1,412	1,354	-4.1	15.2
Alberta	4,341	5,463	5,333	-2.4	22.9
British Columbia	3,830	4,066	4,027	-1.0	5.1
Yukon	11	13	12	-4.9	8.4
Northwest Territories	42	54	54	1.6	29.5
Nunavut	4	10	5	-45.0	33.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry

	October 2009	September 2010 ^r	October 2010 ^p	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	52,051	52,871	52,492	-0.7	0.8
Farm product	157	149	153	3.1	-2.4
Food	4,151	4,319	4,221	-2.3	1.7
Beverage	257	255	238	-6.8	-7.4
Cigarette and tobacco product	233	226	228	0.9	-2.4
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,616	1,605	1,689	5.2	4.5
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	777	835	852	1.9	9.7
Home furnishings	907	985	984	-0.1	8.5
Personal goods	1,546	1,375	1,308	-4.9	-15.4
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,109	4,009	4,120	2.8	0.3
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	624	634	629	-0.8	0.8
Motor vehicle	3,363	3,352	3,264	-2.6	-3.0
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,114	3,153	3,117	-1.1	0.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	70	68	-3.0	F
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,810	2,838	2,841	0.1	1.1
Metal service centres	2,372	2,524	2,523	-0.1	6.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,133	4,537	4,470	-1.5	8.2
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,048	3,212	3,266	1.7	7.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	7,352	7,455	7,235	-3.0	-1.6
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,574	1,643	1,642	-0.1	4.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,267	3,085	3,057	-0.9	-6.4
Recyclable material	354	335	364	8.7	2.9
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	635	640	628	-1.9	-1.0
Agricultural supplies	2,462	2,425	2,432	0.3	-1.2
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,047	975	959	-1.7	-8.4
Other miscellaneous	2,064	2,234	2,204	-1.3	6.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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



Study: Why has the gender wage gap narrowed?

1988 to 2008

During the past two decades, the gap in average hourly wages between men and women has narrowed steadily. In 1988, women earned 75.7 cents in wages for every \$1 earned by men. By 2008, they were earning 83.3 cents on the dollar.

The wage gap converged in all age groups during this period, although older workers experienced the largest change. The gap among workers age 25 to 29 narrowed by 5.6 percentage points, while among older workers age 50 to 54, it converged by 16.2 percentage points.

A key factor in the convergence was that the growth in relative wages of women outpaced the gains of men.

On average, real wages for women increased by 11.6% between 1988 and 2008. While growth occurred in all age and wage groups, the most dramatic improvement was among women age 45 to 49 (+17.8%) and those at the higher end of the wage distribution (+16.0%).

The situation among men was quite different. Overall, the real wages of men edged up by 1.3% between 1988 and 2008. However, changes were not consistent across age and wage groups. On average, men age 35 and over and those at the lower end of the wage distribution saw their real wages decline between 1988 and 2008.

This suggests that the changing composition of the labour force and changes in how the labour market compensates workers played a role in reducing the pay gap between men and women.

In fact, compositional changes accounted for roughly two-thirds of the narrowing of the wage gap. For example, older men were less likely to hold management jobs in 2008 than their counterparts in 1988. Also, younger women were more likely to hold a university degree in 2008, and they were moving from low-paying clerical and sales jobs into higher-paying occupations in health and education.

Such compositional changes mean that men and women entering today's labour market are more alike in terms of characteristics and wages than they were in the past. So as younger cohorts replace older ones,

the overall gap declines simply because the difference in wages is smaller in new cohorts than in those that preceded them.

This "cohort replacement" effect was strongest among younger cohorts prior to 1998 but continued throughout the period for women 40 and over.

While the wage gap increased with age, this correlation became smaller in each successive year. In 1988, the gender wage gap was 20.1 percentage points smaller among workers age 25 to 29 than among those age 50 to 54. By 2008, the difference between these groups had narrowed to 9.4 percentage points.

The study also observed that, for some cohorts, the gender wage gap remained stagnant as they aged. For example, among workers age 30 to 34, the gender wage gap was 20.6 percentage points in 1988 and 19.3 points in 2008. For other cohorts, changes over time showed no clear pattern.

Note: The article "Why has the gender wage gap narrowed?" is based on the Labour Market Activity Survey, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics and the Labour Force Survey. It analyses the narrowing of the wage gap according to the changing characteristics of men and women in paid work, the changes in pay received for those characteristics, and the extent to which who works in each period affects the results.

The wage gap is calculated on an hourly wage basis, which differs from measures of the earnings gap based on full-time, full-year workers. The wage gap is smaller since full-time, full-year men work, on average, more hours than full-time, full-year women.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3701, 3853 and 3889.

The article "Why has the gender wage gap narrowed?" is now available in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Spring 2011, Vol. 23, no. 1 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marie Drolet (613-951-5691; marie.drolet@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis Division. ■

Public school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories 2008/2009

Just under 5.1 million students were enrolled in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools in Canada during the academic year 2008/2009, down 0.5% from the previous year.

This was the lowest level since 1998/1999 when data for the Elementary-Secondary Education Survey were first collected. Enrolment peaked at nearly 5.4 million students in 2001/2002.

Since the peak, enrolment has declined in every province and territory except Alberta and Nunavut. The largest declines were in the Atlantic region, followed by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Similarly, in the year between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, enrolment also fell in all jurisdictions except Alberta and Nunavut.

Enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary and secondary schools has increased steadily. In 2008/2009, more than 317,000 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program, up 2.1% from 2007/2008 and 13.3% since 2002/2003.

Enrolment in special needs education has also risen. More than 583,000 students were receiving partial or full-time special needs education in 2008/2009, up 3.2% from 2007/2008. (These data exclude the Yukon and Nunavut).

More than 341,000 students graduated from public secondary schools in 2008/2009, a 3.3% increase from the previous year.

The graduation rate for publicly funded high schools in 2008/2009 was 74.8%, up from 71.8% in 2007/2008. (The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates from publicly funded high schools by the average of the population aged 17 and 18. It should not be used to infer a dropout rate.)

Nationally, the public high school graduation rate was higher for females (77.4%) than for males (72.3%).

Total expenditures in Canada's elementary and secondary schools amounted to \$55.0 billion in 2008/2009, up 7.1% from 2007/2008. For the same time period, the inflation rate was 2.3%. Since the academic year of 2002/2003, spending has risen by 32.8%, more than double the rate of inflation of 14.1% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In 2008/2009, the average cost to educate a student for one year in Canada amounted to \$11,614, up 40.9% from \$8,244 in 2002/2003. The average includes all students at the elementary, secondary, adult and vocational levels.

Provincially, the annual cost per student in 2008/2009 ranged from \$12,765 in Alberta to \$10,210 in Prince Edward Island.

Part of the increase in costs per student is explained by the fact that the number of educators (full-time equivalent) increased for the fifth consecutive year, even as enrolments declined. In 2008/2009, there were 339,000 educators in Canada, up 0.9% from the previous year.

Between 2002/2003 and 2008/2009, the number of educators aged 29 or younger rose 7.7% to 56,800, while the number of those aged 60 and above more than doubled to 14,700.

Note: Data are obtained from the Departments of Education in each province and territory and cover publicly funded schools.

The term "educator" refers not only to teachers, but to all employees in the public school system who are required to have teaching certification as a condition of their employment. This definition generally includes principals, vice-principals and professional non-teaching staff.

The graduation rate used by the Elementary Secondary Education Survey is aligned with requirements of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to ensure that Canadian graduation rate data can be compared with other nations. Due to differences in reporting and in the proportion of students educated in private schools, caution should be exercised in comparing graduation rates among Canadian provinces and territories.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

The report, "Summary Public School Indicators for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2002/2003 to 2008/2009" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2010088, free) series. It examines trends in enrolment, graduates and the number of educators as well as basic financial statistics, such as total spending and spending per student, in public elementary and secondary schools between 2002/2003 and 2008/2009.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Enrolment (headcount)

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009 % change
	number		
Canada	5,116,727	5,088,789	-0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	72,109	70,641	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	20,813	20,324	-2.3
Nova Scotia	135,303	133,134	-1.6
New Brunswick	110,288	108,407	-1.7
Quebec	1,188,853	1,186,886	-0.2
Ontario	2,087,588	2,070,736	-0.8
Manitoba	179,320	177,962	-0.8
Saskatchewan	168,622	167,553	-0.6
Alberta	559,118	564,051	0.9
British Columbia	571,415	566,048	-0.9
Yukon	5,227	5,005	-4.2
Northwest Territories	9,048	8,762	-3.2
Nunavut	9,023	9,280	2.8

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2010

Data from the October issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. October's issue contains the "Concepts, methods and sources" and an overview of November's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The October 2010 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 33, no. 10 (22-007-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Financial Survey

2009

The Farm Financial Survey, an initiative by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada, provides data on farm assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, capital investments and capital sales for 2009. Custom data requests are available by region, farm type and revenue class, on a cost recovery basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0064 to 002-0067.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3450.

The Farm Financial Survey results will soon be available in the *Canadian Farm Financial Database* (21F0001X, free).

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

The publication *Farm Financial Survey* (21F0008X, free) will be available in January 2011 on our website. It will also be available on Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's website.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Erik Magnusson (613-951-2444; erik.magnusson@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

October 2010

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

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. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

October 2010

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

A data table is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Survey of Staffing: Candidates

Data from the Survey of Staffing: Candidates 2010 Cycle 3 are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (613-951-3321; toll-free 1-800-461-9050; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

New products and studies

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 2010, Vol. 33, no. 10
Catalogue number 22-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 2011, Vol. 23, no. 1
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 2010, Vol. 22, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-X (Print, \$20/\$63)

Study: Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Summary Public School Indicators for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 2002/2003 to 2008/2009", no. 88
Catalogue number 81-595-M2010088 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Document 1 - 2010 / 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE 11-001-XIE

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and monthly wage gains in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr 8 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.