

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 15, 2010  
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## Releases

### Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 2010

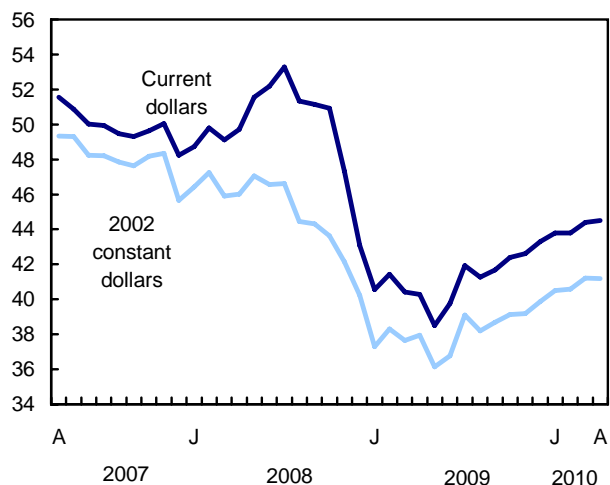
Manufacturing sales advanced 0.2% in April to \$44.5 billion. Sales increases by primary metal and petroleum and coal product manufacturers were largely offset by a decline in the food industry. Manufacturing sales have risen in 8 of the past 10 months and have been trending upward since the low reached in May 2009.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales decreased 0.1% in April following seven consecutive months of increases.

Sales gains were reported in 11 of 21 industries, representing 67.8% of total sales.

#### Manufacturing sales advance in April

\$ billions<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

#### Primary metal and petroleum and coal product manufacturers led the gains

In April, higher prices (+3.3%) were largely responsible for boosting manufacturing sales of primary metals 3.6%, marking the 8th increase in 10 months. Petroleum and coal product manufacturers posted a sales increase of 2.1%, partly attributable to some

#### 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 metals, 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.

refineries returning to full production and a 0.7% increase in petroleum prices.

In the transportation equipment sector, which posted a 0.7% increase overall, the aerospace product and parts industry was up 7.1%. Sales in the motor vehicle industry decreased 1.0%.

The food product industry decreased 2.1%, offsetting some of April's gains.

#### Most of the gains in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec

Most of the gains in April were in the Atlantic provinces (+11.0%) and Quebec (+1.2%). Sales increased in Newfoundland and Labrador (+42.6%) and New Brunswick (+11.1%), both on the strength of the non-durable goods industries. Saskatchewan (+0.6%) was the only other province reporting a gain in manufacturing sales.

The increase in Quebec was widespread, including petroleum and coal products (+6.8%), transportation equipment (+6.3%) and primary metals (+3.5%). These gains were offset by decreases in the fabricated metal (-7.4%) and food product industries (-1.5%).

Sales in Ontario decreased 0.3% in April, reflecting falling sales in petroleum and coal products (-5.0%), beverage and tobacco products (-9.1%) and the motor vehicle industry (-0.8%). Offsetting these decreases were gains in primary metals (+2.5%) and the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry (+6.3%).

Manufacturers in Manitoba reported a 4.5% decrease in sales in April, reversing much of the 5.4% increase in March. Declines were reported in primary metals (-16.0%) and in electrical equipment, appliance and component sales (-67.2%). A 19.5% increase in chemical manufacturing sales offset some of April's losses.

Sales in Alberta decreased 2.7% following eight consecutive months of increases. The petroleum and coal products industry (-10.9%) accounted for most of the decrease.

In British Columbia, sales declined 2.5% in April following a 4.2% gain in March. Decreases were seen in many industries, including food manufacturing (-3.0%) and computer and electronic product manufacturing (-14.6%).

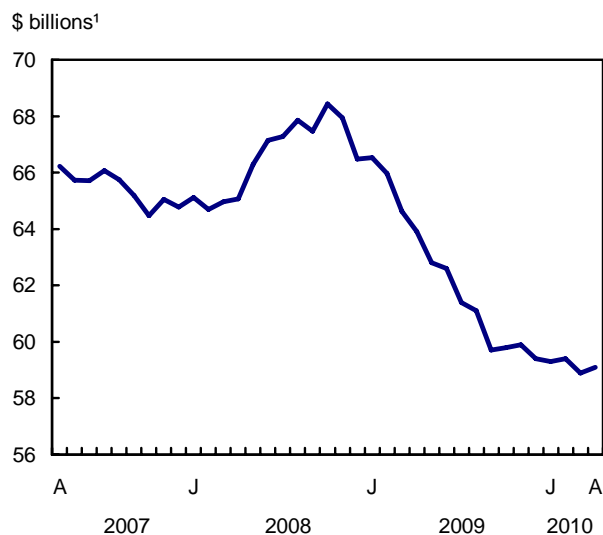
### Inventory levels increase

Inventory levels increased 0.3% to \$59.1 billion in April following a 0.7% decrease in March. The declines in inventories have levelled off since November 2009.

The largest inventory increases were in the food industry (+2.2%), primary metal industries (+1.5%) and aerospace product and parts (+1.3%).

There were offsetting decreases in the chemical industry (-1.5%) and the petroleum and coal product industry (-0.7%).

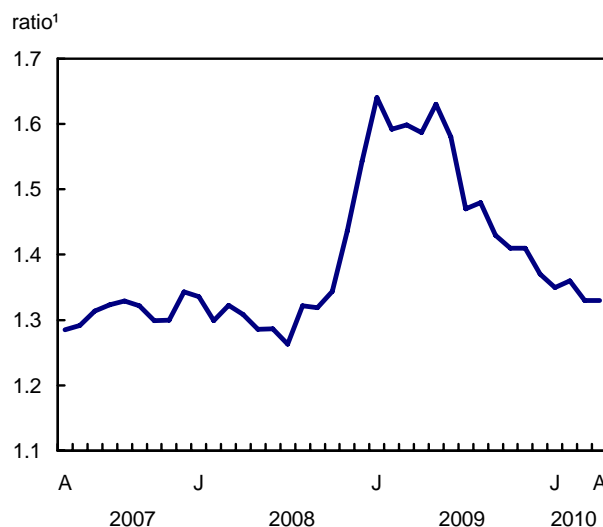
### Inventories levels increase in April



1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.33 in April. The ratio has been trending downward since the spring of 2009.

### The inventory-to-sales ratio remains unchanged



1. Seasonally adjusted.

**Unfilled orders decline**

Unfilled orders declined for the second consecutive month, falling 0.2% to \$52.9 billion in April. Excluding the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders increased 0.9%.

The decline in unfilled orders was largely driven by aerospace product and parts (-1.7%) and the fabricated metal industry (-3.9%).

New orders increased 0.3% to \$44.4 billion in April.

**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 May Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on July 15.

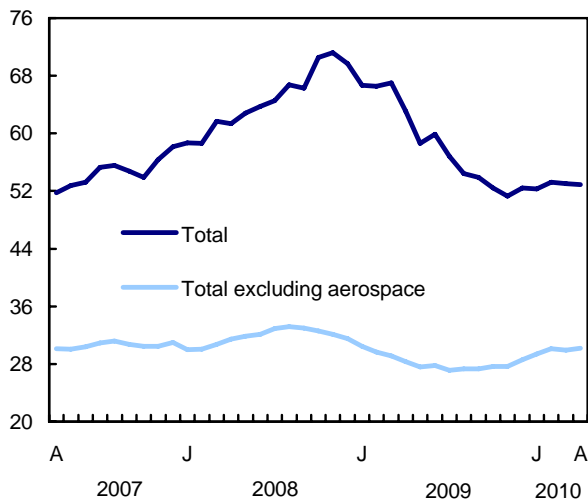
For a more detailed synopsis of the trends and indicators that affected manufacturers in 2009, the "Annual review of manufacturing" will soon be released in *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-M, free).

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gwen Harding (613-951-1179; [gwen.harding@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gwen.harding@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

□

**Unfilled orders decline in April**

\$ billions<sup>1</sup>



1. Seasonally adjusted.

## Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	April 2009	March 2010 <sup>r</sup>	April 2010 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	40,275	44,409	44,506	0.2	10.5
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	37,958	41,225	41,193	-0.1	8.5
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	35,997	38,878	39,013	0.3	8.4
Inventories	63,909	58,921	59,114	0.3	-7.5
Unfilled orders	63,089	53,049	52,928	-0.2	-16.1
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	62,212	52,549	52,273	-0.5	-16.0
New orders	36,332	44,253	44,386	0.3	22.2
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	32,108	38,744	38,737	0.0	20.6
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.59	1.33	1.33	...	...

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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	April 2009	March 2010 <sup>r</sup>	April 2010 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
Food manufacturing	6,686	7,175	7,024	-2.1	5.1
Beverage and tobacco product	874	933	885	-5.2	1.3
Textile mills	128	127	127	-0.4	-1.1
Textile product mills	145	170	144	-15.3	-0.4
Clothing manufacturing	217	172	172	0.0	-20.8
Leather and allied product	31	30	31	2.7	-1.1
Wood product	1,360	1,596	1,630	2.1	19.8
Paper manufacturing	2,062	2,127	2,163	1.7	4.9
Printing and related support activities	764	715	704	-1.4	-7.7
Petroleum and coal product	4,096	5,502	5,616	2.1	37.1
Chemical	3,385	3,829	3,847	0.5	13.6
Plastics and rubber products	1,549	1,723	1,743	1.2	12.5
Non-metallic mineral product	932	1,146	1,133	-1.1	21.6
Primary metal	2,726	3,348	3,467	3.6	27.2
Fabricated metal product	2,429	2,504	2,453	-2.1	1.0
Machinery	2,296	2,266	2,277	0.5	-0.8
Computer and electronic product	1,473	1,321	1,338	1.3	-9.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	783	779	786	0.9	0.4
Transportation equipment	6,555	7,219	7,271	0.7	10.9
Motor vehicle	2,828	3,858	3,819	-1.0	35.0
Motor vehicle body and trailer	213	241	239	-0.5	12.5
Motor vehicle parts	1,450	1,672	1,674	0.1	15.5
Aerospace product and parts	1,709	1,109	1,188	7.1	-30.5
Railroad rolling stock	54	98	98	-0.4	81.0
Ship and boat building	96	104	112	7.5	16.8
Furniture and related product	865	915	909	-0.7	5.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	918	810	785	-3.0	-14.5
<b>Non-durable goods industries</b>	<b>19,938</b>	<b>22,504</b>	<b>22,457</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Durable goods industries</b>	<b>20,337</b>	<b>21,905</b>	<b>22,049</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

**Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories**

	April 2009	March 2010 <sup>r</sup>	April 2010 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2010	April 2009 to April 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>40,275</b>	<b>44,409</b>	<b>44,506</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	215	314	448	42.6	108.3
Prince Edward Island	116	106	103	-3.5	-11.9
Nova Scotia	703	776	776	0.0	10.4
New Brunswick	1,159	1,375	1,527	11.1	31.8
Quebec	10,683	11,010	11,144	1.2	4.3
Ontario	18,132	20,516	20,459	-0.3	12.8
Manitoba	1,239	1,192	1,138	-4.5	-8.2
Saskatchewan	889	996	1,002	0.6	12.7
Alberta	4,427	5,117	4,979	-2.7	12.5
British Columbia	2,708	3,002	2,928	-2.5	8.1
Yukon	2	2	2	2.0	-8.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	1	1	-47.3	-63.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.



## Canadian Community Health Survey

2009

According to new data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), one in seven or 4.1 million Canadians aged 12 and older suffered an activity-limiting injury in 2009. About 35% of these injuries occurred while taking part in sports or physical exercise, the most common type of injury-causing activity. The data also showed that among the 11.4 million people who reported bicycling, 46% said they never wore a helmet whenever they cycled.

### Activity-limiting injuries

Just over 4.1 million Canadians aged 12 and over, or about 15% of this population, suffered an injury severe enough to limit their usual activities in 2009. This was up from 3.4 million, or 13%, in 2001.

Of those injuries, 55% received medical attention within 48 hours in 2009, down from 64% in 2001.

The most common cause of injury reported by Canadians was falls. In 2009, nearly 1.7 million people, or 41% of those who reported an injury, stated they were injured in a fall. This was more common among women (46%) than men (36%).

Taking part in sports or physical exercise was the most frequent type of activity (at the time the injury occurred) for both males (41%) and females (28%). Walking (19%) was the second most common injury-related activity for females, followed by household chores (13%). For males, the next most common activities were working (17%) and doing household chores (15%).

In 2009, adolescents aged 12 to 19 had the highest injury rate of all age groups covered by the survey at 26%. The injury rate for adolescent girls rose from 18% in 2001 to 23% in 2009, while the rate increased for adolescent boys from 27% to 29% during the same time period.

In 2009, the majority of adolescent boys (70%) and adolescent girls (59%) were injured while participating in sports or physical exercise.

### Bicycle helmet use

The CCHS also examined the use of helmets for various sports including bicycling. Among the 11.4 million people aged 12 and over who reported bicycling in the past year, almost half (46%) never wore a helmet.

In terms of differences between the sexes, men were more likely to never wear a helmet (48% versus 43%).

Although 37% of Canadians always wore a bicycle helmet, this varied considerably across the country.

#### Note to readers

*This article features analysis based on data from the 2009 Canadian Community Health Survey. The analysis in this release covers selected health indicators on activity-limiting injuries, bicycle helmet use, breastfeeding, functional health, smoking, access to a regular medical doctor, and obesity.*

*This survey collects a wide range of self-reported information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health and their use of health care services.*

*Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.*

*Injuries in this article include sprains, broken bones, cut and burns, but exclude repetitive strain injuries.*

*Functional health featured in this release is based on an adapted version of the Health Utility Index Mark 3 tool developed at McMaster University. It measures a person's overall functional health using eight attributes: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain.*

Nationally, five provinces and one territory had rates of bicycle helmet use above the Canadian average: Nova Scotia (66%), British Columbia (59%), New Brunswick (51%), Prince Edward Island (51%), Yukon (51%) and Alberta (48%). Each of these jurisdictions has some form of bicycle helmet legislation.

Conversely, those jurisdictions with rates of bicycle helmet use below the national average were Manitoba (22%), Saskatchewan (23%), Quebec (26%), Northwest Territories (28%) and Ontario (34%). Of these, only Ontario has a provincial bicycle helmet legislation.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, 38% of people reported always wearing a bicycle helmet, a rate comparable to the national rate.

### Breastfeeding

In 2009, nearly 88% of women between the ages of 15 and 55 who had given birth in the past five years breastfed their most recent baby, even if only for a short time.

Of the new mothers who did not attempt to breastfeed, medical factors were cited by 28% as the reason for not breastfeeding while an additional 25% said that breastfeeding was "unappealing" and nearly 20% said that bottle feeding was easier.

Of those who did breastfeed, 7% stopped after less than one week and 21% stopped by one month. Just over half of new mothers who initiated breastfeeding (54%) continued for six months or longer, while 16% breastfed for more than a year.

### Functional health

In 2009, 82% of Canadians aged 12 or older were in good to full functional health according to the Health Utility Index Mark 3.

Generally, functional health decreases with age. The percentage with good to full functional health was highest among those aged 20 to 34 (88%), but then declined with age.

Overall, men were somewhat more likely to be in good to full functional health than women, although this difference was generally more pronounced in later years. At the age of 55 and older, men were more likely than women to show good to full functional health. For example, among those over the age of 74, 62% of men were in good to full functional health compared with 56% of women.

### Smoking

In 2009, one-fifth of Canadians aged 12 or older, or roughly 5.7 million people, smoked either daily or occasionally.

Smoking rates in Canada continued to decline in 2009. The rate for men was 23% compared with 28% in 2001. Among women, the rate was 18%, down from 24% in 2001.

People typically begin smoking during their teenage years. Consequently, the percentage of Canadians who have not started by age 20 is an indicator of future smoking rates. In 2009, 47% of males aged 20 to 24 had never smoked, up from 36% in 2001. Meanwhile, 54% of similarly aged females had never smoked in 2009, compared with 42% in 2001.

### Access to a regular medical doctor

About 85% of Canadians aged 12 or older reported they had a regular medical doctor, up slightly from 84% in 2008.

For most age groups, men were more likely than women to report not having a regular doctor in 2009. The largest difference was in the 20 to 34 year old age group, with 33% of men reporting that they did not have a regular doctor compared with 19% of women. This difference, however, decreased with age.

Among the 15% of Canadians who did not have a regular doctor, 54% said they had not looked for one, while 44% reported they could not find one.

When they needed medical care, 61% of people without a regular doctor said they went to a walk-in clinic, while 13% went to an emergency room.

### Obesity

About 18% of Canadians aged 18 or older, or roughly 4.4 million people, reported height and weight that classified them as obese in 2009. This was up from 15% in 2003.

From 2003 to 2009, obesity rates among men rose from 16% to 19%, and among women, from 15% to 17%.

The CCHS data regarding obesity were based on self-reported weight and height measurements. For height and weight data that are physically measured, please refer to the Canadian Health Measures Survey.

**Available on CANSIM: table 105-0501.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module. The module is also accessible from the Statistics Canada homepage.

Two products featuring the most recent results from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2009 are now available from our website. The new *Health Profile* (82-228-X, free) online application provides a place name search to find latest health data available for any health region in Canada. The publication *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X, free) is also now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*. You can also consult the latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators*, 2010, no. 1 (82-221-X, free), which provides a set of more than 35 health indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the health regions.

For more information about the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

For additional information on this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division. ■



## Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

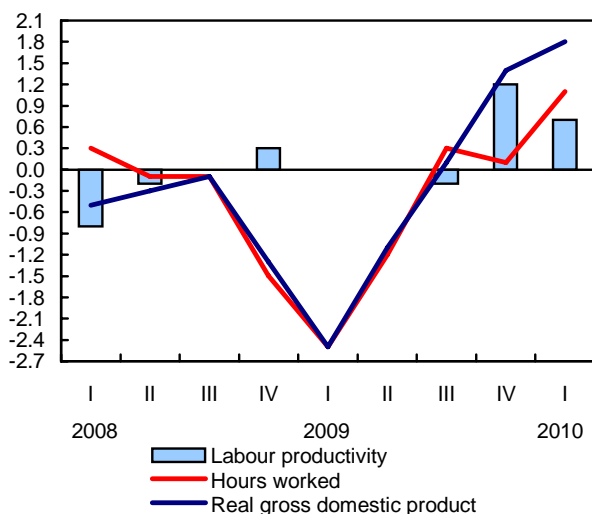
First quarter 2010

The labour productivity of Canadian businesses rose 0.7% in the first quarter, after increasing 1.2% in the fourth quarter of 2009.

The pace of growth in the real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses accelerated in the first quarter (+1.8%) compared with the previous quarter (+1.4). This acceleration in business output was largely due to spending on consumer goods and services, spending on shelter, and inventory accumulation.

### Productivity of Canadian businesses continues to advance

quarterly % change



Hours worked in Canadian businesses rose 1.1% in the first quarter, following two quarters of slight gains. That was the highest quarterly growth rate since the second quarter of 2004. Employment was up 0.7%, its biggest increase since the first quarter of 2008 (+0.9%), while hours worked per job increased 0.4%.

The majority of the rise in business productivity was attributable to goods-producing industries, which posted a 1.5% gain, their second consecutive quarterly increase. The largest increases were in manufacturing (+2.3%) and construction (+1.0%). It was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase in manufacturing.

Productivity in services-producing businesses advanced 0.2% in the first quarter after growing 0.9% in the preceding quarter. Productivity in wholesale trade increased 3.3% and is now 14% higher compared with

the first quarter of 2009. The accommodation and food services industry posted a 1.5% gain in productivity.

In the United States, productivity gains in the business sector slowed to 0.6% in the first quarter, slightly lower than Canada's growth rate.

In the first quarter, productivity gains in Canadian businesses outpaced the 0.2% increase in hourly compensation. As a result, unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in Canadian dollars fell 0.5%. In the previous three quarters, hourly compensation and productivity grew at a similar rate.

The Canadian dollar continued to appreciate against the American dollar in the first quarter (+1.5%), but at a much slower pace than in the last three quarters of 2009. This was reflected in a 1.0% rise in the unit labour costs of Canadian businesses in American dollars. By comparison, American businesses' unit labour costs declined 0.3% in the first quarter.

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

The first quarter 2010 labour productivity data released today include revisions to aggregate labour productivity and underlying series (GDP, hours worked, hourly compensation, unit labour costs, etc.) from 2006 to 2009. These updates are consistent with the four-year annual revision to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released on May 31, 2010. However, the national accounts' data of GDP by industry will not be revised until the end of September 2010 (the usual revision release date for GDP by industry) and therefore will not be incorporated in the productivity data until the release of the third-quarter data in December 2010.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.**

On June 21, additional tables and links to other releases from the national accounts will be available in the first quarter 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 9, no. 1 (13-010-X, free). This publication is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Second quarter data for labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on September 14.

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-dcird@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcird@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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

	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008	Third quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2008	First quarter 2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted									
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.7
Real gross domestic product	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-1.3	-2.5	-1.1	0.1	1.4	1.8
Hours worked	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-1.5	-2.5	-1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1
Hourly compensation	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.2	-0.2	1.2	0.2
Unit labour cost	2.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.5
Exchange rate <sup>1</sup>	-2.3	-0.6	-3.0	-14.1	-2.7	6.7	6.3	4.0	1.5
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-0.3	0.5	-2.8	-13.1	-1.7	6.8	6.3	3.8	1.0
<b>United States<sup>2</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.6
Real gross domestic product	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	-1.9	-2.3	-0.3	0.6	1.7	0.9
Hours worked	-0.3	-0.5	-1.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.1	-1.4	0.1	0.4
Hourly compensation	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	-1.0	1.8	0.0	-0.5	0.3
Unit labour cost	0.3	-0.4	1.1	0.5	-1.3	0.0	-1.9	-2.1	-0.3
% change from the previous year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted									
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	2.4	1.1	0.0	-0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.8
Real gross domestic product	3.2	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-4.0	-4.9	-4.7	-2.2	2.1
Hours worked	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	-4.4	-5.2	-4.8	-3.3	0.3
Hourly compensation	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.3
Unit labour cost	2.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.0	-0.4
Exchange rate <sup>1</sup>	7.3	6.8	6.0	0.9	-6.7	-13.4	-5.1	14.8	19.7
Unit labour cost in US dollars	9.9	10.8	9.8	4.7	-4.5	-11.3	-2.9	16.0	19.1
<b>United States<sup>2</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.1	3.8	3.0	4.6	5.7	6.1
Real gross domestic product	3.4	3.1	2.2	0.0	-3.5	-5.2	-3.8	-0.3	2.9
Hours worked	1.6	2.1	0.4	-2.1	-7.0	-7.9	-8.0	-5.7	-3.0
Hourly compensation	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	3.3	1.8	0.3	1.7
Unit labour cost	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.8	-1.9	0.3	-2.7	-5.2	-4.2

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

2. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: First quarter 2010 published in NEWS, June 3.

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## Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada

June 2010

The June 2010 issue of Statistics Canada's free online publication *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* contains one article.

"Completion and Discontinuation Rates of Registered Apprentices: Does Program Duration Matter?" examines whether rates of completion and discontinuation of apprenticeship programs are affected by nominal program duration. It also examines the median time needed for completion, as well as the amount of time spent in the program by discontinuers.

This issue also includes a series of new tables on population size, household expenditures, research and development, adult education and learning, educational attainment and labour market outcomes which are part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program.

The June 2010 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 7, no. 2 (81-004-X, free), is now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*.

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: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Dairy statistics

April 2010 (preliminary)

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

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

The second quarter 2010 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (23-014-X, free), will be available on August 16.

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 Gabriella Martello (613-951-8715 ([gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

January 2010

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## Book publishing industry

2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Book Publishers*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes detailed product information such as breakdowns by country of control, language and geographic region.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3105.**

The publication *Service Bulletin: Book Publishers, 2008* (87F0004X free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

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## New products and studies

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**New Motor Vehicle Sales**, April 2010, Vol. 82, no. 4  
Catalogue number **63-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada**, Vol. 7, no. 2  
Catalogue number **81-004-X** (HTML, free)

**Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program**, June 2010, no. 3  
Catalogue number **81-582-X** (HTML, free)

**Health Profile**, 2009  
Catalogue number **82-228-X** (HTML, free)

**Health Fact Sheets**,  
Catalogue number **82-625-X** (HTML, free)

**Book Publishers**, 2008  
Catalogue number **87F0004X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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**Releases**

**Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008** 2  
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit in the financial account. Foreign direct investment flows into Canada almost tripled from the equivalent quarter of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Final employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year to review for education needs, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Consumer and Managers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of temporary checks and safety funds, April 2008 12

Health indicators, 2008 12

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**New products** 13

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**2006 Census profiles**

With the release of the final and detailed release components, the complete cumulative profiles is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

## 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.

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