

The Daily

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Canadian Social Trends

Winter 2011

The Winter 2011 print edition of *Canadian Social Trends*, released today, includes seven articles previously released in the online edition.

"Recent evolution of immigrant-language transmission in Canada" compares the languages spoken by immigrant mothers with those of their Canadian-born children.

"Generational change in paid and unpaid work" looks at differences in the time spent on paid work and on unpaid housework among young adults from three generations—late baby boomers, Generation X and Generation Y.

"Intergenerational education mobility: University completion in relation to parents' education level" explores whether intergenerational mobility in university completion has been increasing.

"Commuting to work: Results of the 2010 General Social Survey" examines various facets of travelling between home and work.

"What's stressing the stressed? Main sources of stress among workers" asks what differentiates workers who report being highly stressed from those who report being less stressed.

"Personal networks and the economic adjustment of immigrants" examines the relationship between personal networks, employment and income among immigrants.

"Quality of personal networks: Does living alone matter?" compares the personal networks of people living alone with those of people in couples.

The Winter 2011 print edition of *Canadian Social Trends*, No. 92(11-008-X, \$24/\$39) is now available. See *How to order products*. Also, the PDF version is available for free under the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



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New products and studies

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Releases

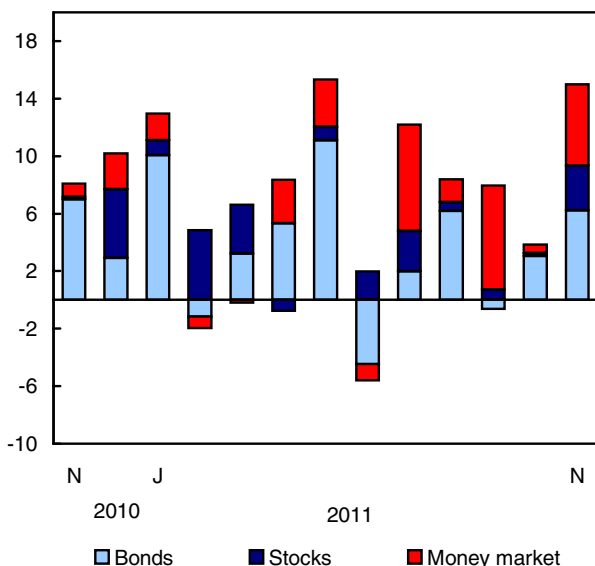
Canada's international transactions in securities

November 2011

Foreign investment in all types of Canadian securities strengthened in November with non-residents adding \$15.0 billion to their holdings, the largest such inflow of funds since May. Canadian investors purchased \$2.8 billion of foreign securities, evenly split between stocks and bonds. For the 11 months ending in November, foreign investment in Canadian securities was \$88.2 billion compared with \$14.7 billion of Canadian investment in foreign securities.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Foreign acquisition of Canadian debt securities strengthens

Foreign investors acquired \$6.2 billion of Canadian bonds in November, the largest such inflow since May. This investment consisted of secondary market purchases of Canadian government bonds and acquisitions of new Canadian corporate bond issues.

Activity on the secondary market was primarily composed of \$2.1 billion in foreign acquisition of provincial government bonds and \$1.2 billion of federal bonds. Non-resident investment of \$2.8 billion in

Note to readers

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

new bond issues of Canadian private corporations was evenly split between financial and non-financial corporations. Canadian long-term interest rates fell 23 basis points in November and the Canadian dollar depreciated against the US dollar.

Non-resident investment in the Canadian money market increased to \$5.7 billion in November. This was the fifth straight monthly acquisition of these instruments, a period during which foreign holdings increased \$23 billion. Activity in November was led by a \$4.8 billion foreign purchase of federal paper, partly reflecting new issues in the month. The differential between long- and short-term interest rates narrowed in November.

Non-residents purchase additional Canadian stocks as prices ease

Non-resident acquisitions of Canadian corporate shares increased to \$3.1 billion in November, led by secondary market purchases by US investors. November marked the seventh straight month of such investment, and the largest since March. Canadian equity prices were down 0.4% in November, following a 5.4% increase in October.

Canadian acquisition of foreign bonds up further

Canadians purchased \$1.6 billion of foreign bonds in November, the third straight month of investment in these instruments following six months of divestment. Acquisitions mainly focused on bonds issued by US firms from the energy and financial sectors.

Canadians reduced their holdings of foreign money market instruments by \$291 million in November. The retirement of European government paper more than offset the acquisition of US Treasury bills over the month.

Canadian investors continue to strengthen their position in foreign equities

Canadians further increased their holdings of foreign equities in November as they added \$1.5 billion to their portfolios, spread almost evenly between US and non-US foreign instruments. Canadian investment in the US stock market, led by pension funds, resumed after the divestment in October. US stock prices were down 0.5% in November following a 10.8% gain in the previous month.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities¹

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

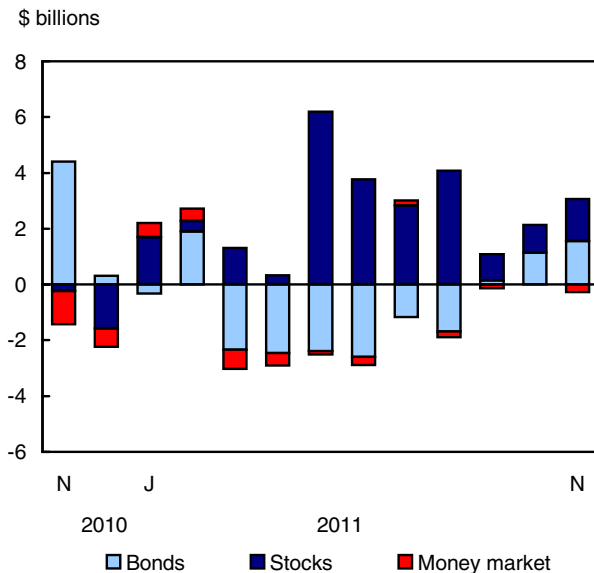
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The November 2011 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-X, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for December will be released on February 16.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brian Law (613-951-3835; brian.law@statcan.gc.ca) or Éric Boulay (613-951-1872, eric.boulay@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	September 2011	October 2011	November 2011	January to November 2010 ¹	January to November 2011 ¹
	\$ millions				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	7,343	3,851	14,988	107,254	88,165
Bonds (net)	-622	3,055	6,220	93,214	40,858
Outstanding	2,545	4,883	4,041	64,646	40,925
New issues	3,937	1,692	7,874	63,241	53,050
Retirements	-7,072	-4,373	-5,855	-37,203	-55,583
Change in interest payable ²	-32	852	161	2,529	2,466
Money market paper (net)	7,241	615	5,674	659	28,499
Government of Canada	5,275	1,112	4,778	3,588	25,396
Other	1,966	-498	896	-2,929	3,103
Stocks (net)	724	182	3,094	13,381	18,808
Outstanding	708	80	3,090	8,303	14,900
Other transactions	16	102	4	5,078	3,908
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-938	-2,129	-2,768	-16,472	-14,687
Bonds (net)	-134	-1,135	-1,551	1,693	8,234
Money market paper (net)	151	-2	291	-3,120	1,118
Stocks (net)	-955	-992	-1,509	-15,046	-24,039

1. Cumulative transactions.

2. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

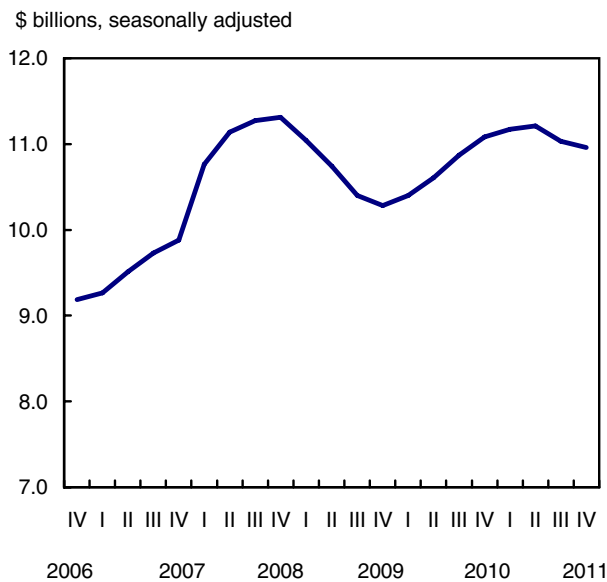
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Investment in non-residential building construction

Fourth quarter 2011

Investment in non-residential building construction in the fourth quarter was down 0.6% from the previous quarter, to \$11.0 billion. This was the second consecutive quarterly decline and largely reflected lower spending in the construction of institutional buildings in seven provinces.

Investment in non-residential building construction



Investment fell in four provinces in the fourth quarter. The largest decreases occurred in Ontario and British Columbia. Investment in Ontario fell in all three components, while British Columbia's investment was down in commercial and institutional components.

The largest increases occurred in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec. Increases in commercial investment led the gains in Alberta and Quebec. All three components rose in Saskatchewan.

Investment was down in 18 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest declines occurred in Vancouver and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, where all three components were down in both census

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction. This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

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

metropolitan areas. Lower commercial investments contributed most to the decline in each.

The largest increases were in Montréal, London and Calgary. The increases in Montréal and Calgary were mostly the result of rising commercial investment. In London, the increase resulted from higher institutional investments.

Institutional component

Spending in the institutional component fell 3.7% to \$3.2 billion, its seventh consecutive quarterly decline.

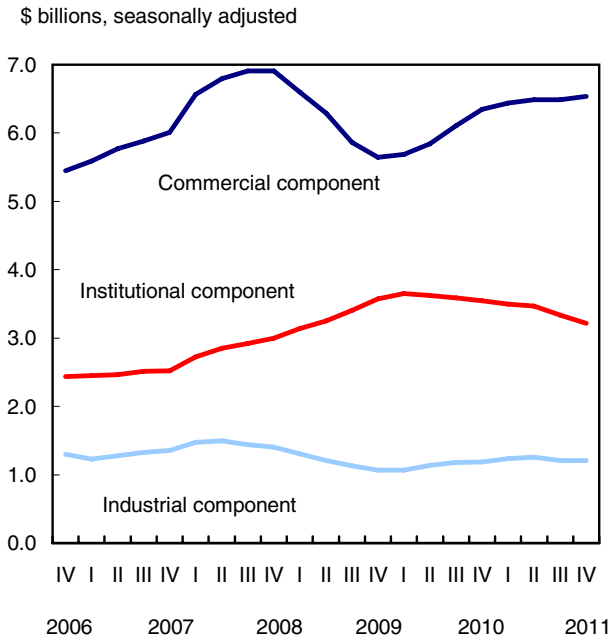
Institutional investment fell in seven provinces, with the largest declines in Alberta and British Columbia. The largest contributing factor in both provinces was lower investment in educational buildings.

In Alberta, institutional investment fell 16.4% to \$331 million. Spending was down for the seventh consecutive quarter and declined in all institutional categories.

In British Columbia, institutional investment declined 8.8% to \$392 million.

The largest increase was in Saskatchewan, where investment rose 12.4% to \$117 million, following three consecutive quarters of decline. The largest contributor to the increase was investment in government buildings.

Commercial, institutional and industrial components



Commercial component

Investors put \$6.5 billion into commercial projects in the fourth quarter, up 0.8% from the previous quarter. In the five provinces posting increases, gains were spread among several commercial construction buildings categories.

The largest contributions in the commercial component came from Alberta, where investment rose 7.5% to \$1.6 billion. This was the third consecutive quarterly gain and came mainly from higher spending for construction of office buildings and warehouse and storage facilities. In Quebec, investment increased 4.8% to \$1.2 billion, with gains mostly in the construction of retail and wholesale outlets.

Ontario and British Columbia posted the largest declines. Ontario saw commercial investment decline 2.6% to \$2.4 billion, mostly from lower construction of recreational buildings and retail and wholesale outlets. In British Columbia, commercial investment declined 7.7% to \$705 million, mostly because of lower spending on recreational buildings.

Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects totalled \$1.2 billion in the fourth quarter, unchanged from the previous quarter as gains in sixth provinces were offset by declines in the others.

The largest increase was in Alberta, where investment rose 14.0% to \$284 million, following a decline in the previous quarter. This increase mostly came from higher investments in maintenance and manufacturing facilities.

The largest declines were in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario, industrial investment declined 5.5% to \$449 million, largely as a result of lower investments in utility buildings and maintenance facilities. In Quebec, spending fell 6.2% to \$246 million, mostly the result of lower investment in manufacturing facilities.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables online. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Overton (613-951-1239; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada					
Total non-residential	11,083	11,031	10,962	-0.6	-1.1
Industrial	1,185	1,209	1,210	0.0	2.0
Commercial	6,349	6,485	6,539	0.8	3.0
Institutional	3,549	3,336	3,213	-3.7	-9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Total non-residential	106	134	141	4.9	33.0
Industrial	13	21	22	8.0	65.8
Commercial	63	74	80	8.1	26.4
Institutional	29	40	39	-2.6	32.1
Prince Edward Island					
Total non-residential	29	38	40	4.9	38.5
Industrial	6	6	7	16.4	35.4
Commercial	12	16	16	-1.6	31.7
Institutional	11	15	16	6.8	47.4
Nova Scotia					
Total non-residential	217	198	197	-0.4	-9.1
Industrial	19	10	13	32.8	-28.8
Commercial	117	116	120	3.5	2.2
Institutional	81	72	64	-11.2	-21.0
New Brunswick					
Total non-residential	202	188	178	-5.5	-11.8
Industrial	13	17	14	-16.1	12.6
Commercial	79	86	84	-2.1	6.5
Institutional	110	85	80	-6.7	-27.7
Quebec					
Total non-residential	1,839	1,906	1,924	1.0	4.6
Industrial	250	262	246	-6.2	-1.8
Commercial	1,039	1,127	1,181	4.8	13.6
Institutional	550	517	498	-3.7	-9.5
Ontario					
Total non-residential	4,416	4,543	4,447	-2.1	0.7
Industrial	482	476	449	-5.5	-6.9
Commercial	2,561	2,491	2,425	-2.6	-5.3
Institutional	1,373	1,576	1,572	-0.3	14.6

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

Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Manitoba					
Total non-residential	234	230	232	1.2	-0.5
Industrial	31	27	25	-8.4	-20.5
Commercial	137	120	119	-0.4	-13.1
Institutional	65	83	88	6.7	35.7
Saskatchewan					
Total non-residential	386	354	384	8.3	-0.7
Industrial	42	36	40	10.4	-5.0
Commercial	222	214	227	6.0	2.5
Institutional	122	104	117	12.4	-4.9
Alberta					
Total non-residential	2,312	2,095	2,175	3.8	-5.9
Industrial	249	249	284	14.0	14.1
Commercial	1,296	1,451	1,560	7.5	20.4
Institutional	768	396	331	-16.4	-56.9
British Columbia					
Total non-residential	1,265	1,294	1,201	-7.2	-5.0
Industrial	72	100	103	3.0	42.9
Commercial	785	764	705	-7.7	-10.2
Institutional	407	430	392	-8.8	-3.6
Yukon					
Total non-residential	24	27	27	-2.1	13.6
Industrial	5	3	5	44.1	1.1
Commercial	9	18	15	-19.1	64.8
Institutional	10	6	7	23.3	-26.3
Northwest Territories					
Total non-residential	38	15	12	-21.5	-68.5
Industrial	2	1	0	-77.3	-86.8
Commercial	18	4	4	14.8	-77.8
Institutional	18	10	8	-26.9	-56.6
Nunavut					
Total non-residential	16	8	5	-38.4	-69.7
Industrial	1	0	0	397.8	-78.4
Commercial	10	6	3	-48.1	-69.0
Institutional	5	2	1	-14.6	-69.2

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

Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹ – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2010	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	8,279	8,202	8,168	-0.4	-1.3
St. John's	62	82	87	6.5	39.2
Halifax	99	94	102	8.5	3.6
Moncton	56	58	62	7.7	11.1
Saint John	42	38	33	-14.7	-22.1
Saguenay	54	46	41	-11.0	-24.5
Québec	210	198	206	4.1	-1.9
Sherbrooke	64	64	63	-0.6	-1.5
Trois-Rivières	39	33	43	29.2	10.8
Montréal	858	880	941	7.0	9.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	421	464	431	-7.1	2.2
Gatineau part	72	119	103	-13.2	43.2
Ottawa part	349	345	327	-5.0	-6.2
Kingston	44	59	63	7.3	42.2
Peterborough	30	25	22	-15.0	-27.7
Oshawa	101	79	84	7.0	-17.0
Toronto	1,915	2,013	2,012	-0.1	5.1
Hamilton	241	221	212	-3.8	-12.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	140	179	160	-10.6	14.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	293	311	279	-10.4	-5.0
Brantford	38	40	34	-14.3	-9.2
Guelph	65	79	71	-10.1	9.9
London	165	197	225	14.0	36.2
Windsor	113	99	88	-10.8	-21.5
Barrie	86	61	60	-1.8	-30.5
Greater Sudbury	70	63	67	6.7	-4.6
Thunder Bay	35	47	51	7.7	46.2
Winnipeg	147	154	160	4.1	8.8
Regina	106	105	103	-2.0	-3.1
Saskatoon	170	138	149	8.4	-12.1
Calgary	932	814	836	2.8	-10.3
Edmonton	718	616	622	1.0	-13.3
Kelowna	106	78	65	-17.0	-38.8
Abbotsford–Mission	17	44	53	18.8	209.4
Vancouver	732	715	642	-10.2	-12.3
Victoria	110	109	100	-7.8	-8.5

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.

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Farm Input Price Index

Third quarter 2011

The Farm Input Price Index rose 0.4% in the third quarter following a 1.5% increase in the second quarter.

Animal production (+2.2%) contributed the most to the quarterly movement of the index. This component has been the largest contributor to the price movement in five of the last seven quarters.

The increase in the cost of animal production was offset by decreases in general business costs (-1.6%) and machinery and motor vehicle costs (-1.1%).

Nationally, Alberta (+0.7%) and Quebec (+0.9%) contributed the most to the quarterly increase, but it was offset by a decrease in British Columbia (-1.8%).

In Alberta and Quebec, animal production contributed the most to the quarterly price increases. These increases were in large part the result of increases seen in livestock purchases.

Canadian farm input prices increased 9.9% between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011.

All components of the index showed an annual increase, with animal production (+14.7%), machinery

and motor vehicles (+13.0%) and crop production (+9.0%) contributing the most.

Higher annual animal production costs were primarily the result of cattle costs rising 18.1% since the third quarter of 2010.

Year over year, the Farm Input Price Index increased in all regions across Canada. Alberta (+12.3%) and Ontario (+9.4%) contributed the most to the advance of the index.

Note: For more information about the methodology, go to the "Definitions, data sources and methods" section by clicking survey number 2305, which appears below.

Available on CANSIM: table 328-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact 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.

Farm Input Price Index, by component, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2010 ^r	Second quarter 2011 ^r	Third quarter 2011 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Farm input total	100.00	124.7	136.5	137.1	0.4	9.9
Buildings	9.36	133.2	138.3	140.9	1.9	5.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	19.27	126.1	144.1	142.5	-1.1	13.0
General business costs	15.33	127.7	132.6	130.5	-1.6	2.2
Crop production	23.17	142.5	154.7	155.3	0.4	9.0
Animal production	32.88	107.5	120.7	123.3	2.2	14.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Farm Input Price Index, total, by region – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2010r	Second quarter 2011r	Third quarter 2011p	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00	124.7	136.5	137.1	0.4	9.9
Eastern Canada	44.21	122.4	133.2	134.0	0.6	9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.23	123.8	135.3	137.8	1.8	11.3
Prince Edward Island	0.99	124.4	133.8	134.7	0.7	8.3
Nova Scotia	1.15	126.2	133.5	137.8	3.2	9.2
New Brunswick	1.13	122.2	136.1	136.5	0.3	11.7
Quebec	16.24	119.4	129.5	130.7	0.9	9.5
Ontario	24.47	124.1	135.4	135.8	0.3	9.4
Western Canada	55.79	126.4	139.2	139.6	0.3	10.4
Manitoba	9.96	125.0	137.2	138.0	0.6	10.4
Saskatchewan	16.14	136.5	148.1	148.4	0.2	8.7
Alberta	23.62	121.1	135.0	136.0	0.7	12.3
British Columbia	6.06	122.6	135.0	132.6	-1.8	8.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the average values of production from 2002 to 2005.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

November 2011

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

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

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jennifer Winters (613-951-3373), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing

2010

The 2010 edition of *Service Bulletin: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information and data by type of client.

Available on CANSIM: tables 352-0009, 352-0015 and 352-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2441.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing*, 2010 (63-244-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Janine Stafford (613-951-3288; janine.stafford@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

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Catalogue number 11-008-X (PDF, free; Print, \$24/\$39)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 2011, Vol. 83, no. 11
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