

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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New international and proposed Canadian guidelines recommend that to obtain substantial health benefits, adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a week. According to new data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey, 15% of Canadian adults attain this level of activity. Levels of physical activity are lower for young people.	
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Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 2010

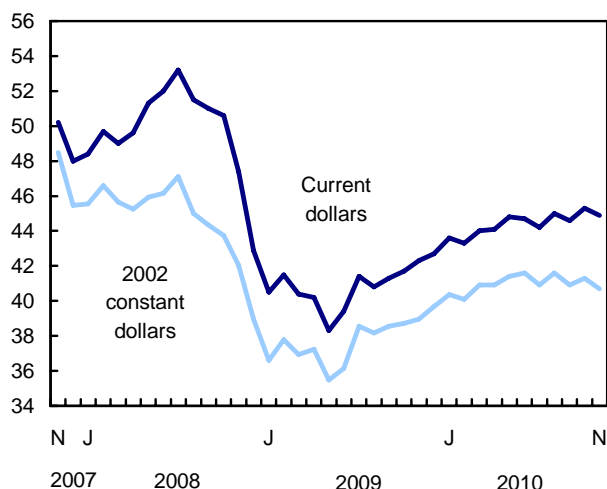
Manufacturing sales declined 0.8% in November to \$44.9 billion, led by decreases in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts industries. Excluding the motor vehicle industries, manufacturing sales edged up 0.2% in November compared with October.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales fell 1.4% in November. Constant dollar sales have been relatively stable over the past six months.

Higher sales were reported in 12 of 21 industries, representing 55.2% of total manufacturing.

Manufacturing sales down in November

\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Motor vehicle industries behind the decrease

Sales in the transportation equipment industry fell 7.0% in November, led by declines in motor vehicle (-9.2%) and motor vehicle parts (-6.5%) manufacturing. Extended plant shutdowns due to retooling, as well as shift reductions, were key contributors to the lower sales in November.

Primary metal sales also declined, down 1.9% in November. Despite this decrease, primary metal sales have been strengthening throughout most of 2010. In

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.

November, sales were 22.9% higher compared with the same month a year earlier.

Outside of the transportation and primary metal industries, many manufacturers reported gains compared with October. Computer and electronic product sales led the gains, rising 5.1% in November. Food manufacturing (+0.7%), as well as beverage and tobacco product sales (+2.9%), rose for the first time in four months.

Petroleum and coal product sales advanced 1.0% in November, the fifth consecutive increase. Rising prices rather than increasing volumes have been behind much of the recent gains.

Ontario down, offsetting gains in most provinces

In November, seven provinces reported sales gains. However, these advances were more than offset by declines in New Brunswick, Alberta, and in particular, Ontario. Excluding Ontario, manufacturing sales rose 0.6% in November compared with October.

Sales in Ontario decreased 2.3% in November. The transportation equipment industry was behind most of the drop, with sales falling 7.5% or by \$420 million. Primary metal sales also fell in Ontario, losing 7.7% or \$115 million.

New Brunswick (-4.9%) and Alberta (-1.6%) also reported lower sales. Non-durable goods industries such as food, and petroleum and coal products were behind much of the decline in both provinces.

Manitoba led the provincial sales advances in November, increasing 7.6% following a 6.1% drop in October. Sales in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries were key contributors to the increase.

Sales in Quebec edged up 0.2% in November, despite a 13.4% drop in the transportation equipment industry. Gains by computers and electronics (+18.5%), non-metallic minerals (+7.8%), and petroleum and coal (+7.2%) manufacturers helped to offset the drop in transportation equipment sales.

Inventory levels on the rise

Inventory levels increased 1.3% in November to \$61.1 billion. Inventories have been on the rise since May 2010. In 2009, inventories were reduced, with most of the decrease coming in the first half of the year.

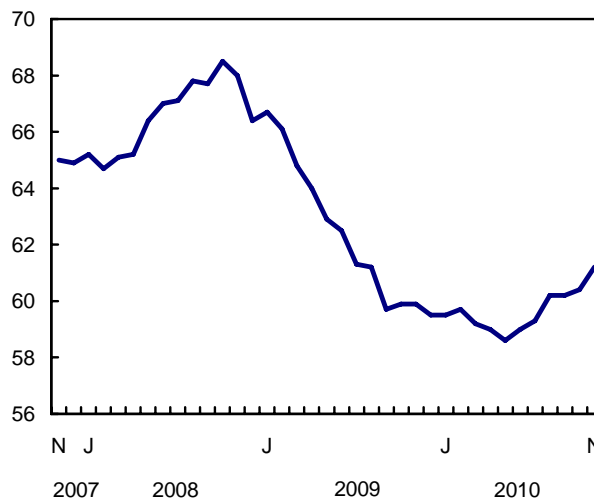
The rise in November reflected a 10.8% increase in the petroleum and coal product industry, mainly as a result of large deliveries of raw materials during the month. Both price and volume increases were factors in the advance.

Primary metal inventories rose 2.4% during the month. Inventories in this industry have risen for eight consecutive months.

These increases were partially offset by a 1.4% decline in the chemical products industry. Most of this inventory decline was focused in the pharmaceutical industry.

Inventory levels on the rise

\$ billions¹

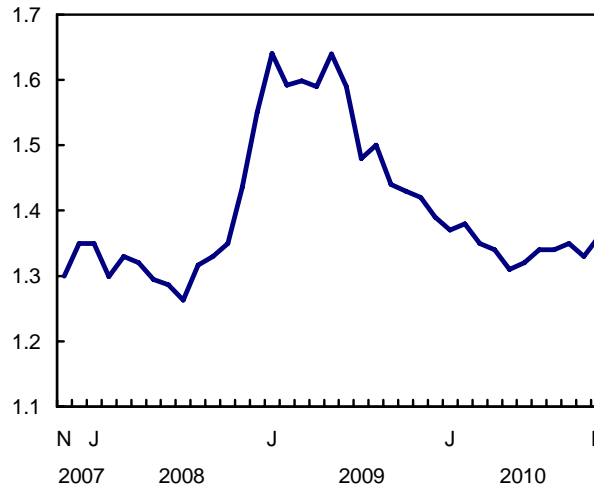


1. Seasonally adjusted.

The inventory-to-sales ratio for November increased three points to 1.36. This was the highest level since February 2010. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

The inventory-to-sales ratio increases

ratio¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Unfilled orders advance

Unfilled orders advanced 0.5% to \$52.7 billion in November, the first increase in three months. Unfilled orders have remained relatively stable in 2010 after declining throughout most of 2009.

The increase in orders was mostly concentrated in the fabricated metal and primary metal industries. The backlog of orders in these industries rose 5.2% and 15.5% respectively.

The largest decrease in unfilled orders came in the transportation equipment industry, which was down 0.7% in November compared with October.

New orders advanced 1.6% in November compared with October, the third increase in four months. New orders rose largely on the strength of the aerospace products and parts industry. Excluding aerospace products and parts, new orders fell 1.4% in November.

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

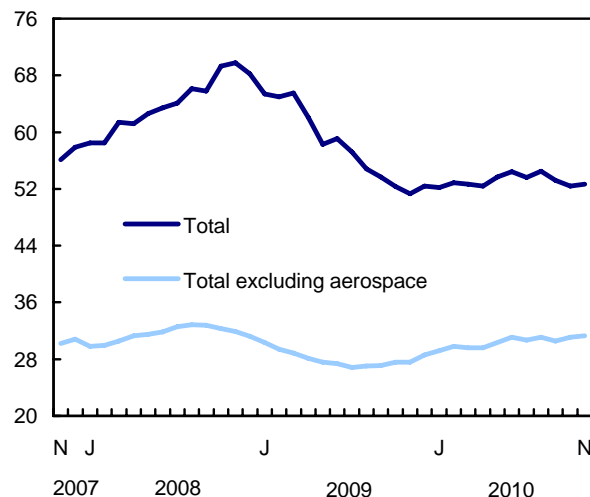
Table 304-0014: Canada data (sales, inventories, orders) by industry.

Table 304-0015: Provincial sales by industry.

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

Unfilled orders advance slightly

\$ billions¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the December Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on February 16.

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

	November 2009	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	42,305	45,294	44,947	-0.8	6.2
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	38,973	41,258	40,665	-1.4	4.3
Manufacturing sales excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories (current dollars)	37,325	40,057	40,150	0.2	7.6
Inventories	59,939	60,376	61,150	1.3	2.0
Unfilled orders	51,271	52,422	52,688	0.5	2.8
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	50,695	51,756	52,053	0.6	2.7
New orders	41,228	44,509	45,213	1.6	9.7
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	36,251	39,292	40,446	2.9	11.6
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.42	1.33	1.36

^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	November 2009	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,675	6,788	6,838	0.7	2.4
Beverage and tobacco product	881	817	841	2.9	-4.5
Textile mills	121	120	123	2.2	1.9
Textile product mills	158	147	143	-2.8	-9.9
Clothing manufacturing	171	201	206	2.6	20.4
Leather and allied product	32	39	41	3.7	26.8
Wood product	1,449	1,551	1,547	-0.2	6.7
Paper manufacturing	2,076	2,154	2,189	1.6	5.4
Printing and related support activities	735	724	733	1.2	-0.2
Petroleum and coal product	5,551	6,029	6,088	1.0	9.7
Chemical	3,629	3,688	3,725	1.0	2.7
Plastics and rubber products	1,656	1,766	1,769	0.2	6.8
Non-metallic mineral product	1,035	1,132	1,117	-1.3	8.0
Primary metal	3,088	3,869	3,795	-1.9	22.9
Fabricated metal product	2,409	2,616	2,614	-0.1	8.5
Machinery	2,150	2,477	2,450	-1.1	13.9
Computer and electronic product	1,376	1,335	1,403	5.1	2.0
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	760	830	836	0.7	10.1
Transportation equipment	6,617	7,208	6,705	-7.0	1.3
Motor vehicle	3,348	3,621	3,287	-9.2	-1.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer	231	261	260	-0.5	12.5
Motor vehicle parts	1,632	1,616	1,510	-6.5	-7.4
Aerospace product and parts	1,039	1,219	1,233	1.2	18.7
Railroad rolling stock	74	91	123	34.3	66.2
Ship and boat building	91	73	82	11.4	-10.2
Furniture and related product	893	867	865	-0.3	-3.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	845	935	920	-1.7	8.9
Non-durable goods industries	21,684	22,473	22,694	1.0	4.7
Durable goods industries	20,621	22,821	22,253	-2.5	7.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	November 2009	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Canada	42,305	45,294	44,947	-0.8	6.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	352	506	540	6.8	53.7
Prince Edward Island	105	96	104	7.9	-0.5
Nova Scotia	768	855	912	6.7	18.7
New Brunswick	1,204	1,325	1,259	-4.9	4.6
Quebec	11,016	11,108	11,132	0.2	1.1
Ontario	19,450	21,098	20,610	-2.3	6.0
Manitoba	1,145	1,186	1,276	7.6	11.5
Saskatchewan	886	944	980	3.8	10.6
Alberta	4,547	5,204	5,118	-1.6	12.6
British Columbia	2,830	2,968	3,012	1.5	6.4
Yukon	2	3	3	4.8	11.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	1	1	-20.8	-34.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.



Canadian Health Measures Survey: Physical activity of youth and adults

2007 to 2009

New international and proposed Canadian guidelines recommend that to obtain substantial health benefits, adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a week. According to new data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), 15% of Canadian adults attain this level of activity.

The guidelines also suggest that young people aged 5 to 17 should accumulate at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily. CHMS data indicated that 7% of young people attain this level of activity.

By gender, the guidelines for adults were achieved by 17% of men and 14% of women. The guidelines for young people were achieved by 9% of boys and 4% of girls.

The CHMS used accelerometers to collect objective measures of physical activity and sedentary behaviour for a nationally representative sample of Canadians aged 6 to 79. The data show that the majority of waking hours of both adults and young people are sedentary.

Adults spend about an average of 9.5 hours a day in sedentary pursuits, the equivalent of about 69% of their waking hours.

For children and youth, 8.6 hours a day, or 62% of their waking hours, are sedentary. These averages increase with age; among teenagers aged 15 to 19, sedentary time surpasses 9 hours a day.

Adults

Overall, about one-half (53%) of adults accumulate at least 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity one or more days a week, but this means that almost as many (47%) do so less than one day a week.

About 5% of adults accumulate 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, that is, at least 30 minutes at least five days a week.

At ages 20 to 39, men engage in more moderate-to-vigorous physical activity than do women. On average, men accumulate 27 minutes a day of such activity, compared with 21 minutes for women. Obese men accumulate 19 minutes a day, while obese women accumulate 13 minutes.

Men average about 9,500 steps a day, compared with 8,400 for women.

Note to readers

This release is based on two articles in the January 2011 issue of Health Reports. Both articles analyze directly measured data on physical activity collected by the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). The first presents results for a nationally representative sample of adults aged 20 to 79, and the second, for young people aged 6 to 19.

The CHMS was conducted in partnership with Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. It is the most comprehensive survey involving direct physical measures ever carried out in Canada.

On completion of their visit to one of the CHMS mobile examination centres, respondents were asked to wear an accelerometer during their waking hours for seven days. The monitors measured and recorded acceleration in all directions, thereby indicating the intensity of physical activity. Accelerometer signals were also translated into steps accumulated per minute.

A total of 2,832 adults aged 20 to 79 and 1,608 children and adolescents aged 6 to 19 returned the monitor with at least four days of valid data.

This daily average is significantly lower at ages 60 to 79 (7,900 steps for men and 7,000 steps for women). Obese men and women accumulate significantly fewer steps per day than do adults with a healthy weight.

Roughly one-third (35%) of men and women achieve the well-known pedometer target of 10,000 steps a day.

Children and youth

Overall, boys aged 6 to 19 average about an hour a day (61 minutes) of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, while girls average about three-quarters of an hour (47 minutes).

Weight is a factor for boys. Boys who are neither overweight nor obese average 65 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a day. Among overweight boys, the average is 51 minutes, and among obese boys, 44 minutes. This gradient was not significant among girls.

The percentage of children and youth who accumulate 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on at least six days a week is estimated at 7%. Considerably higher percentages accumulate 30 minutes a day. About 29% of boys and 21% of girls engage in 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity at least six days a week, and 83% of boys and 73% of girls do so at least three days a week.

The vast majority (97%) of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among children and youth is done at moderate intensity. About 4% accumulate 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity at least three days a week, 6% accumulate 10 minutes, and 11% accumulate 5 minutes.

Boys average 12,100 steps per day compared with 10,300 for girls. About 7% of boys and 3% of girls take 13,500 steps a day at least six days a week. The step count target of 13,500 steps per day is approximately equivalent to 60 minutes of daily moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.

Adolescents take fewer steps compared with children aged 6 to 10.

Overweight boys average significantly fewer steps than do boys who are neither overweight nor obese, a relationship that does not exist for girls.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The articles, "Physical activity of Canadian adults: Accelerometer results from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey" and "Physical activity of Canadian children and youth: Accelerometer results from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey," part of *Health Reports*, Vol. 22, no. 1 (82-003-X, free), are now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For information about these articles, contact Rachel C. Colley (613-951-1193; 613-737-7600, ext. 4118; rcolley@cheo.on.ca), Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute or Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

For information about the Canadian Health Measures Survey, 2007 to 2009, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-253-1087; chms-ecms@statcan.gc.ca), Physical Health Measures Division. ■

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 2010

Travel abroad by Canadians reached 4.7 million in November, an increase of 2.3% compared with October. In the other direction, travel by foreign residents to Canada decreased 2.3% to 2.0 million.

Overnight travel by Canadians to the United States rose 3.2% in November. Overnight car travel was up a sharp 6.2% to 1.1 million trips. Overnight travel by airplane declined 1.2%.

Canadian residents took 785,000 trips to overseas countries in November, up 2.5% compared with the previous month.

In the other direction, decreases were registered in travel from both the United States and overseas countries.

The number of trips by American residents to Canada decreased 2.1% to 1.7 million. The largest decrease was in same-day car travel by US residents, which was down 4.3% compared with October. Overnight travel by American residents to Canada declined 0.7% in November to 1.0 million trips.

Overseas residents took 357,000 overnight trips to Canada in November, down 3.2% compared with October.

Travel to Canada by residents of 8 of the top 12 overseas markets declined in November. Among the top overseas markets, Japan (-13.6%) and Germany (-11.2%) recorded the largest declines in November. Travel by residents of Hong Kong rose 10.6%, the largest increase among the top overseas markets.

Note: Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The November 2010 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 26, no. 11 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	November 2009 ^r	October 2010 ^r	November 2010 ^p	October to November 2010
Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,138	4,593	4,700	2.3
To the United States	3,455	3,826	3,915	2.3
To other countries	682	766	785	2.5
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,868	2,106	2,138	1.5
Total trips, one or more nights	2,236	2,448	2,520	3.0
United States ³	1,554	1,681	1,735	3.2
Car	944	994	1,055	6.2
Plane	520	593	586	-1.2
Other modes of transportation	89	94	93	-1.0
Other countries ⁴	682	766	785	2.5
Travel to Canada²	1,993	2,098	2,050	-2.3
From the United States	1,649	1,720	1,684	-2.1
From other countries	344	377	366	-3.0
Same-day car trips from the United States	622	632	605	-4.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,287	1,377	1,358	-1.4
United States ³	952	1,008	1,001	-0.7
Car	568	586	582	-0.6
Plane	274	309	307	-0.4
Other modes of transportation	109	113	111	-2.1
Other countries ⁴	335	369	357	-3.2
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	65	63	63	0.1
France	34	38	38	-0.5
Germany	25	30	26	-11.2
Australia	19	21	20	-5.0
Japan	19	20	17	-13.6
China	12	17	16	-5.8
South Korea	12	15	14	-1.7
Hong Kong	10	10	11	10.6
India	8	10	11	3.7
Mexico	9	10	10	1.4
Netherlands	9	9	9	-0.1
Switzerland	8	9	8	-8.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Farm business cash flows

2009 (revised)

Cash income for Canadian farm businesses amounted to \$10.7 billion in 2009, down 1.0% from 2008. The decline followed increases of 20.1% in 2008 and 16.5% in 2007.

The cash flow account is a summary of cash flow in and out of farm businesses over the calendar year.

Cash sources for farmers fell 2.6% to \$46.8 billion, while cash uses declined 3.1% to \$36.2 billion. Declines in fuel and interest expenses were not enough to offset a drop in program payments and livestock receipts.

The five main components of cash sources are: sales of primary production, sales of secondary production, program payments, government rebates, and other cash income. The term "cash uses" covers expenses on inputs, business taxes, interest, cash wages to hired labour and cash rent to non-operators.

Cash income fell in four provinces: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. In all four, declines in cash sources exceeded declines in cash uses.

Both current and long-term liabilities rose for farmers. Total loans outstanding amounted to \$45.8 billion in 2009, a net increase of \$2.0 billion from 2008. This increase was down from gains of \$2.8 billion in 2008 and \$2.5 billion in 2007.

The ratio of loans outstanding to cash income, which reflects the burden of farm debt on farm cash income, increased from 4.1 to 4.3 in 2009 after two consecutive annual declines. This means that for every \$100 in income in 2009, producers had a debt load of \$430 compared with \$410 in 2008.

Note: While similar to the farm income data released on November 24, 2010, in *The Daily*, the cash flow account is a summary of cash flow in and out of farm businesses over the calendar year. The basic function of the account is to provide information on the financial position of farm establishments (that is, the amount of cash available to farm establishments to meet current obligations). Specifically, only cash flow pertaining to farm operators is included. Cash income and expenses of non-operator landlords and the personal portion of households are excluded.

This series does not include data on depreciation, which are available in the publication *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-012-X, free).

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0023.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5031.

The publication *Farm Business Cash Flows: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, January 2011, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-018-X, free), is now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

Farm income data for 2010 will be released on May 25.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector

December 31, 2009 (revised)

Equity in Canada's farm sector amounted to \$273.3 billion in 2009, up by \$4.9 billion (+1.8%) from 2008, as a gain in assets more than offset a rise in liabilities.

Provincially, equity fell in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British

Columbia. Equity rose in the remaining provinces with New Brunswick posting the largest increase at 6.3%.

The total value of farm assets increased 2.3% to \$330.8 billion in 2009, while the level of farm liabilities increased 4.7% to \$57.5 billion.

The value of assets increased in every province in 2009, except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. Liabilities grew in every province, with increases ranging from 2.7% in British Columbia to 14.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The main contributor to the growth in assets was the value of farm real estate, which rose \$9.8 billion (+4.5%) to \$225.6 billion. This increase, together with a 3.7% rise in machinery value, were more than enough to offset declines in farm inventory and quota values.

The debt-to-asset ratio, which measures the dependence of farm business on debt, was 17.4% in 2009, up from 17.0% in 2008. This was the second consecutive annual increase after dipping below 17.0% in 2007.

The interest coverage ratio, which assesses the ability to cover interest charges with the net income generated (before interest and taxes), dropped to 2.95 in 2009 from a record high of 3.93 in 2008, after falling below 2.00 in 2006 and 2007. Interest expenses declined in 2008 and 2009, after posting double-digit increases in 2006 and 2007.

Return on equity fell to 1.7% in 2009, following a recent peak of 3.3% in 2008, the highest it had been since 1996.

Note: Assets and liabilities in the agriculture sector's balance sheet include those of farm businesses and non-operator landlords (for farm real estate assets leased to farm operators and the corresponding liabilities) and exclude the personal portion of farm households. This most closely reflects the assets and liabilities used in the production of agricultural products.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5029.

The publication *Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, January 2011, Vol. 9, no. 2 (21-016-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

October 2010

The number of take-offs and landings at the 133 airports without air traffic control towers reached 54,685 movements in October. Guelph, Ontario (2,733 movements) and Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,533 movements) were the most active sites in October. Year-over-year increases were reported by 70 of these airports.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The October 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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. ■

Longitudinal Administrative Databank 1982 to 2008

Data for 2008 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 27 years, from 1982 to 2008, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income experienced by individuals and their families. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. Its large sample ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, and some subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

The LAD also contains information from the Longitudinal Immigration Database. It covers over 720,000 immigrants landed between 1980 and 2007 and provides information on their key characteristics at landing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

The *Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary*, 2008 (12-585-X, free), will soon be available. Custom tabulations including 2008 data (13C0019, various prices) are now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

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