

The Daily

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Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.2 billion in October, up 7.4% from September. This followed a 4.1% rise in the previous month. The total value of permits showed a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of the year.	
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Releases

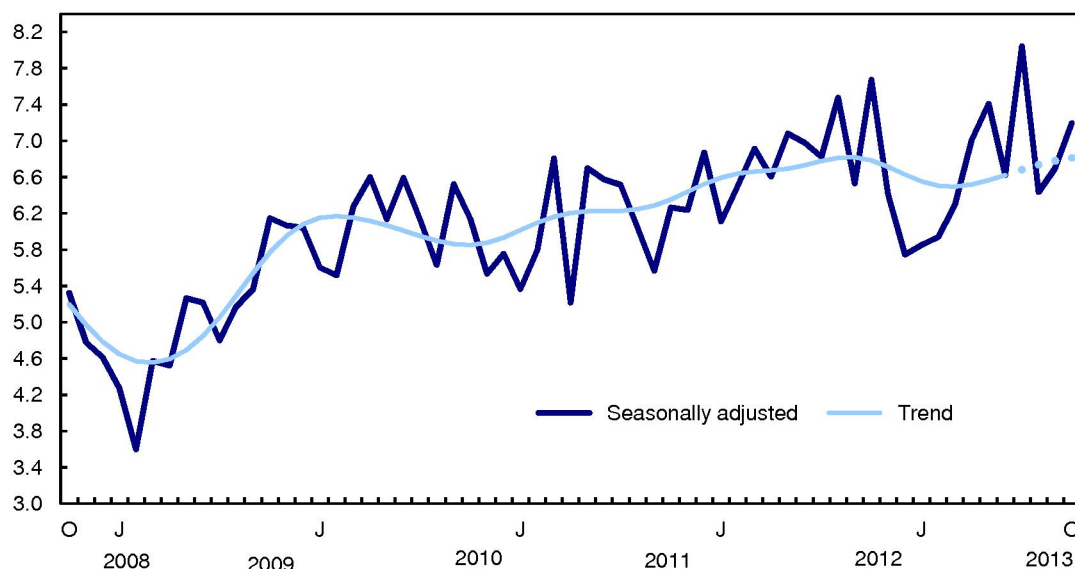
Building permits, October 2013

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.2 billion in October, up 7.4% from September. This followed a 4.1% rise in the previous month. The total value of permits showed a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of the year.

The increase in October resulted from higher construction intentions for both the residential and non-residential sectors, principally in Ontario.

Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Construction intentions in the residential sector posted their second straight monthly increase, rising 6.4% to \$4.4 billion, the highest level since May 2013. Higher construction intentions were registered in six provinces, led by Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Alberta had the largest decline.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits rose 9.0% to \$2.8 billion, the sixth monthly increase since the beginning of the year. Gains were posted in half the provinces, with Ontario and Saskatchewan responsible for most of the increases. Quebec registered the largest decline.

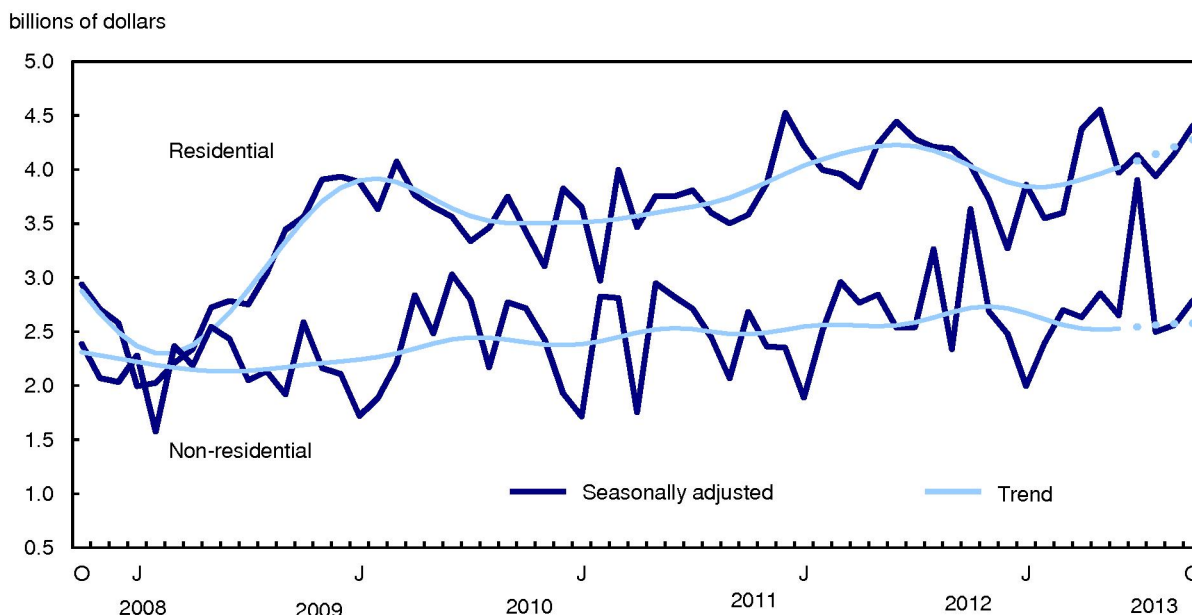
Residential sector: Ontario posts significant gains in both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 8.4% to \$2.0 billion, a second consecutive monthly advance. This gain was the result of higher construction intentions for apartments and apartment-condominiums in four provinces, with Ontario and Quebec accounting for much of the growth. Alberta posted the largest decrease.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased 4.7% to \$2.4 billion in October. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. Gains in five provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, more than offset declines in the other five provinces. Quebec had the largest decline, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 18,823 new dwellings, up 6.9% from September. This increase was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 12.2% to 12,465 units. Meanwhile, the number of single-family dwellings fell 2.1% to 6,358 units.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Non-residential sector: Strong increase in the commercial component

The value of non-residential building permits was up in October as a result of a strong increase in construction intentions for commercial buildings.

Construction intentions for commercial buildings rose 22.0% to \$1.8 billion, the highest level since July 2013 and the third increase in four months. The advance came from higher construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including recreational facilities, office buildings, warehouses, and hotels and restaurants. Gains were posted in six provinces, with Ontario registering the largest advance, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Alberta, in turn, posted the largest decline.

In the industrial component, the value of permits edged up 0.5% to \$495 million. The increase followed two months of declines and was the result of higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and utilities buildings, as well as primary industry buildings. Construction intentions for industrial buildings were up in half the provinces and two territories.

In the institutional component, the value of permits fell 15.2% to \$516 million, the lowest level since February 2013. The decline followed an 11.3% increase in September and was the third decrease in four months. The value of institutional building permits was down in seven provinces. British Columbia and Quebec accounted for much of the decrease, primarily as a result of lower construction intentions for medical facilities and educational institutions. Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded large increases.

Provinces: Ontario posts the largest advance

The total value of permits was up in four provinces in October, with Ontario leading the way, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Ontario had the largest advance by far, with substantial gains in commercial and multi-family construction intentions.

The gain in Saskatchewan resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings, while in Manitoba, commercial buildings were behind the increase.

The largest drop occurred in Quebec, with institutional and industrial buildings accounting for most of the decline.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

In October, construction intentions were up in 19 of Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Toronto, followed by St. Catharines–Niagara and Ottawa. In Toronto, the advance was principally attributable to commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. The gain in St. Catharines–Niagara was the result of higher construction intentions for both non-residential and residential buildings. In Ottawa, the increase came from residential and commercial buildings.

Conversely, the largest declines in the total value of building permits occurred in Québec, followed by Edmonton and Oshawa. Lower construction intentions in all components, except institutional buildings, explained the decrease in Québec. In Edmonton, the decline originated from multi-family and single-family dwellings, as well as institutional buildings. In Oshawa, institutional buildings were mainly responsible for the decrease.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides a leading indicator of construction activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

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

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data have been revised for the previous month.

The trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2012	August 2013	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	7,672.6	6,433.5	6,700.0	7,194.0	7.4	-6.2
Residential	4,037.0	3,938.2	4,142.3	4,406.5	6.4	9.2
Single ¹	2,328.7	2,175.1	2,277.6	2,384.9	4.7	2.4
Multiple	1,708.3	1,763.1	1,864.8	2,021.7	8.4	18.3
Non-residential	3,635.6	2,495.2	2,557.6	2,787.4	9.0	-23.3
Industrial	1,187.1	530.5	492.6	495.1	0.5	-58.3
Commercial	1,435.0	1,417.5	1,456.0	1,776.1	22.0	23.8
Institutional	1,013.5	547.2	608.9	516.2	-15.2	-49.1
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	18,117	17,547	17,602	18,823	6.9	3.9
Single ¹	6,738	6,142	6,493	6,358	-2.1	-5.6
Multiple	11,379	11,405	11,109	12,465	12.2	9.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2012	August 2013	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	7,672.6	6,433.5	6,700.0	7,194.0	7.4	-6.2
Residential	4,037.0	3,938.2	4,142.3	4,406.5	6.4	9.2
Non-residential	3,635.6	2,495.2	2,557.6	2,787.4	9.0	-23.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	95.7	82.5	103.4	85.2	-17.5	-10.9
Residential	60.7	54.8	58.1	60.6	4.3	-0.1
Non-residential	35.1	27.7	45.3	24.7	-45.6	-29.6
Prince Edward Island	19.2	14.0	18.2	14.0	-23.0	-27.1
Residential	15.7	11.2	8.1	9.1	11.6	-42.3
Non-residential	3.5	2.8	10.1	5.0	-50.9	41.6
Nova Scotia	161.0	94.9	91.6	90.9	-0.7	-43.5
Residential	95.0	64.8	58.1	56.7	-2.3	-40.3
Non-residential	66.0	30.2	33.5	34.2	2.1	-48.2
New Brunswick	102.1	75.1	82.7	77.7	-6.0	-23.8
Residential	43.3	40.1	38.4	40.6	5.7	-6.3
Non-residential	58.8	35.1	44.4	37.2	-16.2	-36.8
Quebec	1,542.3	1,100.5	1,309.7	1,259.5	-3.8	-18.3
Residential	836.8	665.9	777.6	861.0	10.7	2.9
Non-residential	705.5	434.6	532.1	398.5	-25.1	-43.5
Ontario	3,047.1	2,229.5	2,187.6	2,632.7	20.3	-13.6
Residential	1,519.1	1,413.1	1,346.6	1,566.6	16.3	3.1
Non-residential	1,528.0	816.4	841.0	1,066.0	26.8	-30.2
Manitoba	256.2	298.7	230.7	265.1	14.9	3.5
Residential	119.7	136.6	149.5	133.1	-11.0	11.2
Non-residential	136.5	162.1	81.2	132.0	62.6	-3.3
Saskatchewan	325.1	276.3	293.6	370.6	26.2	14.0
Residential	161.2	168.5	180.2	172.5	-4.3	7.0
Non-residential	163.9	107.8	113.4	198.2	74.7	20.9
Alberta	1,233.6	1,357.8	1,526.2	1,525.1	-0.1	23.6
Residential	697.2	778.9	1,000.1	956.6	-4.3	37.2
Non-residential	536.4	578.9	526.1	568.5	8.1	6.0
British Columbia	873.2	893.3	844.3	851.7	0.9	-2.5
Residential	477.6	597.2	517.1	546.9	5.8	14.5
Non-residential	395.6	296.1	327.2	304.7	-6.9	-23.0
Yukon	11.4	6.6	5.1	10.7	107.7	-6.2
Residential	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.9	-22.4	-73.5
Non-residential	4.3	2.6	2.7	8.8	221.5	102.6
Northwest Territories	2.7	4.1	5.9	10.8	81.9	302.6
Residential	1.7	3.2	5.3	1.0	-81.0	-40.2
Non-residential	1.0	1.0	0.7	9.8	1,380.0	871.0
Nunavut	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Residential	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Non-residential	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	October 2012	August 2013	September 2013 ^r	October 2013 ^p	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	5,609.5	4,944.0	5,017.7	5,443.8	8.5	-3.0
St. John's	63.7	50.4	50.0	54.6	9.4	-14.3
Halifax	115.1	48.4	43.7	40.8	-6.7	-64.6
Moncton	32.1	16.5	24.1	27.1	12.5	-15.3
Saint John	6.7	9.9	16.9	10.7	-36.9	60.3
Saguenay	25.3	21.6	34.2	32.4	-5.2	28.3
Québec	153.3	148.2	158.1	103.8	-34.3	-32.3
Sherbrooke	35.5	24.0	27.6	33.3	20.7	-6.0
Trois-Rivières	30.1	22.3	30.3	21.5	-29.1	-28.5
Montréal	703.8	533.4	633.8	655.1	3.4	-6.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	243.6	173.6	266.9	312.8	17.2	28.4
Gatineau part	46.8	47.9	70.6	51.7	-26.9	10.4
Ottawa part	196.9	125.7	196.2	261.1	33.1	32.6
Kingston	18.7	41.1	21.2	15.1	-28.6	-19.4
Peterborough	24.1	13.2	18.9	16.4	-13.5	-32.1
Oshawa	64.1	56.6	71.6	44.0	-38.5	-31.4
Toronto	1,581.3	1,246.8	1,183.0	1,378.4	16.5	-12.8
Hamilton	418.3	91.3	81.4	127.7	56.9	-69.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	62.4	56.8	35.4	131.5	271.6	110.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	38.6	60.3	67.2	59.6	-11.3	54.4
Brantford	11.0	9.4	10.4	15.5	48.6	41.6
Guelph	17.1	33.5	20.2	10.8	-46.6	-37.1
London	59.1	68.3	56.5	69.6	23.2	17.9
Windsor	36.3	39.4	23.1	48.4	109.4	33.6
Barrie	38.8	40.3	26.8	34.4	28.3	-11.3
Greater Sudbury	60.7	20.3	21.6	26.3	21.9	-56.7
Thunder Bay	17.6	11.9	9.6	12.9	34.4	-26.3
Winnipeg	160.0	238.7	133.5	186.6	39.8	16.6
Regina	108.5	86.6	72.8	71.8	-1.3	-33.8
Saskatoon	106.8	141.3	136.4	164.7	20.8	54.1
Calgary	391.2	558.7	593.0	601.9	1.5	53.9
Edmonton	423.7	367.2	534.0	490.0	-8.2	15.7
Kelowna	43.9	69.5	33.2	52.3	57.4	19.3
Abbotsford–Mission	5.7	12.2	14.2	6.4	-55.2	10.7
Vancouver	461.4	580.8	517.8	549.3	6.1	19.1
Victoria	51.1	51.3	50.4	38.2	-24.1	-25.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The October 2013 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

The November building permits data will be released on January 9, 2014.

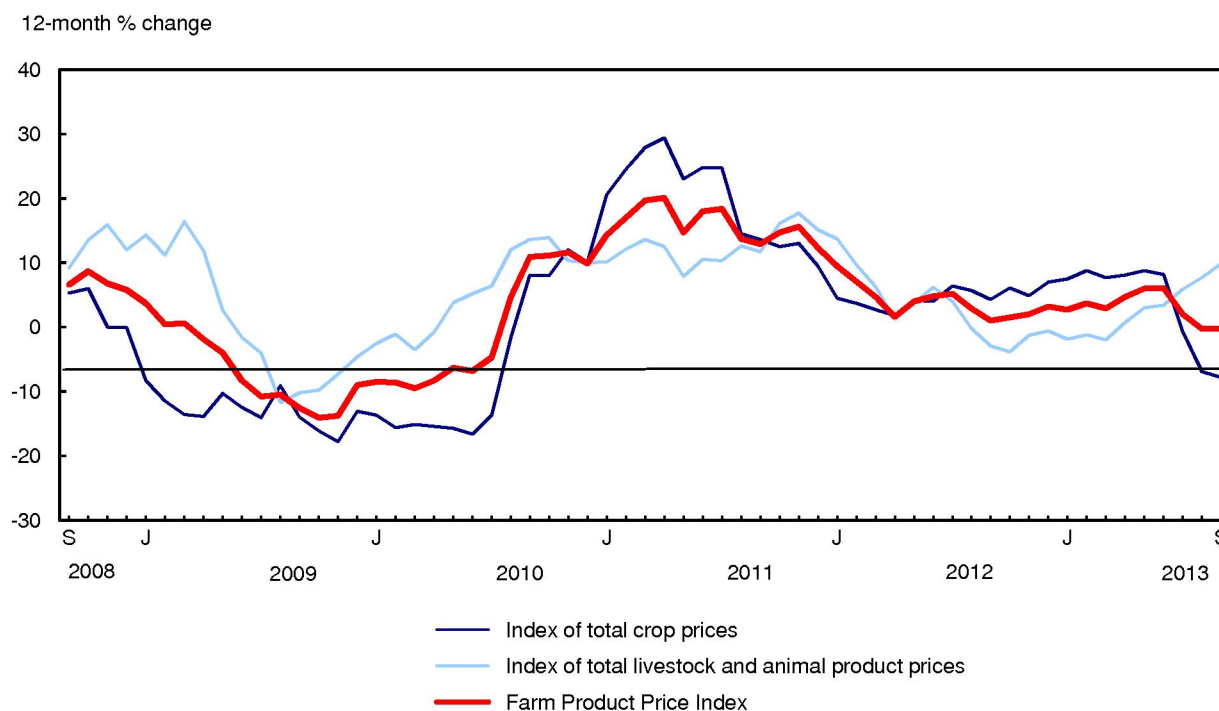
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeremie Bennett (613-951-0793), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm Product Price Index, September 2013

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) declined 0.2% in September compared with September 2012, mainly because of lower crop prices. This was the second consecutive year-over-year decrease, as the drop in the crops index exceeded the gain in the overall livestock and animal products index.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index



The crops index was down 7.8% in September compared with September 2012. This was the third consecutive decrease, on a year-over-year basis, following a growth trend that had started in September 2010. All crops contributed to the decrease, except potatoes (+10.6%). The two largest contributors to the decrease in the crops index were oilseeds (-9.5%) and grains (-7.9%), with prices coming under pressure as the United States and world production recovered.

The livestock and animal products index rose 9.9% in September compared with September 2012. On a year-over-year basis, this index has been advancing at an increasing rate since April, following a downward trend that had started in August 2012.

All livestock components were up from September 2012, except poultry (-0.7%), which posted its first decline since December 2010. Increases for the other components ranged from 1.9% for dairy to 35.9% for hogs.

Besides hogs, the other large contributor to the increase was cattle and calves (+8.6%). The drop in the number of animals being marketed supported price increases. The number of head sold this year to the end of September was at its lowest level since 2001 for hogs and since 1995 for cattle. Prior to the slight increase on July 1, 2013, up 0.1% from July 1, 2012, the number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms had declined for seven consecutive years.

Compared with August, the FPPI was down 1.9% in September, as both the crops index (-2.4%) and the livestock and animal products index (-0.8%) decreased.

Note to readers

Starting with the release on June 5, 2013, the time base used in the calculation of the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was rebased from 1997=100 to 2007=100. The seasonal marketing pattern was also updated. The seasonal weighting pattern remains constant and is only updated periodically, for instance when the time base is revised. This weighting pattern, which had been based on the monthly marketings from 1994 to 1998, is now based on the monthly marketings from 2006 to 2010.

As a result of rebasing, CANSIM tables 002-0021 and 002-0022 have been replaced by new tables 002-0068 and 002-0069. In addition, a new table, 002-0070, has been created to provide the weights of the major commodity groups in the index, which had previously been available in the publication 21-007-X.

Although the FPPI base year has changed to 2007=100 in the new CANSIM tables, the rates of change measured for periods prior to 2002 remain unchanged for both the 1997=100 and the 2007=100 tables. Beginning in 2002, the rates of change for the indexes reflect the new seasonal weighting pattern as well as changes to commodities being shifted from miscellaneous category to being calculated as a separate commodity and vice versa.

The growth rate of the total FPPI is derived from a weighted average of the component indexes using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

**Table 1
Farm Product Price Index**

	September 2012 ^f	August 2013 ^f	September 2013 ^p	August to September 2013	September 2012 to September 2013
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	125.0	127.1	124.7	-1.9	-0.2
Crops	129.7	122.6	119.6	-2.4	-7.8
Grains	124.7	113.5	114.8	1.1	-7.9
Oilseeds	155.4	153.8	140.6	-8.6	-9.5
Specialty crops	131.3	124.5	124.5	0.0	-5.2
Fruit	118.7	101.3	100.4	-0.9	-15.4
Vegetables	111.8	105.3	105.7	0.4	-5.5
Potatoes	130.4	151.9	144.2	-5.1	10.6
Livestock and animal products	119.9	132.8	131.8	-0.8	9.9
Cattle and calves	130.7	141.9	141.9	0.0	8.6
Hogs	108.0	154.1	146.8	-4.7	35.9
Poultry	133.9	133.1	133.0	-0.1	-0.7
Eggs	132.0	135.1	135.2	0.1	2.4
Dairy	106.7	109.7	108.7	-0.9	1.9

^f revised

^p preliminary

Available in CANSIM: tables 002-0068 to 002-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, September 2013

Electricity generation in Canada totalled 44.9 million megawatt hours in September, a 2.7% increase over the same month in 2012. The gain, driven largely by higher levels of production from nuclear power plants, marked the 17th consecutive month of year-over-year growth. In line with this production growth, Canada's domestic supply grew 1.0% to 40.0 million megawatt hours. The majority of gains led to higher exports to the United States, which rose 14.4% to 5.5 million megawatt hours.

The increase in nuclear power generation, which has been a large driver of growth throughout 2013, was attributable to capital investments in both Ontario and New Brunswick. As a result of these new investments, capacity rose in late 2012. Together, the two provinces supplied the grid with a combined 8.2 million megawatt hours of energy, 22.1% more than in September 2012.

While nuclear power production has increased over the past 12 months, hydro power remains Canada's largest source of electricity, representing more than 60% of all electricity generation in Canada. Hydro-electric production totalled 27.3 million megawatt hours in September, a 1.1% rise over September 2012. The increase in hydro generation was the result of higher production levels in seven provinces and territories in September. Higher than normal rainfall in New Brunswick and higher water flows into the Great Lakes, combined with capital improvements in Ontario, contributed to the gain.

Tempering the growth was a 9.8% decline in the production of conventional steam electricity compared with September 2012. National totals fell to 6.5 million megawatt hours, as a result of decreases in Ontario, Alberta and New Brunswick. The largest decline occurred in Ontario, where conventional steam production declined 38.1% as the provincial government continued to decommission coal-fired power plants. Lower generation levels in Alberta were the result of a planned two-week maintenance shutdown at one of the province's generating stations. In New Brunswick, the decline was a by-product of higher than normal hydro-electric generation, which costs less to produce than the burning of fossil fuels.

Note to readers

Data for September 2012 to August 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Coal and coke statistics, September 2013

Data on coal and coke are now available for September.

Available in CANSIM: tables 135-0001 and 135-0002.

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003 and 2147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

North American Transportation Statistics, 2012

An updated version of the *North American Transportation Statistics* (NATS) database, a unique online source of information on transportation activity, is released today. The database is the result of a tripartite initiative representing the transportation and statistical agencies of Canada, the United States and Mexico.

All three countries have updated the tables to include 2012 data where available. The look and functionality of the website has been improved.

The database covers 12 specific areas of interest, including transportation and the economy, passenger and freight transportation, transportation and energy consumption, as well as transportation safety.

The NATS database provides consistent and comparable data across modes of transportation and countries to help evaluate transportation benefits and impacts.

The *North American Transportation Statistics* database is available online (<http://nats.sct.gob.mx>) in English, French and Spanish.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Newspaper publishers, 2012

Data on the newspaper publishers industry are now available for 2012.

Note to readers

The Newspaper Publishers Survey is now conducted in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. Because of a change in the frequency of the survey, the publication Newspaper Publishers will not be published in 2014 for the reference year 2013.

Data from 2008 to 2010 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 361-0003 and 361-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4710.

The publication *Newspaper Publishers, 2012* (63-241-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. It contains industry highlights, along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins. It also includes data by geographic region, type of revenue source and type of newspaper.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jesus Dominguez (613-951-1747; jesus.dominguez@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Release dates, 2014

A list of publication dates for 2014 is available today for 26 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an exhaustive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

[Release dates](#) for 2014 are now available on *The Daily* page of our website in HTML and PDF format.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Josée Lacroix (613-951-1088; josee.lacroix@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

New products and studies

New products

Sawmills, September 2013, Vol. 67, no. 9
Catalogue number 35-003-X (HTML | PDF)

Industry Price Indexes, October 2013, Vol. 39, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML | PDF)

Newspaper Publishers, 2012
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