

The Daily

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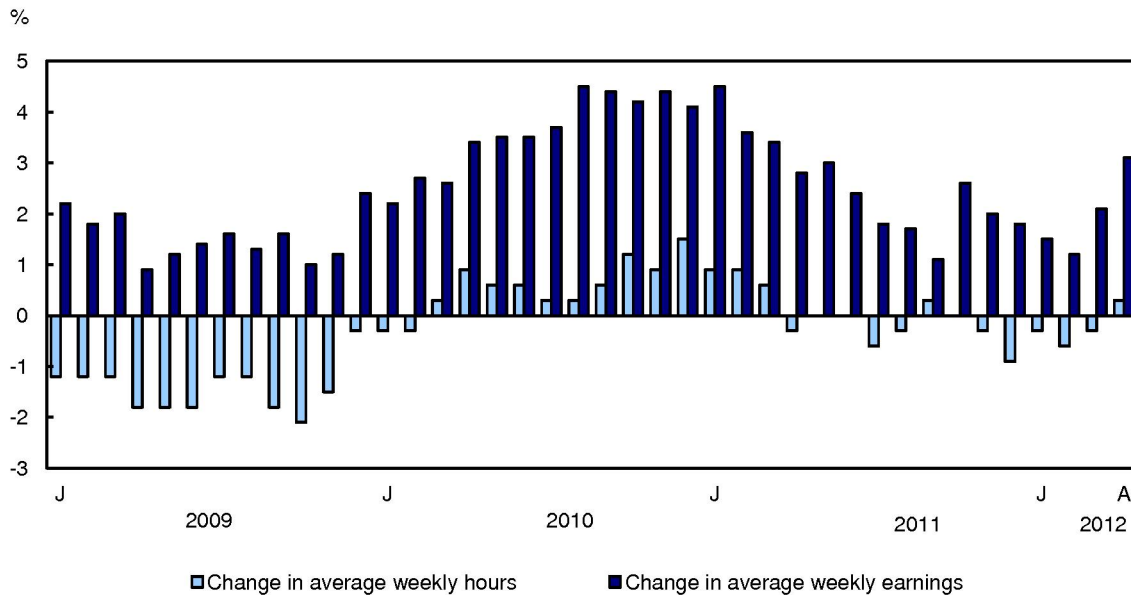


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, April 2012 (preliminary data)

In April, average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$896.63, up 1.0% from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased by 3.1%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly hours and average weekly earnings



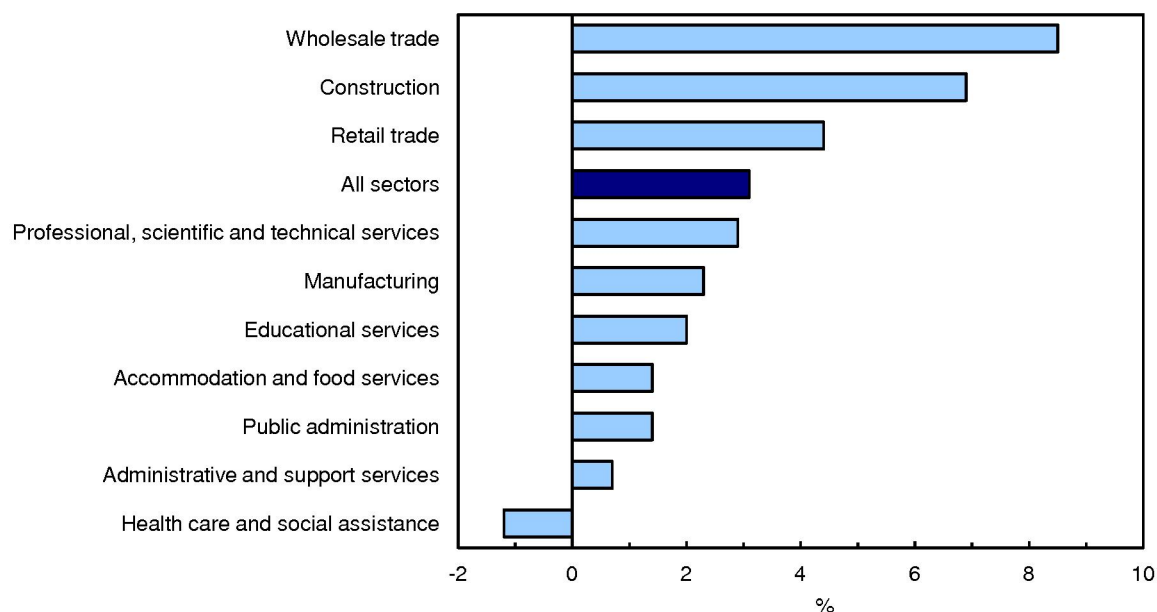
The 3.1% increase in earnings during the 12 months to April reflects a number of factors, including wage growth and changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience.

Average hours worked per week also contributed to the increase in earnings. In April, non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours per week, up from 32.9 in March. Compared to one year earlier, hours worked also increased from 32.9 hours. This increase follows five consecutive months of year-over-year declines.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average of 3.1% in three of Canada's largest industrial sectors: wholesale trade, construction and retail trade. In contrast, earnings growth in health care and social assistance declined.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, April 2011 to April 2012



Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade increased 8.5% to \$1,096.42. Growth occurred in most industries in this sector, most notably among wholesaler-distributors of personal and household goods and in machinery, equipment and supplies.

In construction, weekly earnings increased 6.9% to \$1,141.62 in the 12 months to April. Growth was widespread across all industries in this sector, and particularly strong among employees in building construction.

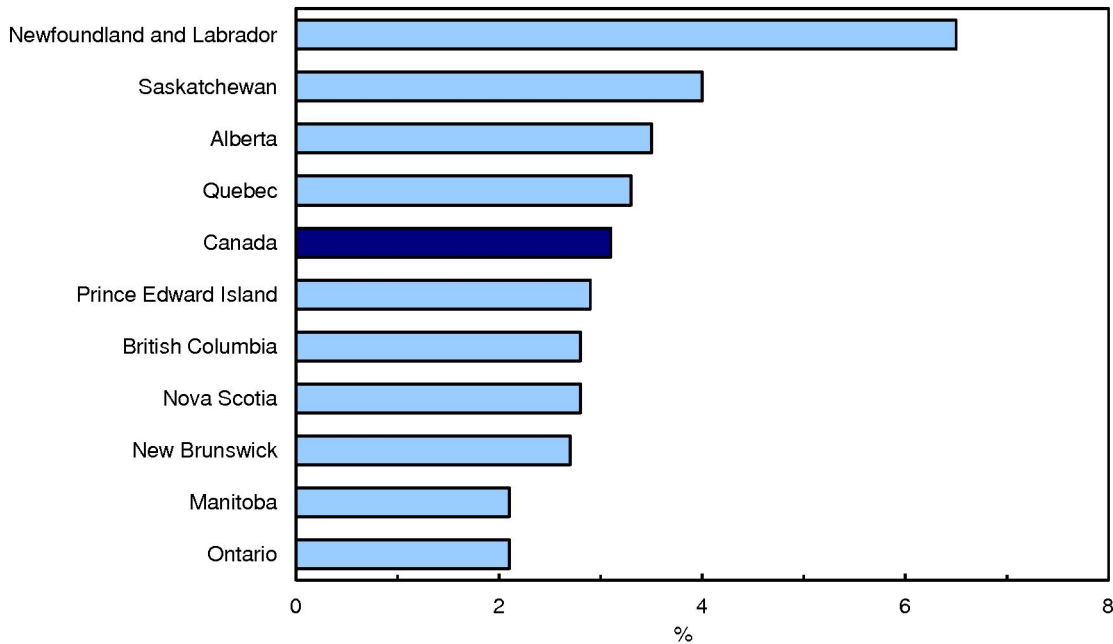
In retail trade, one of the lowest-paid sectors on average, weekly earnings rose 4.4% to \$531.00. There were notable gains among retail stores for clothing and clothing accessories; electronics and appliances; and general merchandise.

Weekly earnings of payroll employees in health care and social assistance fell 1.2% to \$815.93. Earnings declined in nursing and residential care facilities; ambulatory services and social assistance.

Average weekly earnings up in every province

Average weekly earnings increased in every province in the 12 months to April, with the highest growth in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, April 2011 to April 2012



In Newfoundland and Labrador, average weekly earnings increased 6.5% to \$931.77, the second highest wage level among the provinces after Alberta. Year-over-year earnings growth in Newfoundland and Labrador has been above the national average since December 2010.

In Saskatchewan, average weekly earnings were \$912.78 in April, up 4.0% from 12 months earlier. Earnings in the province have exceeded the national average since August 2011.

In Alberta, average weekly earnings in the 12 months to April grew 3.5% to \$1,066.83, the highest level in the country. In Quebec, earnings rose 3.3% to \$818.43.

The lowest year-over-year growth was in Manitoba and Ontario, where earnings increased by 2.1% in each province. In April, average weekly earnings in Manitoba amounted to \$825.95, and in Ontario, \$910.23.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment increased by 13,500 in April. Most sectors showed gains, with the largest in accommodation and food services; professional, scientific and technical services; and retail trade. The most notable job decline was in manufacturing.

From April 2011 to April 2012, the total number of non-farm payroll employees rose 1.4% (+208,000). Among all sectors, mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction posted the highest growth rate at 4.4%, followed by construction at 4.0%.

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a business census of non-farm payroll employees. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.

Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2011	March 2012 ^r	April 2012 ^P	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012
	current dollars			% change	
Sector aggregate¹	869.96	888.04	896.63	1.0	3.1
Forestry, logging and support	915.00	977.26	951.25	-2.7	4.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,708.32	1,833.64	1,840.23	0.4	7.7
Utilities	1,663.25	1,655.06	1,689.13	2.1	1.6
Construction	1,067.56	1,150.51	1,141.62	-0.8	6.9
Manufacturing	983.88	978.97	1,006.51	2.8	2.3
Wholesale trade	1,010.20	1,079.38	1,096.42	1.6	8.5
Retail trade	508.63	526.00	531.00	1.0	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	907.43	951.95	929.08	-2.4	2.4
Information and cultural industries	1,036.24	1,106.66	1,104.71	-0.2	6.6
Finance and insurance	1,044.24	1,048.29	1,088.09	3.8	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	756.99	893.87	863.47	-3.4	14.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,218.71	1,236.63	1,254.15	1.4	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,279.52	1,147.35	1,129.52	-1.6	-11.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	740.83	741.10	745.68	0.6	0.7
Educational services	954.66	958.59	973.54	1.6	2.0
Health care and social assistance	825.58	803.44	815.93	1.6	-1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	588.18	546.28	525.76	-3.8	-10.6
Accommodation and food services	357.85	361.64	362.89	0.3	1.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	711.80	713.63	745.46	4.5	4.7
Public administration	1,111.14	1,134.80	1,126.55	-0.7	1.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	874.96	922.17	931.77	1.0	6.5
Prince Edward Island	717.01	746.38	738.04	-1.1	2.9
Nova Scotia	764.78	778.61	785.99	0.9	2.8
New Brunswick	787.83	804.15	808.80	0.6	2.7
Quebec	792.20	818.11	818.43	0.0	3.3
Ontario	891.39	898.37	910.23	1.3	2.1
Manitoba	808.85	824.98	825.95	0.1	2.1
Saskatchewan	877.36	917.55	912.78	-0.5	4.0
Alberta	1,031.23	1,054.38	1,066.83	1.2	3.5
British Columbia	840.64	862.34	864.50	0.3	2.8
Yukon	942.16	960.29	964.68	0.5	2.4
Northwest Territories	1,230.89	1,275.33	1,311.34	2.8	6.5
Nunavut	885.56	984.80	1,031.66	4.8	16.5

^r revised

^P preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2011	April 2011	March 2012 ^r	April 2012 ^p	March to April 2012	April 2011 to April 2012	December 2011 to April 2012
	thousands				% change		
Sector aggregate¹	15,053.3	14,881.0	15,075.6	15,089.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
Forestry, logging and support	40.4	40.5	39.7	39.5	-0.6	-2.6	-2.2
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	212.3	207.9	215.7	217.0	0.6	4.4	2.2
Utilities	124.6	122.2	123.7	122.5	-1.0	0.3	-1.6
Construction	865.3	843.4	877.2	877.2	0.0	4.0	1.4
Manufacturing	1,488.3	1,487.0	1,486.2	1,480.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Wholesale trade	746.2	741.4	748.7	747.5	-0.2	0.8	0.2
Retail trade	1,847.9	1,851.0	1,850.2	1,854.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	695.0	680.3	691.4	692.1	0.1	1.7	-0.4
Information and cultural industries	327.8	323.7	334.5	333.0	-0.4	2.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	687.7	686.0	694.7	692.9	-0.3	1.0	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	241.8	244.5	241.9	242.5	0.2	-0.8	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	787.9	773.2	784.4	789.3	0.6	2.1	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	105.2	102.8	106.9	108.4	1.3	5.5	3.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	749.0	736.5	743.2	745.6	0.3	1.2	-0.5
Educational services	1,147.3	1,161.6	1,166.9	1,166.0	-0.1	0.4	1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,664.7	1,644.8	1,669.5	1,671.1	0.1	1.6	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249.6	244.8	250.9	250.3	-0.3	2.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,099.9	1,074.8	1,102.6	1,108.8	0.6	3.2	0.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	518.8	513.4	518.1	514.2	-0.8	0.1	-0.9
Public administration	1,054.6	1,054.2	1,054.9	1,053.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.4	206.9	208.7	209.4	0.4	1.2	1.0
Prince Edward Island	64.2	65.0	64.3	66.0	2.6	1.6	2.7
Nova Scotia	402.3	406.0	401.5	401.2	-0.1	-1.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	316.9	319.3	315.1	315.2	0.0	-1.3	-0.5
Quebec	3,440.2	3,402.3	3,438.1	3,434.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.2
Ontario	5,745.8	5,701.8	5,763.5	5,769.6	0.1	1.2	0.4
Manitoba	566.5	560.7	569.8	570.6	0.1	1.8	0.7
Saskatchewan	459.8	446.4	461.0	462.2	0.3	3.5	0.5
Alberta	1,855.8	1,790.1	1,870.6	1,873.8	0.2	4.7	1.0
British Columbia	1,934.1	1,922.3	1,922.7	1,926.5	0.2	0.2	-0.4
Yukon	20.4	20.2	20.7	20.9	1.0	3.2	2.1
Northwest Territories	27.9	28.4	27.6	27.6	-0.1	-2.8	-1.2
Nunavut	11.9	11.7	12.1	11.9	-1.5	2.1	0.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A [data table](#) is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will soon be available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, Vol. 90, no. 4 (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for May will be released on July 26.

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

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.

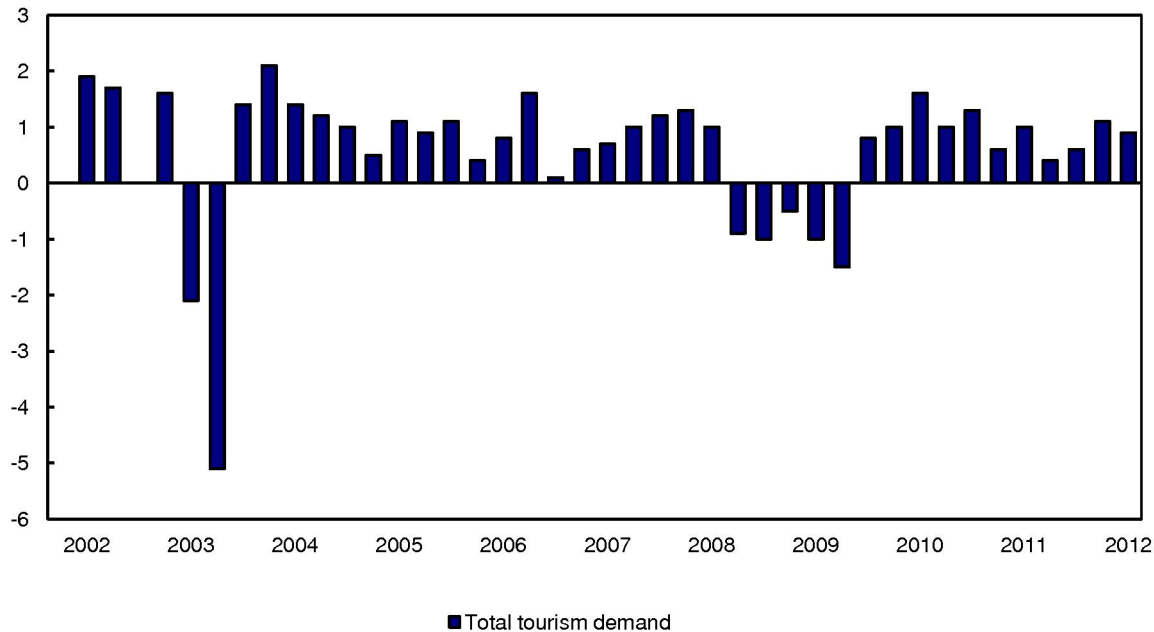
National tourism indicators, first quarter 2012

Tourism spending in Canada rose 0.9% in the first quarter, as outlays by international visitors in Canada and by Canadians at home increased.

This was the 11th consecutive quarterly increase in tourism spending in Canada.

Chart 1 Tourism spending increases for 11th consecutive quarter

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism spending by Canadians at home up again

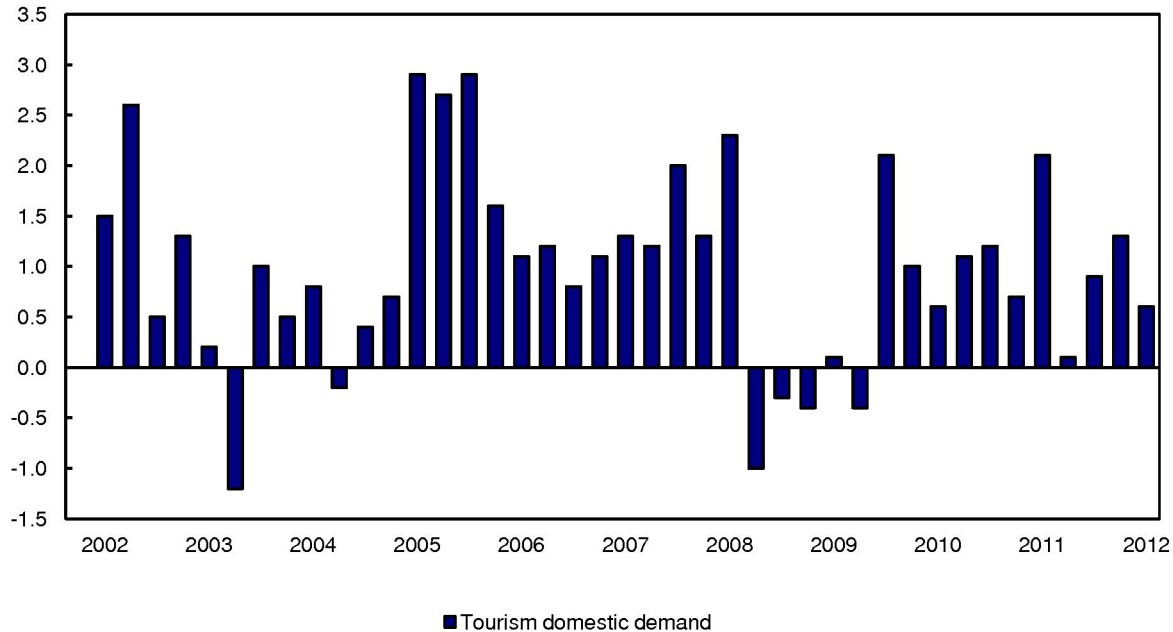
Tourism spending by Canadians at home increased 0.6% in the first quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009. From the first quarter of 2002 to the first quarter of 2012, tourism spending by Canadians at home increased 47%.

Spending on most tourism commodities increased, most notably passenger air transport, accommodation and pre-trip expenditures, such as luggage. Spending on non-tourism commodities such as clothing was also higher.

Spending on both food and beverage services and recreation and entertainment was lower.

Chart 2
Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

With the first quarter 2012 release of the National Tourism Indicators, all data from the first quarter to the fourth quarter 2011 have been revised. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of revisions to source data for 2011. More information on the revision will be published in an article in the next issue of the National Tourism Indicators (second quarter 2012). Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

National Tourism Indicators is funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

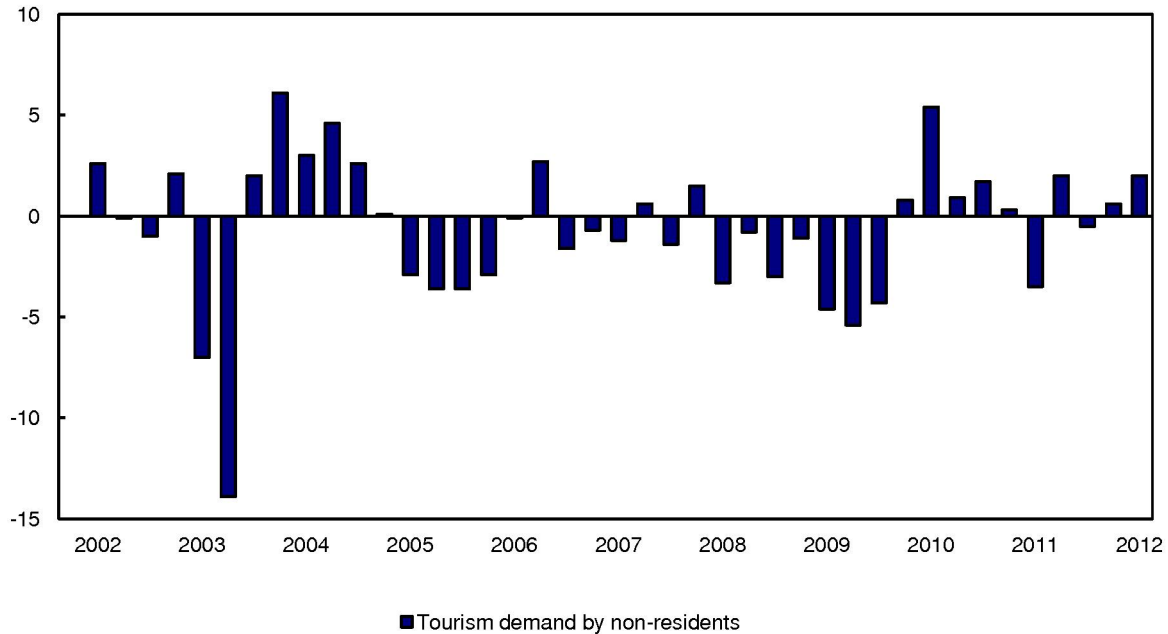
Increase in spending by international visitors

Spending by foreign visitors in Canada increased 2.0% in the first quarter, following gains in overnight travel from both the United States and overseas countries.

Outlays on most tourism commodities increased, including passenger air transport, accommodation and food and beverage services. Tourism spending on fuel and non-tourism commodities was lower, as same-day car travel from the United States declined in the first quarter.

Chart 3 Tourism spending by international visitors up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.7% in the first quarter, the 11th consecutive quarterly increase. Tourism GDP rose for most industries, notably transportation and accommodation.

Tourism employment was virtually unchanged in the first quarter. Job gains in the food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and non-tourism industries were offset by job losses in transportation and accommodation.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
	millions of dollars at 2002 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,582	16,651	16,754	16,946	17,091	0.9
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	3,214	3,277	3,259	3,279	3,345	2.0
Tourism domestic demand	13,364	13,372	13,499	13,669	13,746	0.6
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	6,535	6,543	6,609	6,717	6,791	1.1
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	991	1,015	1,005	1,003	1,045	4.2
Tourism domestic demand	5,545	5,528	5,603	5,714	5,746	0.6
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,400	2,422	2,428	2,440	2,474	1.4
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	752	765	760	774	786	1.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,647	1,658	1,669	1,665	1,688	1.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,245	2,272	2,273	2,289	2,288	0.0
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	503	516	511	519	527	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,740	1,755	1,765	1,770	1,761	-0.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,503	2,509	2,525	2,554	2,578	0.9
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	363	364	353	355	361	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,138	2,143	2,174	2,201	2,217	0.7
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,899	2,905	2,919	2,946	2,960	0.5
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	605	617	630	628	626	-0.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,294	2,288	2,288	2,319	2,334	0.6

Table 2
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2011	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
	millions of dollars at current prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	19,217	19,584	19,734	20,117	20,428	1.5
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	3,688	3,790	3,784	3,838	3,925	2.3
Tourism domestic demand	15,533	15,788	15,951	16,280	16,503	1.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,618	7,861	7,914	8,167	8,372	2.5
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	1,058	1,115	1,107	1,122	1,181	5.3
Tourism domestic demand	6,564	6,744	6,806	7,044	7,191	2.1
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,802	2,826	2,849	2,871	2,905	1.2
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	877	893	891	909	923	1.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,925	1,931	1,959	1,963	1,982	1.0
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,825	2,880	2,899	2,939	2,961	0.7
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	635	655	650	669	681	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	2,191	2,225	2,249	2,269	2,280	0.5
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,902	2,914	2,943	2,980	3,024	1.5
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	451	452	444	449	459	2.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,449	2,461	2,500	2,533	2,565	1.3
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,070	3,103	3,129	3,160	3,166	0.2
Tourism demand by						
non-residents	667	675	692	689	681	-1.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,404	2,427	2,437	2,471	2,485	0.6

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The first quarter 2012 issue of *National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates* (13-009-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Air fare, third quarter 2011

Average domestic and international air fare (all types) edged down 0.7% from \$257.20 during the third quarter of 2010 to \$255.30 in the same quarter of 2011. This marked the first decrease after six consecutive year-over-year quarterly advances.

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$184.90 in the third quarter, down 1.6% from \$187.90 reported during the third quarter of 2010. During the same period, average international air fare declined 1.6% to \$358.90 from \$364.70.

Average domestic air fares dropped across 7 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement in the third quarter. Ottawa (-6.9%), Montréal (-5.0%) and Toronto (-2.1%) recorded the biggest decreases in air fares over the same quarter of 2010. Toronto (\$204.60) remained the city with the highest average domestic air fare, followed by Vancouver (\$204.40) and Montréal (\$186.10). These three major cities of enplanement also posted average domestic air fares above the national average. During the same period, Saskatoon (+2.2%) and Regina (+1.7%) were the only cities of enplanement to post average domestic air fare increases.

Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0041 and 401-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

[Data tables](#) are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, May 2012

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.6% in May compared with April. The courier portion rose 0.7% and the local messenger component advanced 0.1%.

The index increased 4.0% in May compared with the same month in 2011.

Note to readers

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

Data for the most recent month are preliminary. The previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Sawmills, April 2012

In April, monthly lumber production by sawmills decreased 4.0% to 4 707.1 thousand cubic metres. Compared with the same month last year, lumber production decreased 0.5%.

In April, sawmills shipped 4 590.3 thousand cubic metres of lumber, a decrease of 0.5% from March.

Note to readers

In January 2012, a number of changes were made to the sampling and estimation methods for the Monthly Sawmills Survey. CANSIM table 303-0009 has been terminated. Starting with January 2012 data are now available in CANSIM tables 303-0064 and 303-0065. Historically revised data based on the new methodology are also available in CANSIM table 303-0064 from January 2003 to December 2011.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The April 2012 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 66, no. 4 (35-003-X, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, May 2012

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for May.

Note to readers

Data are available upon request only. The revised data for April are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Asphalt roofing, May 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for May.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

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National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates, First quarter 2012
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