

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 14, 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2012

2

Manufacturing sales declined 1.4% in October to \$48.8 billion.

Study: Canada's immigrant labour market, 2008 to 2011

10

In 2011, employment among landed immigrants in the core working-age group of 25 to 54 increased 4.3% from the previous year. The majority of the growth occurred among established immigrants who had been in the country for more than 10 years. Over the same period, employment among core-aged Canadian born was virtually unchanged.

Production and value of honey and maple products, 2012

14

Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2007 to 2011

15

New motor vehicle sales, October 2012

16

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, 2011

17

Travel arrangement services, 2011

18

New products and studies

19

Release dates: December 17 to 21, 2012

20



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Releases

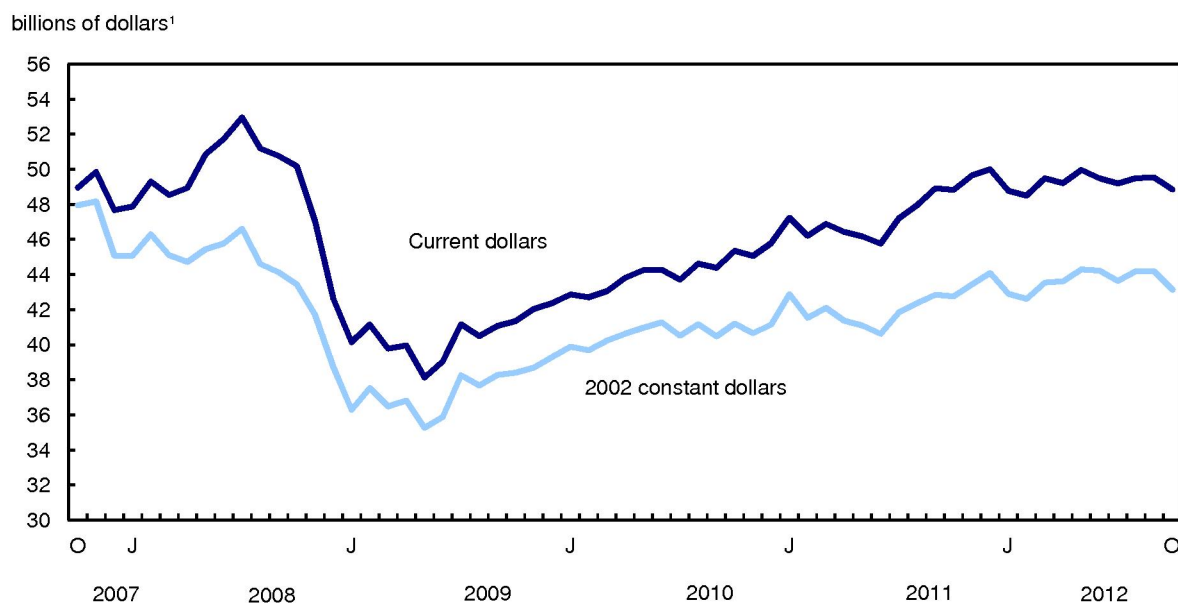
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 2012

Manufacturing sales declined 1.4% in October to \$48.8 billion, reflecting drops in the aerospace product and parts, the motor vehicle assembly, and the primary metal industries. These declines were partly offset by higher sales in the petroleum and coal product as well as the wood product industries.

Sales declined in 12 of 21 industries, representing approximately 71% of the manufacturing sector. Sales of durable goods decreased 2.9% to \$24.7 billion while sales of non-durable goods rose 0.3% to \$24.2 billion.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales fell 2.4% in October, indicating a decline in the volume of manufactured goods sold.

Chart 1 Manufacturing sales decline



Production drops in the aerospace product and parts industry

Production in the aerospace product and parts industry dropped 25.4% to \$1.3 billion, following a 37.1% increase in September. The aerospace industry is one of the more volatile industries in the manufacturing sector.

Sales in the motor vehicle assembly industry declined 3.7% to \$4.4 billion, following a 3.6% decrease in September. Sales in the industry had reached a recent peak of \$4.7 billion in August, the highest level since November 2007.

In the primary metal industry, sales were down 2.8% to \$3.7 billion. The decrease largely reflected a lower volume of products sold.

Advances in the petroleum and coal product industry as well as the wood product industry offset a portion of the declines. In the petroleum and coal product industry, sales rose 2.0% to \$7.4 billion. The gain stemmed entirely from higher sales volumes. In the wood product industry, sales increased 6.5% to \$1.8 billion. Most manufacturers in the industry reported higher sales.

Sales down in six provinces

Sales were down in six provinces, though the decrease was concentrated in Ontario.

In Ontario, sales dropped 3.4% to \$22.0 billion, reflecting lower sales in 17 of 21 industries. Just under half of the provincial decline stemmed from lower sales of transportation equipment. In the aerospace product and parts industry, production fell 45.9% to \$212 million. Sales in the motor vehicle industry were down 3.5% to \$4.3 billion. Lower sales in the primary metal (-8.7%) and petroleum and coal product (-6.3%) industries also contributed to the provincial decrease.

Manufacturing sales in Alberta declined 1.4% in October to \$6.3 billion. A 7.2% drop in the food industry and a 3.7% decrease in petroleum and coal product sales were largely responsible for the provincial decline. A 5.7% rise in the machinery industry partly offset the decreases.

Sales rose 27.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 1.8% in British Columbia. A 30.1% rise in non-durable goods sales was responsible for the gain in Newfoundland and Labrador. In British Columbia, the sales increase reflected a 7.7% advance in the wood product industry.

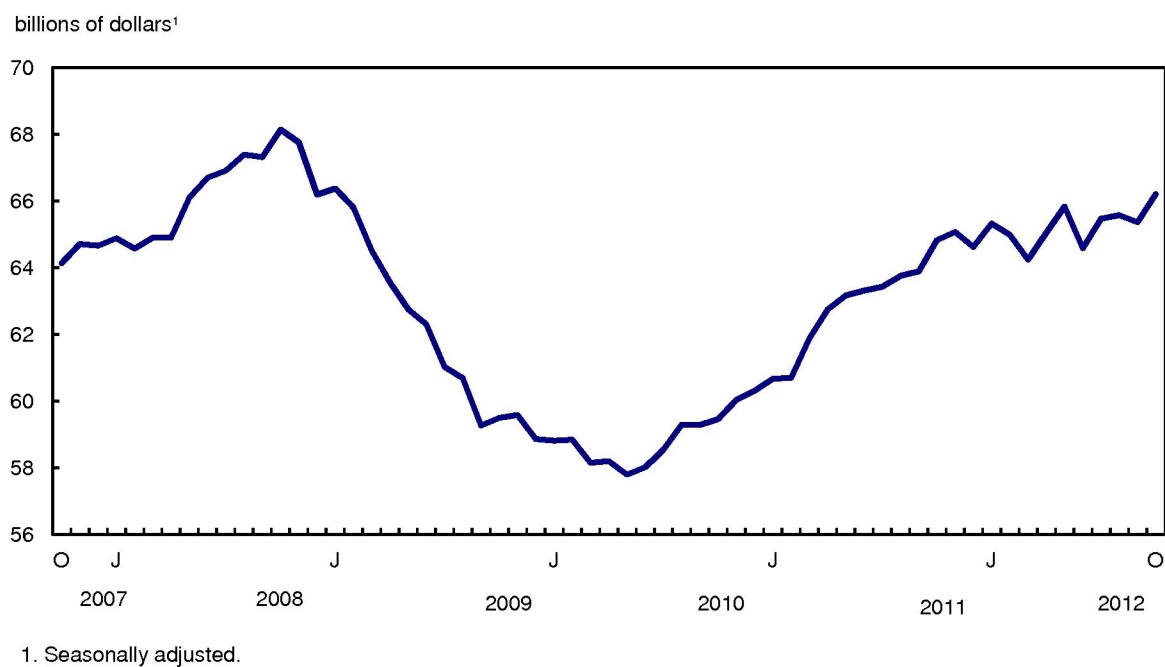
Inventories advance

Inventories advanced 1.3% in October to \$66.2 billion, the highest level since January 2009. Increases in the inventories of petroleum and coal products as well as aerospace product and parts were behind the gains.

In the petroleum and coal products industry, inventories rose 13.2% to \$5.4 billion. The increase reflected a 12.8% gain in finished product inventories and a 26.4% rise in raw materials held by manufacturers.

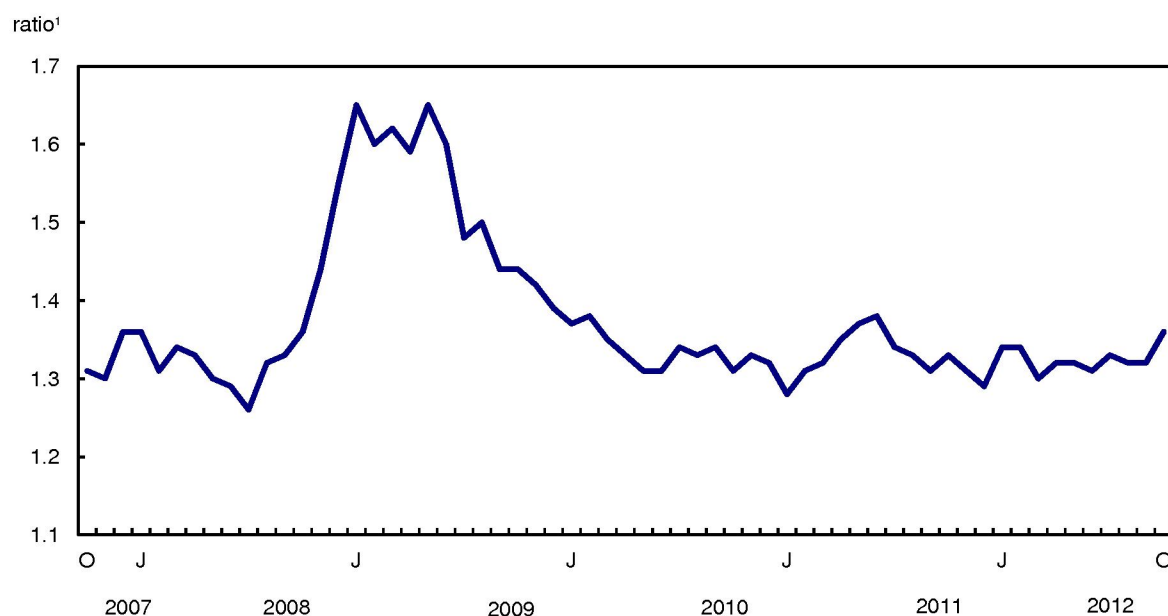
In the aerospace product and parts industry, inventories were up 5.1% to \$4.8 billion in October. The increase mostly stemmed from a gain in goods-in-process inventories.

Chart 2
Inventories advance



The inventory-to-sales ratio advanced to 1.36 in October from 1.32 in September. The level in October was the highest since June 2011. 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.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio increases



1. Seasonally adjusted.

Total unfilled orders are flat

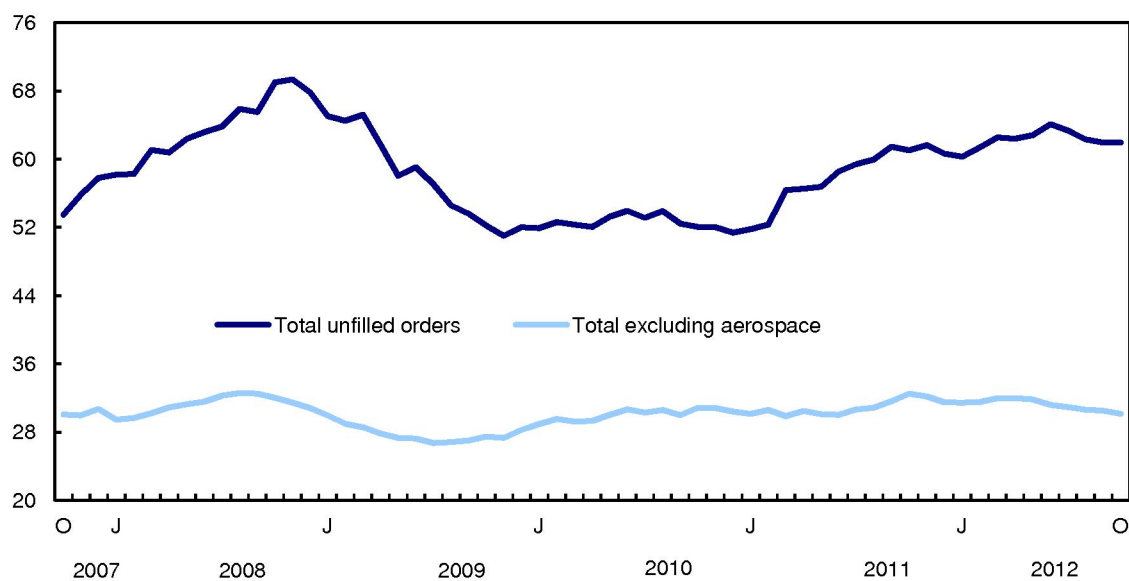
In October, total unfilled orders were unchanged at \$61.9 billion from September. Gains in the aerospace product and parts industry and the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry were largely offset by declines in the fabricated metal product and machinery industries.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders increased 1.2% in October to \$31.8 billion. Unfilled orders also advanced in the electrical equipment, appliance and component industry (+7.1%). This advance stemmed from higher unfilled orders reported by most manufacturers.

In the fabricated metal product industry, unfilled orders declined 2.8% to \$6.3 billion. Unfilled orders decreased 1.9% in the machinery industry to \$7.6 billion. In both industries, the decrease in unfilled orders was widespread.

Chart 4
Total unfilled orders unchanged

billions of dollars¹



1. Seasonally adjusted.

New orders in October declined 0.6% to \$48.8 billion, reflecting decreases in the fabricated metal product, computer and electronic product, and primary metal industries. Gains in the aerospace product and parts as well as the wood product industries offset a portion of the declines.

Note to readers

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

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2011	September 2012 ^r	October 2012 ^p	September to October 2012	October 2011 to October 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	48,819	49,521	48,845	-1.4	0.1
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	42,753	44,175	43,134	-2.4	0.9
Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	43,104	43,014	42,510	-1.2	-1.4
Inventories	64,830	65,366	66,215	1.3	2.1
Unfilled orders	61,032	61,927	61,929	0.0	1.5
Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	60,403	61,446	61,458	0.0	1.7
New orders	48,402	49,145	48,847	-0.6	0.9
New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories	42,686	42,641	42,522	-0.3	-0.4
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.33	1.32	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.

Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2011	September 2012 ^r	October 2012 ^p	September to October 2012	October 2011 to October 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,951	6,982	6,945	-0.5	-0.1
Beverage and tobacco product	902	957	963	0.7	6.8
Textile mills	130	147	152	3.4	17.3
Textile product mills	135	125	122	-2.0	-9.7
Clothing manufacturing	188	168	175	4.1	-6.7
Leather and allied product	33	29	31	8.4	-5.2
Wood product	1,584	1,654	1,761	6.5	11.2
Paper manufacturing	2,108	1,978	1,942	-1.8	-7.9
Printing and related support activities	669	713	736	3.3	10.0
Petroleum and coal product	7,112	7,214	7,357	2.0	3.5
Chemical	4,047	3,887	3,843	-1.1	-5.0
Plastics and rubber products	1,903	1,914	1,916	0.1	0.7
Non-metallic mineral product	1,116	1,145	1,111	-2.9	-0.5
Primary metal	4,102	3,823	3,717	-2.8	-9.4
Fabricated metal product	2,897	2,965	2,922	-1.4	0.9
Machinery	2,975	3,013	2,992	-0.7	0.6
Computer and electronic product	1,357	1,214	1,200	-1.1	-11.6
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	836	865	838	-3.0	0.2
Transportation equipment	7,979	8,920	8,344	-6.5	4.6
Motor vehicle	3,932	4,543	4,376	-3.7	11.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer	285	290	288	-0.7	1.2
Motor vehicle parts	1,783	1,964	1,959	-0.2	9.9
Aerospace product and parts	1,364	1,677	1,251	-25.4	-8.3
Railroad rolling stock	128	95	114	19.7	-11.5
Ship and boat building	123	119	120	0.4	-2.9
Furniture and related product	871	903	922	2.0	5.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	923	905	852	-5.9	-7.7
Non-durable goods industries	24,178	24,115	24,184	0.3	0.0
Durable goods industries	24,641	25,406	24,661	-2.9	0.1

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2011	September 2012 ^r	October 2012 ^p	September to October 2012	October 2011 to October 2012
	millions of dollars			% change ¹	
Canada	48,819	49,521	48,845	-1.4	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	521	475	605	27.4	16.1
Prince Edward Island	95	104	111	7.1	17.5
Nova Scotia	922	890	881	-1.0	-4.4
New Brunswick	1,757	1,601	1,624	1.4	-7.5
Quebec	11,767	11,552	11,544	-0.1	-1.9
Ontario	22,074	22,818	22,040	-3.4	-0.2
Manitoba	1,249	1,315	1,309	-0.5	4.8
Saskatchewan	1,119	1,200	1,197	-0.2	6.9
Alberta	6,125	6,376	6,286	-1.4	2.6
British Columbia	3,186	3,184	3,241	1.8	1.7
Yukon	2	4	4	-1.6	41.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	2	2	21.0	157.5

^r revised^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.

Data from the November Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on January 18, 2013.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@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.

Study: Canada's immigrant labour market, 2008 to 2011

In 2011, employment among landed immigrants in the core working-age group of 25 to 54 increased 4.3% from the previous year. The majority of the growth occurred among established immigrants who had been in the country for more than 10 years. Over the same period, employment among core-aged Canadian born was virtually unchanged.

The employment rate of core-aged immigrants in 2011 was 75.6%, compared with 82.9% for their Canadian-born counterparts. (The employment rate for any given group is the number of employed as a share of the total population in that group.)

The 2011 employment rate for core-aged landed immigrants was still 1.8 percentage points lower than in 2008, the start of the economic downturn. This was mostly because their growth in employment did not keep pace with the growth in their population.

Among Canadian born, the employment rate also fell between 2008 and 2011, down 1.2 percentage points. This was, however, the result of employment decline (-1.8%), as their population remained relatively stable.

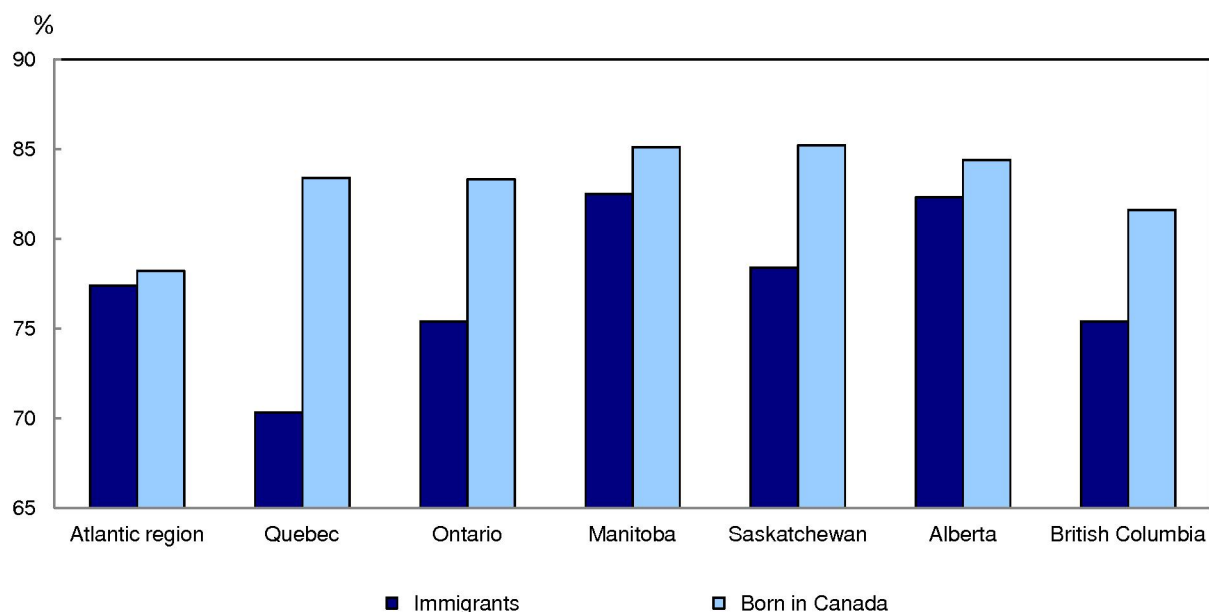
Employment rates were progressively higher the longer immigrants had been in the country. In 2011, these rates ranged from 63.5% among those in the country for five years or less (very recent immigrants) to 79.8% among those here for more than a decade.

Immigrant employment rates highest on the Prairies

Immigrants living on the Prairies and in British Columbia accounted for more than half the growth in employment among Canada's landed immigrants in 2011.

While these immigrants made up 31% of Canada's immigrant workforce, they accounted for 53% of the immigrant employment growth in 2011 compared with the previous year.

In Saskatchewan, where the overall labour market was relatively stable during the downturn, immigrant employment showed increases. Employment growth for very recent immigrants, in particular, doubled between 2008 and 2011. This brought their employment rate to 77.0%, second highest after their counterparts in Manitoba.

Chart 1**Rate of employment among immigrants and Canadian born aged 25 to 54, by province or region, 2011**

In Alberta, the gap in employment rates between immigrants and the Canadian born was among the lowest in the country. In fact, established immigrants in the province had an employment rate of 85.6%, higher than that of their Canadian-born counterparts (84.4%).

In Manitoba, the employment rate of all core-aged immigrants was 82.5% in 2011, the highest among the provinces, compared with 85.1% for their Canadian-born counterparts.

In Central Canada, employment rates for all core-aged immigrants were below the national average of 75.6%. In Ontario, the rate was 75.4% and in Quebec it was 70.3%, the lowest among the provinces.

The employment rate for immigrants in the Atlantic provinces was lower than the rate for the Canadian born (77.4% versus 78.2%, respectively). Core-age immigrants in these provinces make up 4% of the total core-age population in the region, the smallest share in the country.

Immigrant employment by industry

From 2010 to 2011, employment growth (+4.3%) among core-aged immigrants was most notable in health care and social assistance as well as information, culture and recreation. In contrast, employment among core-aged Canadian born was little changed in all industries except construction, where it rose by 5.3%.

Compared with 2008, the year the downturn started, immigrant employment was 4.6% higher in 2011, with notable increases in a number of industries, including health care and social assistance; professional, scientific and technical services; public administration; as well as business, building and other support services. However, immigrant employment in manufacturing was still below the pre-downturn level.

In 2011, total employment among the Canadian born was below its pre-downturn levels, as gains in health care and social assistance as well as construction were offset by losses in manufacturing, in retail and wholesale trade and in other industries.

Employment rates by sex

The gap in employment rates between male immigrants and their Canadian-born counterparts has traditionally been narrower than the gap between female immigrants and their Canadian-born counterparts.

In 2011, the employment rate for core-aged male immigrants was 83.0%, compared with 85.5% for Canadian-born men in this age group. Among immigrant men who had been in the country for five years or less, the gap was larger, with their employment rate at 75.7%.

For core-aged female immigrants, the employment rate in 2011 was 68.8% compared with 80.3% for their Canadian-born counterparts. This gap was similar to previous years. Women who were very recent immigrants had a much lower employment rate (52.5%).

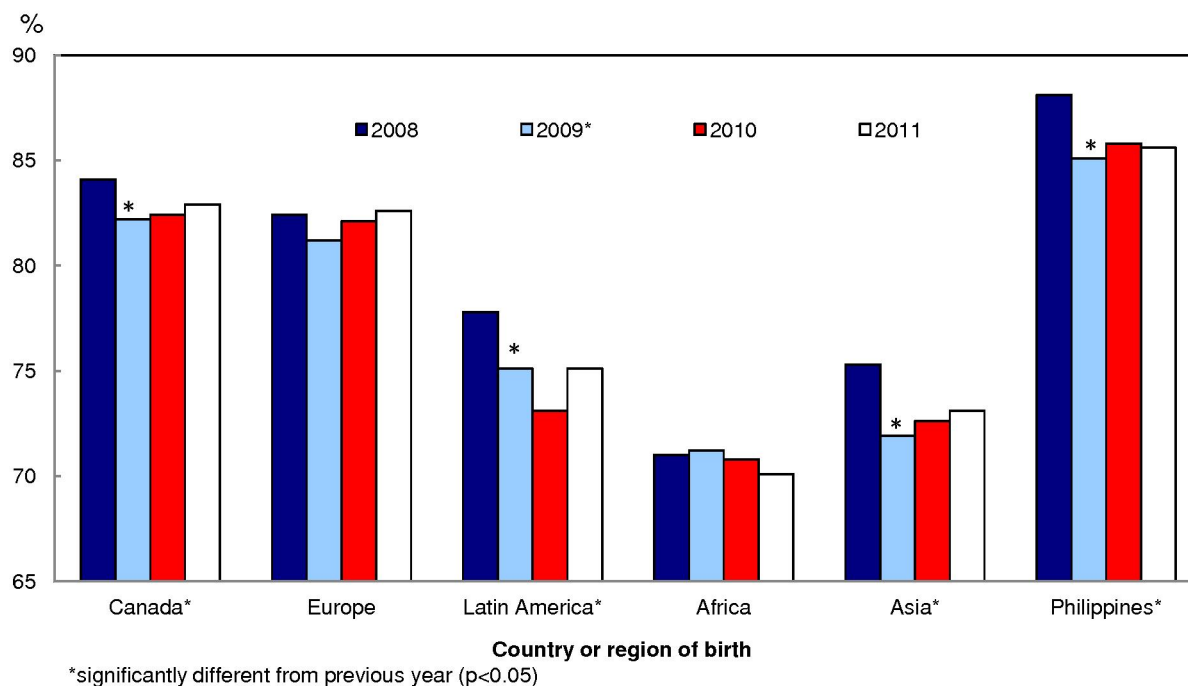
Immigrant labour market by country of birth

Since 2006, when the immigrant labour force data series started, immigrants born in the Philippines have had the highest employment rate of all groups, including those born in Canada, who ranked second, while immigrants born in Europe had the third-highest rate.

In 2011, nearly half (48%) the immigrant labour force of the core working-age was born in Asia. Those born in the Philippines made up 18% of this population, second only to India (19%) and well ahead of China (14%).

The employment rate in 2011 among Filipino-born immigrants aged 25 to 54 was 85.6%, higher than the rate of 82.9% for the Canadian-born population and well above the rate of 73.1% for the Asian-born population as a whole.

Chart 2
Highest employment rate among immigrants born in the Philippines



Also since 2006, African-born immigrants have had the lowest employment rate of all immigrants. In 2011, their rate was 70.1%. African-born immigrants make up nearly 10% of the immigrant labour force aged 25 to 54.

African-born immigrants who had been in the country for five years or less, in particular, faced more difficulties in the labour market. Their employment rate was 55.7% in 2011. In contrast, their African-born counterparts who had been in the country more than 10 years had an employment rate of 77.3%.

Note to readers

This report uses data from the Labour Force Survey to examine the labour market situation of immigrants between 2008 and 2011. The analysis focuses on immigrants in the core working-ages between 25 and 54. Individuals in this age group are most likely to have finished their schooling and to have not yet retired from the workforce.

This report examines labour market outcomes for core-aged people by province, industry, educational attainment, socio-demographic characteristics, and country or region of birth. It also contains a brief analysis of immigrant wages.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 282-0101 to 282-0108.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, "The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market from 2008 to 2011" as part of *The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series* (71-606-X, free), is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Publications by subject* choose *Labour*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Production and value of honey and maple products, 2012

Canadian beekeepers produced 90.9 million pounds of honey in 2012, a 13.8% increase from 2011. Canada had 8,126 beekeepers in 2012, 413 more than in 2011.

On average, each colony had a yield of 129 pounds, which was 3.5 pounds more than in 2011.

The number of managed colonies increased 10.7% from 637,900 to 706,400. The increase was a result of favourable weather conditions that resulted in low winter losses, particularly in the western provinces. Other contributing factors were overwintering and colony splitting.

Honey production in Alberta, the top producer in Canada, amounted to 40.5 million pounds, up 19% from 34.0 million pounds in 2011. Yields rose from 124 pounds per colony to 144 pounds.

In Saskatchewan, the increased number of colonies contributed to the increase in honey production from 15.9 million pounds in 2011 to 23.1 million pounds in 2012.

In contrast, production in Manitoba fell 14.3% following a wet spring and hot summer. Each colony in Manitoba had a yield of 165 pounds in 2012, down from 200 pounds in 2011.

In 2011, the total value of honey produced in Canada amounted to \$151 million, up 4.5% from 2010.

The value of Canadian maple production in 2012 amounted to \$314.7 million, down 9.8% from 2011.

Farmers produced 7.9 million gallons of maple syrup, sugar and butter in 2012, an 8.1% decrease from 2011.

Quebec accounted for 92% of maple production in Canada and for 88% of the value. Quebec farmers produced 7.3 million gallons in 2012, down 5.6% from 2011.

In Ontario, maple production declined 54.3%, as producers reported a shorter season and low yields in many parts of the province.

The average price per gallon in Ontario was \$64.49 in 2012, down from \$66.72 in 2011. In Quebec, the average price per gallon remained relatively steady at \$38.34, compared with \$38.09 in 2011.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 001-0007 and 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3414 and 3419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2007 to 2011

Revised gross domestic product by industry data for the provinces and territories covering the years 2007 to 2011 are released today.

Periodically, the provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry data undergoes historical revisions, broader in scope than the regular revisions undertaken on an annual basis. These historical revisions are reserved for incorporating updated international national accounting concepts as well as classification updates and methodological and statistical improvements. These changes are part of a comprehensive revision to the Canadian System of National Economic Accounts.

This release incorporates such revisions back to 2007. Revisions covering the period 1997 to 2006 will be released in 2013. This release also incorporates new provincial and territorial input-output accounts benchmarks for reference year 2009, released on November 19, 2012.

Revisions back to January 2007 to the national monthly gross domestic product by industry data will be released on January 31, 2013.

Also included in this release are 2009 data for provincial-territorial gross domestic product by industry and sector and provincial-territorial gross output by industry and sector, both at current prices.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 379-0028 to 379-0030, 381-0030 and 381-0031.

These tables replace the following tables: 379-0023, 379-0025, 379-0026, 381-0015, 381-0016.

Also available in CANSIM today are the following Input-output tables: 381-0022, 381-0023, 381-0028, 381-0029, 386-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1303 and 1401.

Some data are available in the products *Provincial Gross Domestic Product, 2009 (GDP) by Industry and Sector at Basic Price, 2009* (15-209-X, free) and in *Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector, 2009* (15-210-X, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New motor vehicle sales, October 2012

New motor vehicle sales data are now available for October.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing, 2011

Data on the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing are now available for 2011.

The 2011 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 without charge in 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*, 2011 (63-244-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@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.

Travel arrangement services, 2011

Data on the travel arrangement services industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of *Service Bulletin: Travel Arrangement Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 351-0003 and 351-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2423.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Travel Arrangement Services*, 2011 (63-250-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kristina Myers (613-951-2327; kristina.myers@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

New products and studies

New products

Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry and Sector at Basic Price, 2009

Catalogue number 15-209-X (CD-ROM, free)

Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector, 2009

Catalogue number 15-210-X (CD-ROM, free)

Interprovincial Trade Flows (IPTF), 2009

Catalogue number 15F0002X (Diskette, free)

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing, 2011

Catalogue number 63-244-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Travel Arrangement Services, 2011

Catalogue number 63-250-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series: "The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market from 2008 to 2011", No. 6

Catalogue number 71-606-X2012006 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: December 17 to 21, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Canada's international transactions in securities	October 2012
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 2012
19	Employment Insurance	October 2012
19	Wholesale trade	October 2012
19	Health Reports	December 2012
20	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	October 2012
20	Retail trade	October 2012
21	Consumer Price Index	November 2012
21	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2012

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2012. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>