

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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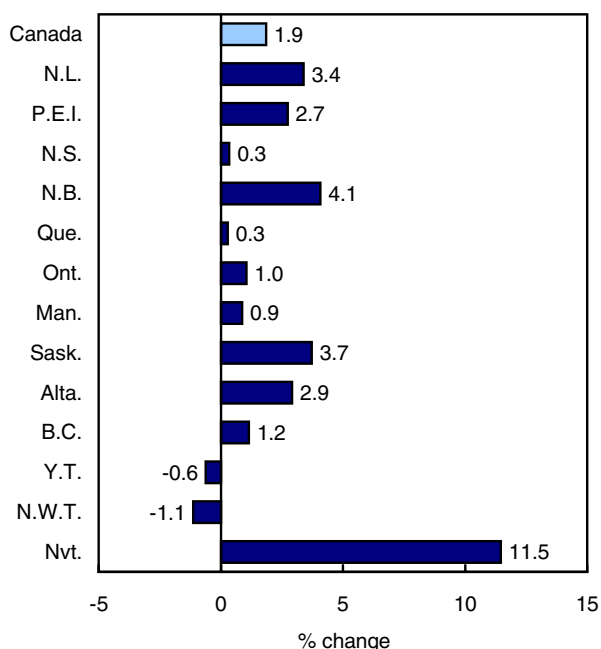


Releases

Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories 2010

Labour productivity in the business sector increased in every province and in Nunavut in 2010.

Labour productivity in the business sector by province and territory, 2010



After declining by more than 4.0% in 2009, the real gross domestic product (GDP) of Canadian businesses and hours worked both rebounded in 2010, with the real GDP (+3.7%) growing almost twice as fast as hours worked (+1.9%).

Real GDP of goods-producing businesses (+5.4%) increased faster than the real GDP of services-producing businesses (+2.4%) in 2010, mostly as a result of increased activity in manufacturing, construction as well as in mining and oil and gas extraction.

Hours worked in businesses rose in every province and territory except New Brunswick (-1.2%).

Every province except Quebec and Manitoba posted a higher rate of productivity growth in 2010 than in 2009.

Note to readers

This release covers provincial and territorial data on labour productivity and related variables by business-sector industry. It constitutes a revision for 1997 to 2010 of the estimates released on May 19, 2011. The revisions bring the data into line with the revised data for the "Provincial and territorial economic accounts" published on November 8, 2011 and the revisions of the Labour Force Survey estimates published on January 28, 2011.

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product per hour worked. Productivity gains occur when the production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to their production.

Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, as these data reflect changes in other inputs, in particular capital, in addition to the efficiency growth of production processes. As well, growth in labour productivity is often influenced by the degree of diversity in the industrial structure. As a result, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces.

For the purpose of this analysis, as in the national labour productivity releases, productivity measures cover the business sector. It is important to note that real production is based on value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry.

As well, the service-producing business sector and its component, finance, insurance and real estate, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings, because there are no data on the number of hours that homeowners spend on dwelling maintenance services.

At the national level, business productivity rose 1.9% in 2010 after declining by 0.3% in 2009.

New Brunswick (+4.1%) posted the largest increase in business productivity among the provinces in 2010. Manufacturing, forestry, wholesale and retail trade were the main contributors to this productivity boost.

The provinces with resource-based economies (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador) posted productivity gains above the national average. This was in sharp contrast with 2009, when these three provinces were among those experiencing the sharpest declines in productivity. Prince Edward Island also saw above-average productivity growth.

Nunavut (+11.5%) posted the largest increase in productivity among the territories, as a result of the opening of a new gold mine. Meanwhile, Yukon and the Northwest Territories were the only regions in Canada that experienced a decrease in productivity.

Average hourly compensation among Canadian businesses rose 2.1% in 2010, following a 2.0% gain the previous year. Ontario and British Columbia were the

only provinces that had an increase below the national average.

Atlantic provinces

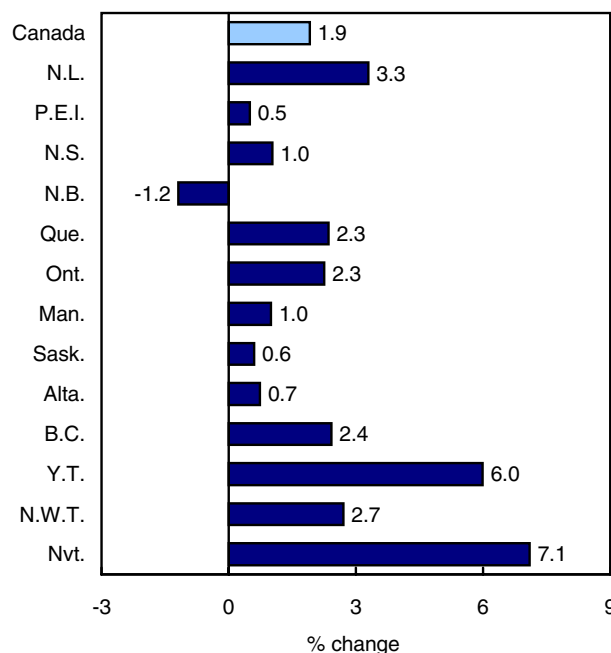
Productivity increased by 3.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador, following a 5.5% decline in 2009. This was the largest increase in real GDP of businesses and hours worked among the provinces in 2010. The real GDP of businesses advanced 6.8% as a result of increased business investment, while hours worked rose 3.3%.

In Prince Edward Island, business productivity rose 2.7% in 2010, following a 1.2% gain a year earlier. The increase in productivity in 2010 was attributable to a much larger advance in output than in hours worked (3.4% versus 0.5%). Residential construction and retail trade were the main industries responsible for the advance in the real GDP of businesses.

In Nova Scotia, business productivity was up 0.3% in 2010, the same rate of increase as in 2009. Nova Scotia was the lone Atlantic province that had an increase below the national average. Hours worked rose 1.0%, while the real GDP of businesses increased 1.4%, led by manufacturing.

The upswing in productivity in New Brunswick in 2010 followed a 0.7% decline in 2009. The increase in 2010 was attributable to a continued reduction in hours worked, combined with higher business output. Most of the growth in the real GDP of businesses came from manufacturing, forestry and mining. Hours worked (-1.2%) fell at the same pace as in 2009. New Brunswick was the only province where businesses cut back on hours worked in 2010.

Hours worked in the business sector by province and territory, 2010



Central Canada

In Quebec, business productivity increased 0.3% in 2010, following a 1.7% advance in 2009. Overall, lower productivity in services-producing businesses slowed productivity growth in the business sector as a whole. In goods-producing businesses, productivity was up 1.9%. The advance was widespread, with utilities posting the largest increase.

The real GDP of Quebec businesses grew 2.6% in 2010, led by residential construction and manufacturing. At the same time, hours worked rose by 2.3%, with gains in every industry except utilities. For Quebec's manufacturers, productivity was up for the eighth consecutive year (+0.4% in 2010).

In Ontario, business productivity increased 1.0% in 2010, after remaining unchanged the previous year. Manufacturing and construction were responsible for the 2010 increase in productivity. The upswing in the manufacturing sector, especially the motor vehicle and parts industry, was a major factor in the upturn in business output.

After two years of declines, manufacturing productivity in Ontario rebounded with a 4.6% gain in 2010. Manufacturing output rose 6.3%, following two years of sharp declines. At the same time, hours worked rose by 1.6%, after five consecutive annual decreases.

In 2009, manufacturing output and hours worked both fell by more than 10%.

Western provinces

Business productivity rose by 0.9% in Manitoba in 2010, following a 1.2% advance in 2009. Hours worked were up 1.0%, less than half the growth rate in real GDP (+2.1%). Construction, wholesale and retail trade as well as transportation services were the main contributors to output growth.

In Saskatchewan, business productivity rose 3.7% in 2010, following a 3.6% decline in 2009. Hours worked edged up 0.6% in 2010, while the real GDP of businesses rose 4.5%, mainly as a result of strength in the mining sector.

Business productivity in Alberta grew 2.9% in 2010, following three consecutive annual declines. The largest contributors to the increase in productivity were manufacturing, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing as well as finance. The real GDP of businesses grew 3.7%, led by increases in mining and oil and gas extraction support activities, manufacturing and crop production. Hours worked in the business sector rose 0.7%, with the largest gains in mining and oil and gas extraction and construction.

In British Columbia, business productivity grew 1.2% in 2010, following a 0.9% increase in 2009. However, productivity gains in 2010 reflected a 3.5% advance in business output combined with a 2.4% increase in hours worked, whereas both output and hours worked declined in 2009. Real GDP growth was primarily a result of manufacturing, forestry, construction as well as support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. Forestry, mining and retail trade were the industries mainly responsible for the increase in hours worked.

The territories

In Yukon, business productivity fell 0.6% in 2010, following a 7.6% gain in 2009. A decline in total mining output slowed the increase in the real GDP of businesses. Meanwhile, the increase in hours worked accelerated in both the goods and service producing industries.

In the Northwest Territories, business productivity was down again in 2010 (-1.1%), though the decrease was much smaller than in 2009 (-8.3%). Real output advanced 1.5%, partly as a result of increased construction and mining activity. Hours worked also rebounded (+2.7%), following a sharp decline in 2009.

Business productivity in Nunavut rose 11.5% in 2010, the strongest growth rate in Canada. In contrast, the territory experienced the largest decrease in 2009 (-11.2%). Output and hours worked rose sharply in 2010, mainly as a result of the opening of a new gold mine and the associated activities.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0009 to 383-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

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-dcrd@statcan.gc.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector, 2010¹

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	annual % change							
Canada	3.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.1	2.1	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.8	3.9	-0.6	3.3	3.4	5.6	2.2	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	3.4	2.8	-2.2	0.5	2.7	3.3	2.8	-0.1
Nova Scotia	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	5.6	4.5	4.1
New Brunswick	3.0	-2.0	0.9	-1.2	4.1	4.6	5.8	1.5
Quebec	2.6	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.3	4.6	2.2	1.9
Ontario	3.5	2.0	0.3	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.2	0.0
Manitoba	2.1	2.1	-1.1	1.0	0.9	3.6	2.6	1.5
Saskatchewan	4.5	1.0	-0.4	0.6	3.7	5.9	5.2	1.3
Alberta	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.9	4.9	4.1	1.2
British Columbia	3.5	2.9	-0.5	2.4	1.2	3.6	1.1	0.1
Yukon	5.4	5.8	0.2	6.0	-0.6	5.5	-0.5	0.2
Northwest Territories	1.5	5.5	-2.6	2.7	-1.1	5.7	2.9	4.1
Nunavut	19.4	6.1	0.9	7.1	11.5	10.3	3.0	-7.7

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Businesses producing goods and businesses producing services, 2010¹

	Real gross domestic product		Volume of hours worked		Labour productivity		Hourly compensation	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
	annual % change							
Canada	5.4	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.5	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.5	0.4	-1.1	4.1
Prince Edward Island	2.0	4.2	-2.9	2.5	4.9	1.6	1.3	3.8
Nova Scotia	-0.2	2.2	3.2	0.1	-3.2	1.9	2.6	5.2
New Brunswick	5.1	1.5	0.8	-2.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	7.3
Quebec	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.9	-0.6	0.9	2.9
Ontario	6.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.8	0.6	-2.2	2.6
Manitoba	1.8	2.3	-0.3	1.7	2.1	0.6	3.2	2.4
Saskatchewan	6.3	1.7	-0.6	1.4	7.2	0.3	8.4	3.2
Alberta	5.0	2.3	3.9	-1.1	1.2	3.5	2.6	4.6
British Columbia	6.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	4.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.9
Yukon	6.2	4.8	18.5	1.9	-10.3	3.0	-3.9	2.4
Northwest Territories	2.0	0.6	-0.7	4.7	2.6	-3.9	7.1	1.0
Nunavut	38.3	3.6	16.0	1.9	19.3	1.7	-2.9	6.1

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Study: Aboriginal people and the labour market

2008 to 2010

In the economic downturn that began in 2008, employment fell further and over a longer period among Aboriginal people than in the non-Aboriginal workforce. This was true for all age groups.

For example, among Aboriginal people in the core-aged working population (25 to 54 years old), employment fell by 2.8% (-7,300) in 2009 and by 4.9% (-12,400) in 2010.

In contrast, for non-Aboriginal core-aged workers, employment fell by 1.7% (-198,000) in 2009. But in 2010, it rebounded by 0.8% (+93,000).

Declines for core-aged Aboriginal workers were all in full time in both years. For their non-Aboriginal counterparts, the losses in 2009 were all in full-time work, while the gains in 2010 were a combination of full- and part-time jobs.

As employment levels among Aboriginal people continued to decline, the gap between the two populations widened in terms of participation rates (the percentage of people either employed or actively looking for work), as well as rates of employment and unemployment.

In 2010, the participation rate for core-aged Aboriginal workers was 75.0% compared with 86.7% for their non-Aboriginal counterparts. This 11.7 percentage-point gap was the largest between these two groups over the four-year period for which comparable data are available.

Core-aged Aboriginal men fared worse than their female counterparts during this period. The participation rate for Aboriginal men fell 4.5 percentage points to 80.4%, while the rate for Aboriginal women declined by 1.2 points to 70.0%.

Provincially, the employment rate (the percentage of people employed) fell at the fastest pace among Aboriginal core-aged workers in Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta during this two-year period. Employment rates among Aboriginal core-aged workers were lowest in Quebec (61.1%) and British Columbia (62.7%).

The decline in manufacturing employment associated with the downturn affected both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The manufacturing industry posted the sharpest decline in employment for both groups between 2008 and 2010.

Occupations experiencing the largest employment losses for core-aged Aboriginal workers were trades, transport and equipment operators; sales and service workers; occupations unique to processing,

manufacturing and utilities; and management occupations.

Employment declined for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the private sector, among employees and the self-employed. Among Aboriginal people, a higher percentage took on more than one job in 2010 than in 2008 and more were in a temporary job than those in the non-Aboriginal population. Both groups, however, worked fewer hours during this period.

Young people aged 15 to 24 were particularly hard hit by the economic downturn. Participation rates fell among both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youths from 2008 to 2010, but more so among Aboriginal young people.

Between 2008 and 2010, the participation rate for Aboriginal young people declined by 5.0 percentage points to 57.0%. Among non-Aboriginal youths, it fell 2.9 points to 64.8%.

Participation rates fell fastest for Aboriginal young people in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. However, as fewer participated in the labour force, more Aboriginal youth were attending school. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta had the largest increase in their school attendance rate.

Participation rates also fell among older Aboriginal workers aged 55 and older. Their rate in 2010 was 34.6%, down 1.4 points from 2008. In contrast, the rate for older non-Aboriginal workers increased by 1.7 points to 36.0%.

Among the older Aboriginal population, the decline in the participation rate was concentrated among First Nations people living off-reserve.

Note: The report, "Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010," provides an overview of the labour market outcomes of Aboriginal people during and after the labour market downturn. It covers the period 2008 to 2010, using annual averages by several demographic and labour market activity indicators available from the Labour Force Survey. It is divided by age group, as well as, when possible, by the Aboriginal identity groups: First Nations people living off-reserve and Métis. The Inuit population is included in the Aboriginal total but not separately, as most data for this group were not statistically reliable.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The study, "Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010," is now available as part of *The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis Series* (71-588-X2011003, free).

From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information regarding this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 2011

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) increased by 0.9% in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up by 1.6% over this period, while the domestic component was unchanged.

All industries posted increases in the prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the third quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI quarterly increase was manufacturing (+1.2%), led by transportation equipment manufacturing (+1.6%) and primary metal and fabricated product manufacturing (+1.4%) industries. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI was transportation, excluding pipeline transportation (+1.1%).

Almost all commodities posted price increases in the third quarter. Among these, construction machinery (+3.2%) and other industry specific machinery (+1.4%) contributed the most to the quarterly increase of the total MEPI.

The Canadian dollar depreciated by 1.3% against the US dollar in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment has on the index.

Compared with the third quarter of 2010, the total MEPI decreased by 2.2% in the third quarter, with the import component declining 3.9% while the domestic component increased by 0.7%. The movement in the import component was mainly influenced by the year-over-year change of the Canadian dollar (+6.0%).

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a four-quarter revision period after dissemination of a given quarter's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The third quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2012.

The machinery and equipment price indexes for the fourth quarter will be released on February 23, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. □

Machinery and equipment price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

Industries	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011 ^P	Third quarter 2011 ^P	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	100.00	90.1	87.3	88.1	0.9	-2.2
Domestic	32.03	107.5	108.2	108.2	0.0	0.7
Imported	67.97	81.8	77.4	78.6	1.6	-3.9
Crop and animal production	4.07	102.9	99.8	101.1	1.3	-1.7
Forestry and logging	0.27	98.8	95.8	97.7	2.0	-1.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	113.2	112.8	114.0	1.1	0.7
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	100.5	98.4	99.5	1.1	-1.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	107.0	104.0	105.9	1.8	-1.0
Utilities	3.55	100.2	96.4	97.4	1.0	-2.8
Construction	3.54	97.3	93.4	95.0	1.7	-2.4
Manufacturing	22.34	96.7	93.4	94.5	1.2	-2.3
Trade	8.38	87.3	85.8	86.3	0.6	-1.1
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	104.0	101.6	102.7	1.1	-1.2
Pipeline transportation	1.18	105.6	102.5	103.6	1.1	-1.9
Warehousing and storage	0.26	106.9	105.9	107.0	1.0	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	81.3	78.8	79.2	0.5	-2.6
Private education services	0.12	73.7	70.0	70.4	0.6	-4.5
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	85.0	83.1	83.6	0.6	-1.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	76.6	74.0	74.5	0.7	-2.7
Public administration	5.81	83.4	79.7	80.2	0.6	-3.8

^P preliminary

1. The relative importance in the MEPI represent shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

October 2011

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 2.8% in October from October 2010. These airports reported 488,078 movements compared with 502,224 movements in October 2010.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The October 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations* (TP 141) (51-007-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.

Large urban transit

September 2011 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 5.3% from September 2010 to \$272.4 million in September.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit activity across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 147.4 million passenger trips in September, a 5.3% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

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: 1-613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire,
September 2011, Vol. 7, no. 9
Catalogue number 41-019-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), October 2011
Catalogue number 51-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, September 2011, Vol. 83, no. 9
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis
Series: "Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010," no. 3
Catalogue number 71-588-X2011003 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 2011,
Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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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 \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several exported commodities compared with a lower level of imports. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada showed a slight increase from the negative value of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

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2006 Census profiles

Within the boundaries of the census and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile 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 (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.




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