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Juristat

December 2008

The December issue of *Juristat* contains four articles.

"The changing profile of adults in custody" describes recent changes in the characteristics of adults admitted to custody, with a focus on the changing proportions who are women or Aboriginal.

The second article, "Motor vehicle theft in Canada, 2007" examines both long- and short-term trends in police-reported motor vehicle theft.

"Private security and public policing" compares the roles and responsibilities of private security personnel and public police officers in Canada, and presents employment profiles of both groups.

The final article, "An international perspective on criminal victimization," compares Canada's victimization rates, how often Canadians report being victimized to the police and Canadians' satisfaction with the work of police with survey results from other countries.

The December 2008 issue of *Juristat*, Vol. 28, no. 10 (85-002-XWE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Crime and Justice*, then *Juristat*.

For more information, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



New products

11

Releases

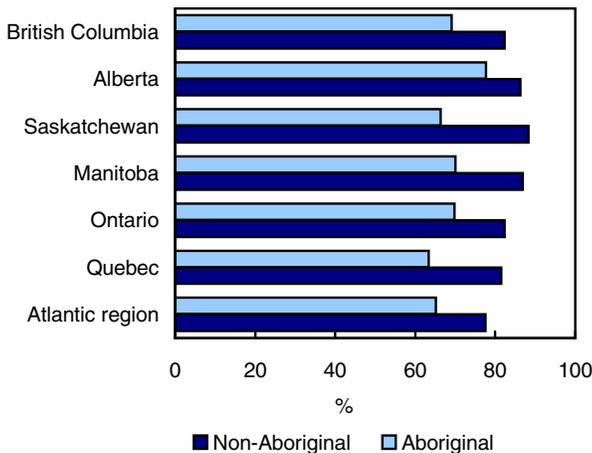
Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve and the labour market 2007

The employment rate of Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age living off-reserve in the 10 provinces was 70.1% in 2007, and below the 82.5% for non-Aboriginal people. The difference between the employment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in this age group was smallest in Alberta and largest in Saskatchewan.

For the 10 provinces in 2007, the employment rate for Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age was highest in Alberta. It was also in Alberta that the employment rate for Aboriginal people (77.7%) was the closest to that of non-Aboriginal people (86.3%).

Between 2004 and 2007, the strength of Alberta's job market especially benefited Aboriginal people: the employment rate of Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age rose 5.1 percentage points, whereas that of non-Aboriginal people rose 1.2 percentage points.

Employment rates of population aged 25 to 54 by province or region, 2007



Note: Data excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.

Note to readers

This report draws on new data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which examines the labour market outcomes of Aboriginal populations living off-reserve.

The year 2007 marks the first time that the Aboriginal identity questions were extended to all provinces in the LFS. These identity questions were incorporated at an earlier date in Alberta (2003) and in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (April 2004).

The information in this report excludes the territories.

The LFS does not include the population living on Indian reserves. Therefore the information in this report on the Aboriginal population reflects the situations of the Inuit, Métis and North American Indian people living off-reserve in the 10 provinces.

Although the LFS is a monthly survey, this analysis is based on annual data. The study of annual data is more reliable for small populations such as the Aboriginal population. Moreover, the Atlantic provinces were grouped together for more reliable estimates.

In Saskatchewan, despite the strong growth in the employment rate of Aboriginal people living off-reserve over the last few years, the difference between the employment rate of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people was the highest in Canada. In 2007, the employment rate of Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age was 66.4% in Saskatchewan, compared with 88.3% for non-Aboriginal people.

The difference between the employment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people was also large in Quebec and Manitoba.

The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age reached 8.8% in 2007, compared with 5.0% for non-Aboriginal people. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve had fallen in each of the four western provinces since 2004, particularly in British Columbia.

In 2007, Aboriginal people living off-reserve represented a significant labour force within the labour market, given that there were 345,000 of them in the labour market in the 10 provinces. Approximately 250,600 held full-time jobs and 57,800 held part-time jobs, while 36,500 were unemployed.

Labour market integration varies with identity

With respect to employment, the situation differed depending on the Aboriginal identity.

Between 2004 and 2007, the employment rate for North American Indian people between 25 and 54 years of age living off-reserve in the western provinces

grew more rapidly than that for non-Aboriginal people. Nonetheless, their employment rate in 2007 (65.7%) remained significantly lower than that of non-Aboriginal people (84.7%).

In 2007, Alberta was the province with the highest employment rate for North American Indian people between 25 and 54 years of age, or 77.1%. Ontario had the second highest rate, at 69.8%. The lowest employment rate for North American Indians living off-reserve was in Saskatchewan (56.2%).

The difference between the employment rates of North American Indian and non-Aboriginal people in 2007 was the smallest (9 percentage points) in Alberta.

The employment rate of Métis people in the western provinces has remained relatively stable since 2004, and was 76.5% in 2007.

In 2007, the highest employment rates for Métis people between 25 and 54 years of age were in Alberta (78.2%) and Manitoba (77.8%). The Métis people in the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario had the lowest employment rates, all in the neighbourhood of 69%.

The employment rates of Métis people were lower than those of non-Aboriginal people in all of the provinces or regions in 2007, with differences ranging from 8 to 14 percentage points.

Education reduces job disparities

Like non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal people living off-reserve in the 10 provinces, with a higher education level, had an employment rate above that of those without a post-secondary diploma.

In 2007, the employment rate of Aboriginal people between 25 and 54 years of age with a post-secondary certificate or diploma or a university diploma was 80.2%, compared with 70.4% for those who had completed high school and 51.2% for those who had not.

Education also enabled Aboriginal people to reduce the employment rate differences separating them from non-Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people with a post-secondary certificate or diploma or a university degree had an employment rate 6.3 percentage points lower than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

In contrast, the employment rate of those without a high school diploma was 14.3 percentage points lower. Still, differences remained between the employment rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people for all levels of education.

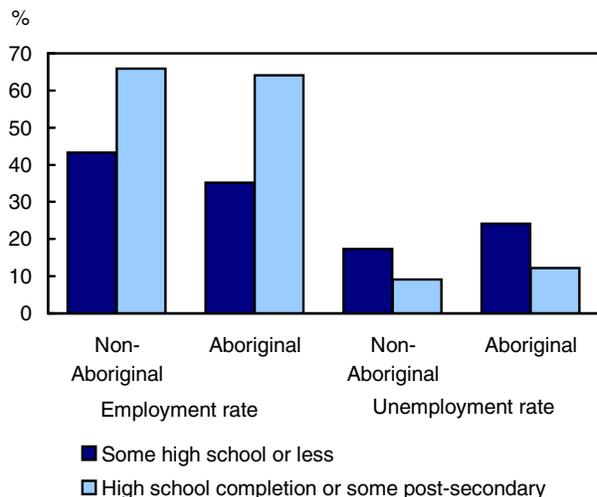
Unemployment is high among young Aboriginal people who did not finish high school

Although the unemployment rate was already high among young non-Aboriginal people (11.0%), it was even more so among young Métis (14.9%) and young North American Indian people living off-reserve (18.7%).

The unemployment rate for young Aboriginal people was half as high among those with high school completion or some post-secondary (12.2%) as among those who had no high school diploma (24.1%).

The employment rate of young Aboriginal people who had finished high school or completed some post-secondary studies was 64.1%, which was comparable to that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (65.9%).

Labour force characteristics of youths aged 15 to 24 by educational attainment, 2007



Note: Data excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The study, "Aboriginal people living off-reserve and the labour market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007," is now available as part of *The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis Series (71-588-XWE2008001, free)*. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Labour*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact, Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064; dominique.perusse@statcan.gc.ca), or Christel Le Petit (613-951-3856; christel.lepetit@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics of population aged 25 to 54 by educational attainment, 2007

	Non-Aboriginals %	Aboriginals
Some post-secondary or less		
Participation rate	81.1	69.0
Employment rate	75.8	61.8
Unemployment rate	6.6	10.4
Some high school or less		
Participation rate	72.6	59.7
Employment rate	65.5	51.2
Unemployment rate	9.8	14.2
High school completion or some post-secondary		
Participation rate	84.6	76.5
Employment rate	80.0	70.4
Unemployment rate	5.4	8.0
University degree or post-secondary certificate or diploma		
Participation rate	90.2	86.5
Employment rate	86.5	80.2
Unemployment rate	4.1	7.3
Post-secondary certificate or diploma		
Participation rate	90.4	85.7
Employment rate	86.3	78.9
Unemployment rate	4.5	7.9
Trade school certificate or diploma		
Participation rate	90.6	85.9
Employment rate	85.7	77.4
Unemployment rate	5.4	10.0
Community college, CEGEP		
Participation rate	90.4	86.3
Employment rate	86.6	80.3
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.9
University degree		
Participation rate	90.0	89.7
Employment rate	86.8	85.3
Unemployment rate	3.5	F

F too unreliable to be published because of a coefficient of variation of more than 33.3% and/or very small estimates
Note: Data excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.



Study: Changing profile of adults in custody

2006/2007

The number of adults admitted to provincial/territorial custody to await trial or sentencing continued to increase in 2006/2007, while the number admitted to sentenced custody continued to drop. In addition, females and Aboriginal people are accounting for a greater proportion of adults admitted to custody.

Admissions to remand custody to await trial or sentencing have generally been on an upward trend since the late 1990s, while admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody have generally been down since the mid-1990s.

In total, just over 251,500 adults were admitted to provincial or territorial jails in 2006/2007, a 1% increase over the previous year. This increase was due to a 3% rise in the number of adults held in remand, reaching more than 150,400 in 2006/2007.

In contrast, there were just over 84,450 admissions into provincial or territorial custody to serve a sentence, a 3% decline.

At the federal level, just over 8,600 adults were admitted to custody in 2006/2007, up 4% from the previous year. There has been an 18% increase in the number of adults admitted to federal custody between 1997/1998 and 2006/2007.

More women admitted to provincial/territorial custody

According to data from 10 jurisdictions, in 2006/2007, women accounted for 12% of adults admitted to remand, up from 10% in 2001/2002, the year when comparable data on gender are available from the majority of jurisdictions. The share of female adults admitted to provincial or territorial sentenced custody increased from 9% to 11% over the same period.

During the previous five years, the number of women admitted to remand grew at more than twice the rate of admissions to remand overall.

Over the same five year period, there was a 9% decrease in the total number of sentenced provincial/territorial admissions. In comparison, there was an 11% increase in the number of female admissions.

Changes in the number of females admitted to custody can have implications for corrections services as women tend to have different programming needs

Note to readers

Data on admissions to correctional services measure the number of adults entering a correctional program during the fiscal year. These data do not indicate the number of unique individuals using correctional services since the same person can be admitted more than once in a reference year.

Not all provinces have reported complete data to the Adult Correctional Services Survey on an annual basis. Analysis from 2005/2006 to 2006/2007 excludes Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Comparisons between 1997/1998 and 2006/2007 also exclude Alberta and Manitoba.

Comparisons with admissions of females in 2001/2002 exclude Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

Comparisons with admissions of Aboriginals in 2001/2002 exclude Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

Adults admitted to remand (i.e., custody while awaiting trial or sentencing) or to serve custodial sentences of less than two years are the responsibility of provincial/territorial corrections services.

Adults admitted to custody to serve sentences of two years or longer are the responsibility of federal corrections.

than the larger male population and need to be housed separately from males.

Aboriginal adults account for a larger share of provincial/territorial admissions

Data from nine jurisdictions show that Aboriginal adults made up a larger share of admissions to their provincial and territorial jails in 2006/2007, compared with five years earlier.

In 2006/2007, Aboriginal people comprised 18% of adults admitted to remand custody, compared with 15% in 2001/2002, the year when comparable data on Aboriginal identity are available from the majority of jurisdictions. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 20% of provincial or territorial sentenced custody admissions in 2006/2007 compared with 16% five years earlier.

Aboriginal offenders represented 18% of adults admitted to federal custody in 2001/2002 and 2006/2007.

Research suggests that in addition to needing culturally-sensitive programming, Aboriginal offenders may have different needs with respect to rehabilitation, which can have implications for program requirements within correctional facilities.

According to the 2006 Census, about 4% of the Canadian population identified themselves as Aboriginal.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0003 and 251-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.

The *Juristat* article "The changing profile of adults in custody," Vol. 28, no. 10 (85-002-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*.

Data tables are also available. From the *Summary tables* module of our website, choose *Subject*, then *Crime and justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2005/2006 to 2006/2007

	2005/2006		2006/2007		2005/2006 to 2006/2007 % change
	number	% of total	number	% of total	
Custodial supervision					
Provincial/territorial sentenced custody	87,267 ^r	23.8 ^r	84,457	23.0	-3.2
Remand	145,969 ^r	39.8 ^r	150,417	40.9	3.0
Other temporary detention	16,612 ^r	4.5 ^r	16,646	4.5	0.2
Total provincial/territorial custody	249,848 ^r	68.0 ^r	251,520	68.5	0.7
Federal custody, sentenced	8,286	2.3	8,631	2.3	4.2
Total custodial supervision	258,134^r	70.3^r	260,151	70.8	0.8
Community supervision					
Probation	81,132 ^r	22.1 ^r	80,617	21.9	-0.6
Provincial parole	1,877 ^r	0.5 ^r	1,735	0.5	-7.6
Conditional sentences	18,399 ^r	5.0 ^r	17,325	4.7	-5.8
Total provincial community supervision	101,408 ^r	27.6 ^r	99,677	27.1	-1.7
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,671	2.1	7,556	2.1	-1.5
Total community supervision	109,079^r	29.7^r	107,233	29.2	-1.7
Total correctional services²	367,213^r	100.0	367,384	100.0	0.0

^r revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes the Correctional Service of Canada.
2. Due to missing data for some years, all data from Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and other temporary detention data from British Columbia are excluded.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.



Motor vehicle theft

2007

The rate of police-reported motor vehicle theft decreased 9% in 2007, the fourth consecutive annual decline. The rate peaked in 1996, and has been generally dropping since.

According to police and insurance companies, reasons for this decline include the increased use of electronic immobilizers in newer vehicles, as well as auto theft prevention programs that target youth.

Vehicle theft remains one of the most frequent offences committed in Canada according to police-reported data. In 2007, police reported just over 146,000 motor vehicle thefts, an average of about 400 per day. About half of the vehicles stolen were cars and one-third were trucks, vans or sport utility vehicles.

About two-thirds of all stolen vehicles were taken from public areas such as parking lots and streets, and one-third from private residences.

Motor vehicle theft is one of the least likely crimes to be solved by police. In 2007, 11% of thefts resulted in an accused person being identified by police. In contrast, 22% of all other property-related offences were solved.

There were approximately 16,000 persons accused of vehicle theft in 2007. Teenagers aged 15 to 18, who accounted for 3 in every 10 solved vehicle thefts, had the highest vehicle theft rate of any age group.

In 2007, about 4 in 10 stolen vehicles had not been recovered by police. The proportion of stolen vehicles not recovered is used by experts as a proxy measure

to indicate the involvement of organized theft rings that steal vehicles for resale or for parts.

Vehicles that are recovered have generally been used either for "joy-riding" or as a temporary means of transportation used to commit other crimes.

Rates of vehicle theft were higher in the West. Manitoba continues to report the highest rate of vehicle theft in the country, despite a 10% decline from 2006. Manitoba's rate in 2007 was almost double that of the next highest province, Alberta.

Among major metropolitan areas, the highest rates of vehicle theft were in Western Canada. Winnipeg reported the highest, followed by Abbotsford, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Saskatoon.

Winnipeg's rate of vehicle theft in 2007 was 25% higher than a decade ago, despite declines in two of the previous three years. Edmonton and St. John's reported increases of over 50% over the past 10 years, although the rate in St. John's remained among the lowest in the country.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat* article "Motor vehicle theft in Canada, 2007," Vol. 28, no. 10 (85-002-XWE, free), is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Crime and justice*, then *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Police-reported motor vehicle thefts, by census metropolitan area

	Total motor vehicle thefts		1997 to 2007
	2007		
	number	rate ²	% change in rate
Census metropolitan area (CMA)¹			
Winnipeg	12,548	1,714.1	25.1
Abbotsford ³	1,693	1,001.3	-3.3
Edmonton	9,120	832.1	57.1
Regina	1,495	734.8	-50.0
Calgary	7,318	638.6	-15.4
Vancouver	14,411	630.3	-43.8
Saskatoon	1,541	615.7	-1.7
Montréal	22,403	600.6	-38.6
London	2,331	489.0	-31.4
Hamilton	3,400	480.7	-50.8
Trois-Rivières	533	363.2	-31.9
Victoria	1,204	355.4	-6.0
Sherbrooke	524	349.6	-52.5
Gatineau ⁴	860	293.8	-16.9
Toronto	15,392	279.3	-39.9
Halifax	1,035	268.5	-45.7
Saguenay	384	265.0	-53.9
Ottawa ⁵	2,353	264.4	-65.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	1,100	253.5	-51.5
Kitchener	1,186	238.9	-48.6
Thunder Bay	286	233.4	-37.7
Windsor	769	231.1	-29.3
Greater Sudbury	367	225.9	-71.6
Québec	1,585	216.4	-47.4
St. John's	383	209.7	56.4
Kingston ³	269	176.0	-51.5
Saint John	170	167.6	8.6
Canada	146,142	443.2	-25.2

1. The CMA of Oshawa is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
3. Abbotsford and Kingston became CMAs in 2001. As such, the percent change in the rate is calculated from 2001 to 2007.
4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Dairy statistics

October 2008 (preliminary)

Consumers purchased 273 600 kilolitres of milk and cream in October, down 5.4% from October 2007. Sales of milk decreased 5.4% from year ago levels while sales of cream declined 5.1%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The fourth quarter 2008 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (23-014-XWE, free), will be available in February 2009.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

October 2008

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for October.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

September 2008

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The September 2008 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 63, no. 9 (45-004-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, September 2008, Vol. 63, no. 9
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
(free).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 2008, Vol. 80, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
(free).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third quarter 2008, Vol. 56, no. 3
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The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis Series: "Aboriginal people living off-reserve and the labour market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007"
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The Daily

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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 \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import bill. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada almost tripled from the equivalent period of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

With the release of the final and detailed release components, the complete cumulative profiles 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 (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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