

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 8, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Releases

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<b>Building permits, July 2010</b>	2
Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in July, down 3.3% from June but 33.0% higher than the level in July 2009. The decrease in July was a result of declines in both the residential and non-residential sectors.	
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### New products and studies

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#### Canada Year Book

2010

The 2010 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, available today, is a valuable reference tool that provides extensive information on trends in the nation's social, economic and environmental fabric.

The 31 chapters in this year's edition contain 456 pages of analysis, charts, maps and tables in an easy-to-use format, with data from many of Statistics Canada's latest surveys and the census.

First published in 1867, the *Canada Year Book* plays a key role in fulfilling Statistics Canada's mandate to collect information about life in Canada, and to present it in a way that all Canadians find accessible, useful and interesting.

Feature articles cover topics such as demographic changes in the population, as well as its ethnic makeup; an analysis of various sectors in the economy including international trade in goods and services, retail and wholesale trade, agriculture, transportation, energy, services, construction and manufacturing; an analysis of environmental issues; crime, health, the labour force, travel patterns and a look at how Canadians use technology to address life changes.

The 2010 edition of the *Canada Year Book* (11-402-X, \$24.95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact France Mondoloni (613-951-6000; fax: 613-951-5116; [france.mondoloni@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:france.mondoloni@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications and Library Services Division.



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## Releases

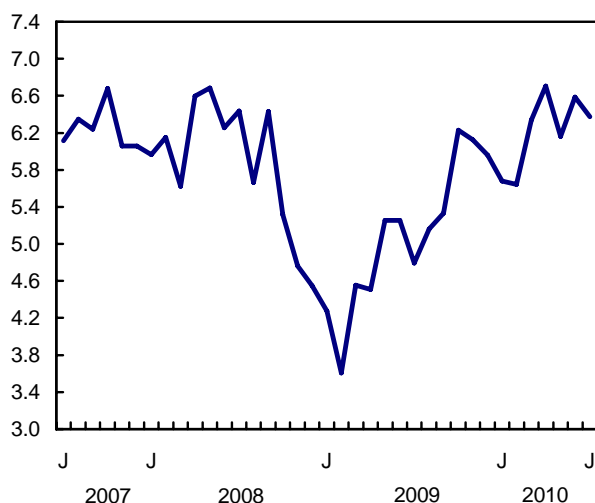
### Building permits

July 2010

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in July, down 3.3% from June but 33.0% higher than the level in July 2009. The decrease in July was a result of declines in both the residential and non-residential sectors.

#### Total value of permits

\$ billions



In the non-residential sector, municipalities issued building permits worth \$2.9 billion in July, down 4.3% from June, as a result of lower construction intentions for industrial and commercial buildings.

The value of residential permits declined for a fourth consecutive month, down 2.4% to \$3.5 billion in July. However, the value of residential permits was 28.6% higher than in July 2009. The value of both single- and multi-family permits declined in six provinces in July.

The total value of building intentions increased in four provinces: Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba.

#### Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

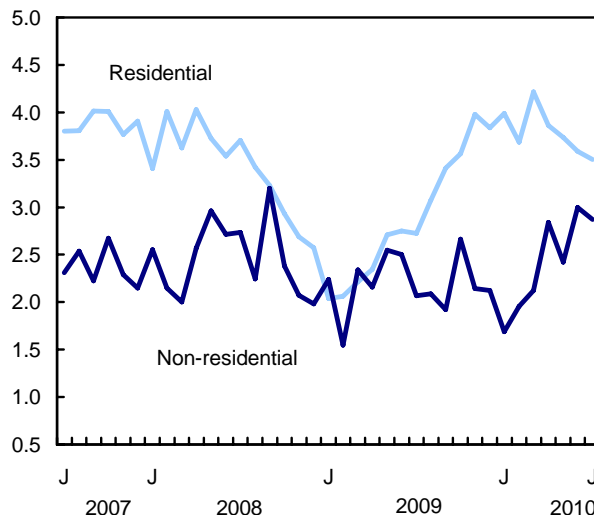
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

#### Revisions

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

#### Residential and non-residential sectors

\$ billions



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## **Residential sector: Intentions down for single- and multiple-family permits**

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings declined for a fourth consecutive month, down 0.9% to \$2.1 billion in July. The decrease was a result of lower construction intentions in eight provinces, despite a 10.0% increase in Ontario.

Intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 4.6% to \$1.4 billion, following two monthly increases. In July, six provinces posted declines, led by British Columbia and Quebec. However, Ontario and Alberta registered higher construction intentions in the multi-family component.

Nationally, municipalities approved 17,099 new dwellings in July, down 4.6% from June. The decline came from both single-family dwellings, which fell 0.8% to 7,452 units, and multi-family dwellings, which declined 7.3% to 9,647.

## **Non-residential sector: Declines in the industrial and commercial components**

In the industrial component, the value of permits fell 28.2% to \$406 million in July, a second consecutive monthly decrease. Lower intentions came mostly from Newfoundland and Labrador, which had posted a large gain in June. Quebec and Alberta also reported declines in July, as a result of lower construction intentions spread across a wide variety of buildings.

In the commercial component, municipalities issued permits worth \$1.3 billion in July, down 9.2% from June. July's decrease was mainly a result of lower construction intentions spread across a wide variety of commercial buildings in Ontario and Alberta.

The value of permits in the institutional component increased for a second consecutive month, up 16.8% to \$1.1 billion in July. The increase was largely a result of higher construction intentions for medical facilities in Ontario and British Columbia. The gain in Quebec came mainly from educational institutions.

## **Largest declines in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador**

The value of building permits fell in six provinces.

The largest decreases occurred in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. In both provinces, the

decline was mainly the result of lower intentions in the industrial and commercial components. In Quebec, the decrease came from the residential sector and from the industrial component of the non-residential sector.

Ontario and Saskatchewan posted the largest gains. In Ontario, all components except the commercial increased in July. In Saskatchewan, the increase came from the non-residential sector.

## **Value of permits down in half of the census metropolitan areas**

The total value of permits fell in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest declines were in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Edmonton and Ottawa. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, the decrease came from all components except single dwellings.

Edmonton experienced a decrease as a result of the commercial and industrial components. In Ottawa, the decline was attributable to all components except permits for institutional buildings.

The largest gains occurred in St. Catharines–Niagara, Hamilton and Toronto. In St. Catharines–Niagara, the increase came from the institutional component, including a new medical facility. Toronto posted gains in the residential sector, while Hamilton's increases were in both sectors.

## **Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.**

## **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.**

The July 2010 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The August building permit data will be released on October 7.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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## Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits

	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	value in \$ millions				% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,791.0</b>	<b>6,160.7</b>	<b>6,587.0</b>	<b>6,372.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Residential	2,722.8	3,737.9	3,588.3	3,502.4	-2.4	28.6
Single <sup>1</sup>	1,865.8	2,367.1	2,168.3	2,148.1	-0.9	15.1
Multiple	856.9	1,370.9	1,420.1	1,354.3	-4.6	58.0
Non-residential	2,068.2	2,422.7	2,998.7	2,869.8	-4.3	38.8
Industrial	279.0	690.8	566.3	406.4	-28.2	45.7
Commercial	1,049.9	1,050.0	1,452.7	1,319.6	-9.2	25.7
Institutional	739.3	682.0	979.7	1,143.8	16.8	54.7
	number of units				% change	
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>13,028</b>	<b>17,383</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Single <sup>1</sup>	6,751	8,271	7,514	7,452	-0.8	10.4
Multiples	6,277	9,112	10,409	9,647	-7.3	53.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions				% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,285.4</b>	<b>4,572.9</b>	<b>4,728.2</b>	<b>4,802.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>46.2</b>
St. John's	50.0	40.5	116.2	43.5	-62.5	-13.0
Halifax	63.8	56.3	68.7	64.1	-6.8	0.5
Moncton	29.5	42.4	15.9	31.0	94.9	5.2
Saint John	27.2	11.3	11.1	12.6	13.7	-53.6
Saguenay	31.4	37.3	34.2	24.5	-28.4	-21.9
Québec	131.1	142.2	164.3	118.4	-28.0	-9.7
Sherbrooke	49.0	36.3	32.9	62.2	89.3	26.9
Trois-Rivières	26.5	34.6	31.7	56.1	76.9	111.6
Montréal	556.7	617.4	624.4	641.6	2.8	15.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	191.9	190.9	282.7	198.5	-29.8	3.5
Gatineau part	31.2	41.7	46.7	45.4	-2.7	45.8
Ottawa part	160.8	149.2	236.0	153.1	-35.1	-4.8
Kingston	14.1	28.7	13.4	14.9	11.3	5.8
Peterborough	13.1	18.4	10.7	9.2	-14.2	-29.7
Oshawa	35.9	39.4	105.6	74.6	-29.4	108.0
Toronto	416.2	1,177.0	998.7	1,049.3	5.1	152.1
Hamilton	116.2	171.6	81.5	134.5	65.1	15.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	25.0	149.8	37.1	446.4	1,103.5	1,683.2
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	88.0	105.5	217.4	96.4	-55.7	9.6
Brantford	27.0	10.4	28.5	29.3	2.8	8.4
Guelph	30.2	14.8	28.7	10.5	-63.3	-65.1
London	68.1	83.0	70.6	101.6	43.9	49.3
Windsor	14.1	15.6	77.2	36.1	-53.3	155.8
Barrie	12.9	24.5	53.6	17.3	-67.7	34.8
Greater Sudbury	19.8	24.8	13.3	49.1	269.9	147.8
Thunder Bay	10.1	21.9	20.1	11.2	-44.2	10.8
Winnipeg	106.6	86.4	90.1	92.7	2.9	-13.0
Regina	41.7	73.2	36.0	28.1	-22.0	-32.5
Saskatoon	75.9	98.4	51.4	79.9	55.4	5.3
Calgary	275.1	314.8	372.6	292.8	-21.4	6.4
Edmonton	303.4	347.1	453.7	367.0	-19.1	21.0
Kelowna	30.3	29.7	26.2	40.5	54.6	33.8
Abbotsford-Mission	9.4	20.2	10.0	12.3	22.9	30.6
Vancouver	352.1	444.9	491.5	497.4	1.2	41.3
Victoria	43.2	63.4	58.1	58.0	0.0	34.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

# Value of building permits, by province and territory

	July 2009	May 2010	June 2010 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions				% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,791.0</b>	<b>6,160.7</b>	<b>6,587.0</b>	<b>6,372.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>Residential</b>	<b>2,722.8</b>	<b>3,737.9</b>	<b>3,588.3</b>	<b>3,502.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>Non-residential</b>	<b>2,068.2</b>	<b>2,422.7</b>	<b>2,998.7</b>	<b>2,869.8</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	74.4	61.4	202.0	76.4	-62.2	2.7
Residential	45.9	47.3	52.5	47.1	-10.2	2.7
Non-residential	28.5	14.2	149.6	29.3	-80.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	19.9	29.2	23.7	17.1	-27.6	-14.0
Residential	15.0	20.1	12.5	11.4	-8.4	-23.7
Non-residential	5.0	9.1	11.2	5.7	-49.0	15.0
Nova Scotia	138.7	120.6	141.0	127.9	-9.3	-7.8
Residential	78.8	82.5	90.5	68.6	-24.1	-12.9
Non-residential	59.9	38.1	50.5	59.3	17.3	-1.1
New Brunswick	124.4	106.0	126.5	115.5	-8.7	-7.1
Residential	52.9	59.3	40.1	50.0	24.5	-5.5
Non-residential	71.5	46.7	86.4	65.5	-24.1	-8.3
Quebec	1,140.7	1,286.7	1,333.2	1,283.3	-3.7	12.5
Residential	734.0	851.9	891.3	819.8	-8.0	11.7
Non-residential	406.7	434.8	441.9	463.4	4.9	13.9
Ontario	1,367.0	2,402.6	2,405.4	2,585.3	7.5	89.1
Residential	758.3	1,306.3	1,095.5	1,206.2	10.1	59.1
Non-residential	608.7	1,096.3	1,309.8	1,379.1	5.3	126.6
Manitoba	171.5	153.9	151.6	157.3	3.7	-8.3
Residential	76.4	99.0	89.0	92.8	4.3	21.5
Non-residential	95.1	54.9	62.5	64.4	3.0	-32.3
Saskatchewan	221.0	230.3	130.5	160.7	23.1	-27.3
Residential	75.1	112.8	82.2	73.9	-10.2	-1.5
Non-Residential	146.0	117.5	48.3	86.8	79.8	-40.6
Alberta	861.3	1,007.4	1,189.0	966.1	-18.7	12.2
Residential	495.8	663.0	608.3	610.6	0.4	23.2
Non-residential	365.5	344.5	580.7	355.5	-38.8	-2.8
British Columbia	626.6	747.1	850.0	869.4	2.3	38.7
Residential	381.1	485.1	609.7	515.8	-15.4	35.4
Non-residential	245.6	262.0	240.3	353.6	47.2	44.0
Yukon	6.3	7.7	22.3	5.1	-77.1	-18.6
Residential	5.9	6.0	8.1	1.7	-79.7	-72.2
Non-residential	0.4	1.6	14.2	3.5	-75.6	886.1
Northwest Territories	4.4	7.5	6.4	5.3	-17.1	19.8
Residential	2.2	4.7	3.6	1.7	-52.6	-22.4
Non-residential	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	29.6	61.9
Nunavut	34.5	0.2	5.3	2.9	-46.2	-91.7
Residential	1.4	0.1	4.8	2.7	-43.7	88.0
Non-residential	33.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	-70.1	-99.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

## Stocks of principal field crops

July 31, 2010

At the end of the crop year on July 31, total stocks of principal field crops such as canola and durum wheat rose, while stocks of oats were down, compared with the same date in 2009.

Total stocks of canola stood at 2.1 million metric tonnes, just under the record of 2.2 million metric tonnes set in 2000. Total stocks were up 27.8% or 462 000 metric tonnes from July 31, 2009. Total on-farm stocks rose 12.8% to 1.1 million metric tonnes, and commercial stocks rose 49.1% to 1.0 million metric tonnes.

Total stocks of durum wheat rose 42.3% to 2.7 million metric tonnes. Commercial stocks fell by 39.4% to 708 000 metric tonnes. On-farm stocks increased by 172.1% from July 31, 2009, to 2.0 million metric tonnes. Record stock levels were reported in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Total stocks of oats fell 23.4% to 1.2 million metric tonnes, down 357 000 metric tonnes from July 31, 2009. On-farm stock levels were down in all of the Prairie provinces. Stocks in commercial positions rose 15.7% to 265 000 metric tonnes.

**Note:** The July farm survey of 14,400 Canadian farmers is a survey of stocks of principal field crops conducted from July 26 to August 3, 2010. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain, oilseeds and special crops in on-farm storage. Data on commercial stocks of western major crops originate from the Canadian Grain Commission.

Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada sample of grain elevators in Eastern Canada, and will be released on October 4 in the publication *Field Crop Reporting Series*: "September estimate of production of principal field crops." Data on commercial stocks of special crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of special crops.

National supply-disposition tables for the major grains and special crops are included in this report and will be included in future production and stock reports. Methodology details are published annually in *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free).

**Available on CANSIM:** tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

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

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series*: "Stocks of Principal Field Crops at July 31, 2010", Vol. 89, no. 6 (22-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Production of principal field crops data for September will be released on October 4.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gilbert (613-951-2577; [yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:yves.gilbert@statcan.gc.ca)) or Faye Price (204-983-2856; [faye.price@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:faye.price@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

### Total stocks of principal field crops at July 31

	2008	2009	2010	2008 to 2010	2009 to 2010
	thousands of metric tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	4 406	6 547	7 820	77.5	19.4
Wheat excluding durum	3 587	4 644	5 113	42.5	10.1
Durum wheat	819	1 903	2 708	230.6	42.3
Barley	1 568	2 843	2 583	64.7	-9.1
Canola	1 462	1 661	2 123	45.2	27.8
Oats	950	1 527	1 170	23.2	-23.4
Dry field peas	255	445	795	211.8	78.7
Flaxseed	167	229	289	73.1	26.2
Rye	35	123	139	297.1	13.0
Mustard seed	27	44	100	270.4	127.3
Lentils	51	32	52	2.0	62.5
Sunflower seed	12	22	42	250.0	90.9
Canary seed	65	83	41	-36.9	-50.6
Chick peas	92	62	20	-78.3	-67.7

## Industrial Water Survey 2007

The three industry groups covered by the Industrial Water Survey had a total water intake of nearly 33.6 billion cubic metres in 2007, enough to fill more than 13 million Olympic-sized swimming pools.

Thermal-electric power producers accounted for 82.9% of this intake, while manufacturers withdrew 15.5%, and mines took 1.6%.

Among manufacturers, five industries accounted for almost 94% of the water intake in 2007; paper, primary metal, chemical, petroleum and coal, and food.

The three main industry groups discharged 32.8 billion cubic metres of wastewater in 2007. Again, thermal-electric power producers accounted for 83.3% of the total, manufacturing industries 14.4%, and the mining industries 2.3%.

These industries recycled 9.4 billion cubic metres of water. The thermal-electric power producers accounted for 46.6% of this total. Manufacturing industries recycled 30.7% and mining industries the remaining 22.6%.

The three groups had total water costs amounting to just over \$1.6 billion.

**Note:** The 2007 Industrial Water Survey was conducted under the umbrella of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators project, a joint initiative of Statistics Canada, Environment Canada and Health Canada.

The survey gathered information on the intake and discharge of water by three groups of industries: manufacturing, mining and thermal-electric generating industries. It collected information on sources of water, purposes for which the water was used, whether water was re-circulated or re-used, where the water was discharged and what treatments were used. It also collected information on water acquisition costs, treatment costs and operating and maintenance expenses related to water intake and discharge.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 153-0047 to 153-0051 and 153-0067 to 153-0097.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5120.**

The publication *Industrial Water Use*, 2007 (16-401-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Environment*.

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 the information officer (613-951-0297; [environ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:environ@statcan.gc.ca)), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

## Spending on research and development in the higher education sector 2008/2009

The higher education sector comprised of institutions such as universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics, spent \$10.9 billion on research and development (R&D) in 2008/2009, up 7.3% from 2007/2008.

When adjusted for inflation, spending reached \$9.0 billion in 2002 constant dollars in 2008/2009, up 3.2% from the previous year.

Higher education institutions continued as the leading source of funding for their R&D performance, providing \$5.1 billion, or 46% of total funding in 2008/2009. The federal government remained the second largest contributor at \$2.8 billion, or 26% of total funding.

Spending on higher education R&D in the natural sciences and engineering (including health sciences) was \$8.7 billion, up 7.3% from 2007/2008. In the social sciences and humanities, R&D spending increased 7.4% to \$2.2 billion.

Roughly two-thirds (67%) of R&D spending in the higher education sector took place in Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces with the highest concentration of universities and research hospitals.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5109.**

The service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 34, no. 5 (88-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; [cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca)) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; [louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. □



## Research and development expenditures in the higher education sector by funding sector, 2008/2009

	Social sciences and humanities	Health sciences	Other natural sciences and engineering	Total
	\$ millions			
<b>Funding sector</b>				
Federal government	469.1	1,071.1	1,271.3	2,811.5
Provincial governments	221.0	331.5	552.6	1,105.1
Business enterprises	36.5	384.6	471.3	892.4
Higher education	1,314.6	1,948.4	1,796.8	5,059.8
Private non-profit organisations	174.2	598.1	176.4	948.7
Foreign	0.0	45.7	68.6	114.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,215.5</b>	<b>4,379.4</b>	<b>4,337.0</b>	<b>10,931.9</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding. The foreign sector comprises all foreign governments, foreign companies (including foreign subsidiaries of Canadian firms), international organizations, non-resident foreign nationals and Canadians studying or teaching abroad.



## New products and studies

**Canada Year Book, 2010**  
Catalogue number **11-402-X** (Print, \$24.95)

**Industrial Water Use, 2007**  
Catalogue number **16-401-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Field Crop Reporting Series:** "Stocks of Principal Field Crops at July 31, 2010," Vol. 89, no. 6  
Catalogue number **22-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Science Statistics, Vol. 34, no. 5**  
Catalogue number **88-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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