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Releases

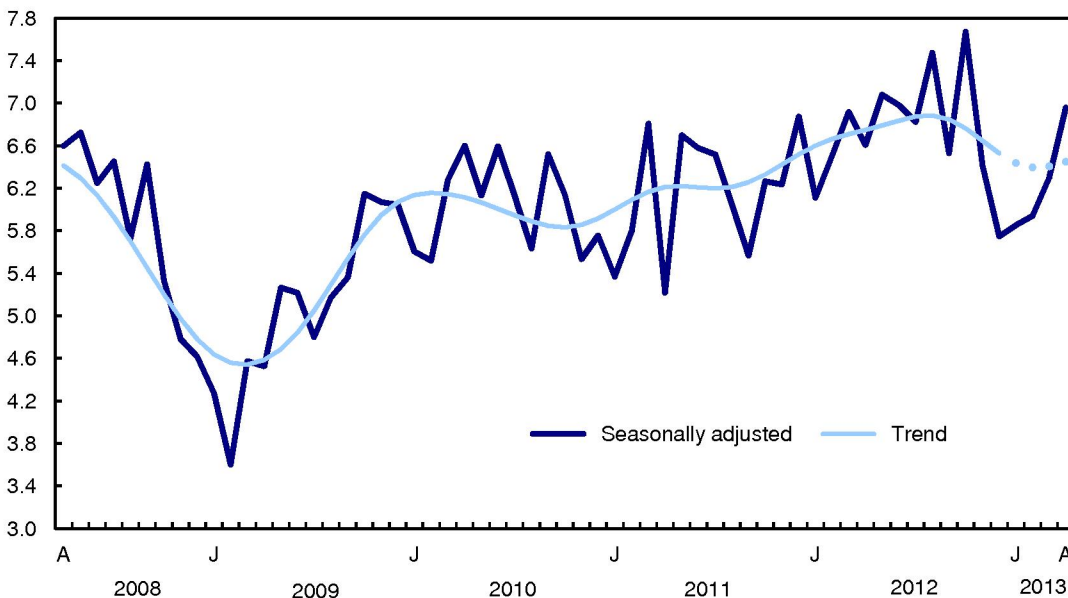
Building permits, April 2013

Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.0 billion dollars in April, up 10.5% from March. The advance in April was the fourth consecutive monthly increase. The recent upswing came after a downward trend in the total value of building permits that began in the fall of 2012.

The advance in April came largely from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

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 for residential dwellings rose 21.0% to \$4.4 billion. It was the second straight monthly increase and the highest level in 10 months. All provinces posted gains except Alberta and Nova Scotia. These two provinces had posted large increases in March.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits fell 3.6% to \$2.6 billion, following two consecutive monthly gains. Declines were recorded in five provinces, with Alberta and Ontario posting the largest decreases. New Brunswick registered the largest increase, followed by Quebec and British Columbia.

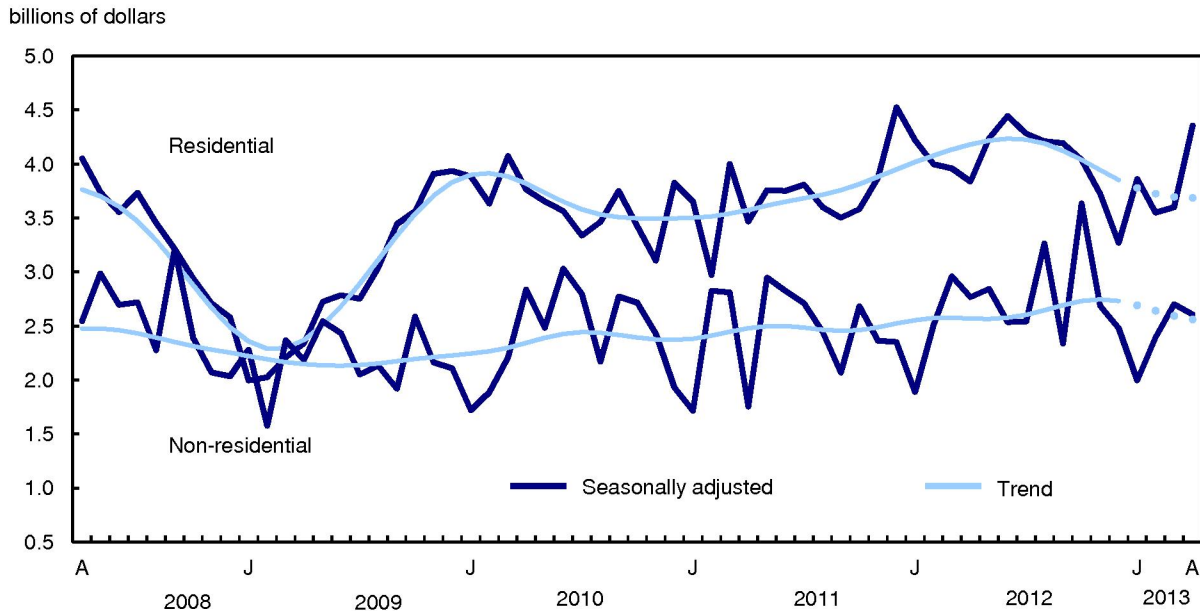
Residential sector: Significantly higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 51.9% to \$2.1 billion, a second consecutive monthly advance. This gain was the result of higher construction intentions for apartments and apartments-condominium in eight provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. Alberta and Nova Scotia posted decreases.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased 1.1% to \$2.2 billion in April, the third increase in four months. Gains in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario more than offset declines posted in the other seven provinces. Alberta had the largest declines, followed by Nova Scotia.

Canadian municipalities approved permits for the construction of 19,377 new dwellings, up 33.0% from March. This increase was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 58.3% to 13,168 units. The number of single-family dwellings, however, fell 0.6% to 6,209 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: Declines in the institutional and industrial components

Non-residential building permits were down in April, as an increase in construction intentions for commercial buildings was not enough to offset declines in the institutional and industrial components.

Construction intentions for institutional buildings fell 27.2% to \$715 million, following a 119.2% increase the previous month. Despite this monthly decrease, the total value of institutional building permits continued the upward trend that began at the end of 2012, albeit at a slower pace.

The decline in April was mainly attributable to government buildings in Alberta, medical buildings in Ontario and educational buildings in Saskatchewan.

The value of permits for industrial buildings decreased 5.3% to \$450 million, following two consecutive monthly gains. Decreases occurred in six provinces, led by Ontario, where it was largely attributable to manufacturing plants. Other notable declines came in utilities and primary-sector buildings in Saskatchewan.

In the commercial component, the value of permits rose 15.8% to \$1.4 billion, following a 19.3% decrease in March. Gains in four provinces, particularly Alberta, offset the declines in the remaining provinces. Office buildings in Alberta and Ontario accounted for most of the advance.

Higher construction intentions in most provinces

The total value of permits was up in six provinces in April, with British Columbia in the lead, followed by Ontario and Quebec.

British Columbia posted the largest advance, as a result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings and single-family dwellings.

The gain in Ontario resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, while in Quebec, multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings were behind the increase.

The largest declines occurred in Alberta and were due to lower construction intentions for institutional buildings and, to a lesser extent, residential buildings.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

Construction intentions were up in 27 of the 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), led by Calgary and Vancouver.

The gains in Calgary were driven by higher construction intentions for commercial buildings. The increase in Vancouver came mainly from multi-family dwellings.

London was a distant third, with an advance largely attributable to higher residential construction intentions. The increase in Montréal came primarily from multi-family dwellings.

Following a record high the previous month, Edmonton posted the largest decline in April. This decrease resulted from lower construction intentions for institutional buildings.

Saskatoon and Toronto were a distant second and third, with both CMAs posting declines in the non-residential sector and single-family dwellings. The increases in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Saskatoon and Toronto were not large enough to offset the decreases in the other components.

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 an early indication of building 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

	April 2012	February 2013	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,604.8	5,939.9	6,298.5	6,959.2	10.5	5.4
Residential	3,838.0	3,548.0	3,597.7	4,354.6	21.0	13.5
Single ¹	2,307.7	2,299.4	2,183.7	2,206.7	1.1	-4.4
Multiple	1,530.3	1,248.6	1,414.1	2,147.9	51.9	40.4
Non-residential	2,766.9	2,391.9	2,700.7	2,604.6	-3.6	-5.9
Industrial	589.2	402.9	475.1	450.0	-5.3	-23.6
Commercial	1,578.0	1,541.2	1,243.7	1,439.7	15.8	-8.8
Institutional	599.7	447.9	981.9	714.9	-27.2	19.2
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	16,578	13,956	14,564	19,377	33.0	16.9
Single ¹	6,908	6,516	6,244	6,209	-0.6	-10.1
Multiple	9,670	7,440	8,320	13,168	58.3	36.2

^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

	April 2012	February 2013	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,604.8	5,939.9	6,298.5	6,959.2	10.5	5.4
Residential	3,838.0	3,548.0	3,597.7	4,354.6	21.0	13.5
Non-residential	2,766.9	2,391.9	2,700.7	2,604.6	-3.6	-5.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	86.7	66.8	59.0	66.7	13.1	-23.1
Residential	58.5	34.3	51.4	55.7	8.2	-4.8
Non-residential	28.3	32.4	7.6	11.1	46.4	-60.8
Prince Edward Island	27.9	8.7	29.5	13.6	-54.0	-51.4
Residential	15.5	4.6	9.0	10.6	17.3	-31.7
Non-residential	12.4	4.1	20.5	3.0	-85.4	-76.0
Nova Scotia	102.0	82.9	120.1	93.5	-22.2	-8.4
Residential	68.8	66.6	86.6	57.9	-33.1	-15.8
Non-residential	33.3	16.4	33.5	35.6	6.2	6.9
New Brunswick	100.8	46.5	44.1	184.8	318.6	83.4
Residential	56.0	25.6	30.6	38.8	26.7	-30.7
Non-residential	44.8	20.9	13.6	146.0	977.2	226.0
Quebec	1,401.8	1,240.8	1,045.0	1,273.9	21.9	-9.1
Residential	863.7	740.3	633.9	797.0	25.7	-7.7
Non-residential	538.1	500.5	411.1	476.9	16.0	-11.4
Ontario	2,221.5	1,959.5	2,190.3	2,442.4	11.5	9.9
Residential	1,345.1	1,239.4	1,236.2	1,617.4	30.8	20.2
Non-residential	876.3	720.1	954.1	825.0	-13.5	-5.9
Manitoba	212.8	201.2	147.4	159.8	8.4	-24.9
Residential	106.2	125.4	107.7	135.7	26.0	27.8
Non-residential	106.6	75.8	39.7	24.1	-39.4	-77.4
Saskatchewan	233.8	213.4	271.5	241.5	-11.0	3.3
Residential	171.2	117.5	140.6	182.5	29.8	6.6
Non-residential	62.6	95.9	130.8	59.0	-54.9	-5.8
Alberta	1,338.9	1,372.8	1,683.4	1,472.9	-12.5	10.0
Residential	640.2	709.0	810.7	739.1	-8.8	15.4
Non-residential	698.7	663.8	872.7	733.8	-15.9	5.0
British Columbia	862.6	689.7	696.9	978.3	40.4	13.4
Residential	508.6	479.3	485.8	706.8	45.5	39.0
Non-residential	353.9	210.4	211.2	271.5	28.6	-23.3
Yukon	13.0	1.3	6.7	2.9	-57.0	-77.9
Residential	3.3	0.7	3.3	2.1	-37.0	-36.5
Non-residential	9.7	0.6	3.4	0.8	-76.4	-91.8
Northwest Territories	3.1	51.2	2.4	7.4	210.0	139.5
Residential	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	30.2	-0.8
Non-residential	2.1	51.0	1.6	6.4	292.8	205.4
Nunavut	0.0	5.1	2.3	21.6
Residential	0.0	5.1	1.3	10.0
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.6

^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

	April 2012	February 2013	March 2013 ^f	April 2013 ^p	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,950.8	4,383.8	4,933.9	5,324.0	7.9	7.5
St. John's	55.9	35.4	32.5	36.5	12.4	-34.7
Halifax	49.3	44.9	83.2	62.3	-25.1	26.6
Moncton	32.3	8.0	15.1	55.9	270.0	73.2
Saint John	20.5	9.3	7.9	22.3	180.9	8.8
Saguenay	41.4	11.9	25.0	32.7	30.6	-21.1
Québec	133.0	112.9	116.2	121.7	4.7	-8.5
Sherbrooke	33.4	76.1	42.9	62.8	46.3	87.7
Trois-Rivières	21.6	19.3	30.9	29.1	-5.7	35.1
Montréal	708.8	586.6	481.4	555.1	15.3	-21.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	172.4	169.4	208.7	258.6	23.9	50.0
Gatineau part	55.2	40.6	34.5	56.8	64.3	2.8
Ottawa part	117.2	128.8	174.2	201.8	15.9	72.2
Kingston	43.7	48.3	11.1	24.5	120.5	-43.9
Peterborough	6.0	9.7	4.2	24.9	489.4	310.9
Oshawa	74.7	64.3	33.3	36.1	8.6	-51.6
Toronto	1,071.4	940.2	1,187.9	1,160.9	-2.3	8.4
Hamilton	116.6	107.6	120.7	128.5	6.5	10.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	44.1	60.2	49.2	93.3	89.9	111.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	90.9	64.9	84.5	105.1	24.5	15.7
Brantford	21.8	10.6	7.4	24.8	236.9	14.1
Guelph	15.2	16.8	15.4	72.0	368.5	374.0
London	88.5	58.8	55.9	132.9	137.9	50.1
Windsor	36.3	26.4	21.9	32.0	46.0	-11.8
Barrie	23.9	48.7	20.9	18.4	-11.8	-22.8
Greater Sudbury	11.5	12.7	7.2	9.1	26.7	-21.1
Thunder Bay	110.7	12.6	7.5	9.6	27.4	-91.4
Winnipeg	120.9	142.2	108.0	114.8	6.3	-5.1
Regina	54.9	57.7	78.6	57.8	-26.5	5.2
Saskatoon	114.2	88.4	149.8	113.5	-24.3	-0.6
Calgary	684.5	517.1	549.6	772.7	40.6	12.9
Edmonton	289.1	479.6	845.3	328.3	-61.2	13.6
Kelowna	32.7	25.3	35.8	58.4	62.9	78.4
Abbotsford–Mission	10.2	6.4	10.7	24.6	130.8	142.6
Vancouver	564.8	487.9	428.0	645.1	50.7	14.2
Victoria	55.6	23.8	57.3	99.5	73.6	78.9

^f 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 April 2013 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

Building permits data for May will be released on July 8.

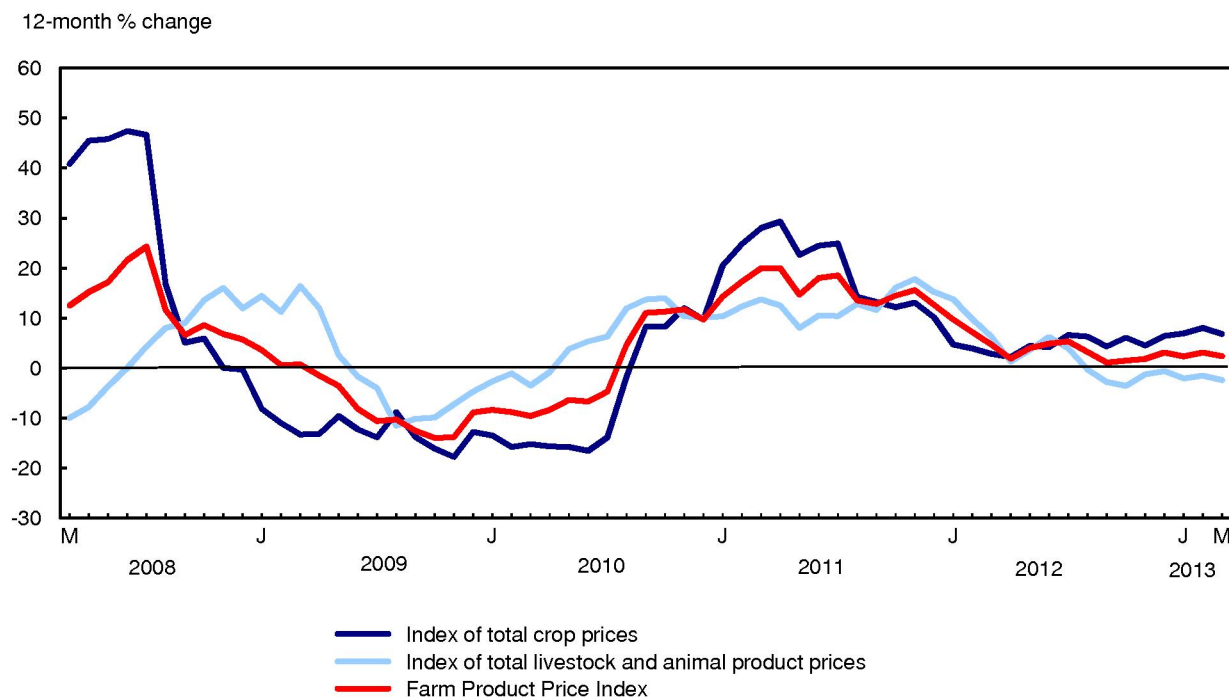
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Nozière Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm Product Price Index, March 2013

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) rose 2.4% in March compared with March 2012, as an increase in the crops index more than offset the decrease in the overall livestock and animal products index. The FPPI, driven mainly by rising crop prices, has observed year-over-year increases since August 2010. Double digit increases were recorded up to January 2012; since that time, the rate of growth in the FPPI has slowed.

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



The crops index rose 6.8% in March compared with March 2012, largely as a result of the higher oilseeds index (+11.8%), which continued a growth trend that started in September 2010. Oilseed prices have been supported by growing demand and concerns over tight supplies. Despite Canada recording its second largest production of canola and its largest production of soybeans in 2012, on-farm stocks of oilseeds were at their lowest level in nine years at the end of March 2013. In the United States, soybeans—the largest oilseed crop in that country—were at their lowest farm stock level since March 2004.

All other crops contributed to the increase, except potatoes (-6.4%). Last fall, the largest combined Canada and US potato production since 2004 boosted North American supplies.

The livestock and animal products index fell 2.4% in March compared with March 2012. This continued the downward trend that started in August 2012.

Declines in the hogs index (-10.5%) and the cattle and calves index (-4.4%) were responsible for the decrease in the livestock and animal products index. This was the eighth consecutive decline for the hogs index. Canadian and United States inventories of hogs in December 2012 remained virtually unchanged after reaching their highest levels last summer since 2008.

Moderating the decrease in the livestock and animal products index were gains in the supply-managed commodities: eggs (+9.0%), poultry (+8.8%) and dairy (+1.8%).

Compared with February, the FPPI declined 0.7% in March 2013, as both the crops index (-0.1%) and the livestock and animal products index (-1.7%) fell.

Note to readers

Starting with this release, the time base used in the calculation of the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was changed 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 Farm Product Price Index (21-007-X), now discontinued.

Although the FPPI base year was 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 moved from the miscellaneous category to a separately calculated commodity category, and vice versa.

The growth rate of the total FPPI is derived from a weighted average of the component indices 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**

	March 2012 ^r	February 2013 ^r	March 2013 ^P	February to March 2013	March 2012 to March 2013
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	125.9	129.8	128.9	-0.7	2.4
Crops	125.1	133.7	133.6	-0.1	6.8
Grains	117.4	125.3	125.4	0.1	6.8
Oilseeds	150.3	166.1	168.1	1.2	11.8
Specialty crops	134.8	133.9	135.5	1.2	0.5
Fruit	103.2	148.2	143.9	-2.9	39.4
Vegetables	108.9	109.6	109.6	0.0	0.6
Potatoes	135.9	127.7	127.2	-0.4	-6.4
Livestock and animal products	127.3	126.4	124.3	-1.7	-2.4
Cattle and calves	139.6	130.2	133.4	2.5	-4.4
Hogs	135.4	132.9	121.2	-8.8	-10.5
Poultry	123.2	134.5	134.1	-0.3	8.8
Eggs	124.8	136.6	136.0	-0.4	9.0
Dairy	108.1	111.1	110.0	-1.0	1.8

^r 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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Survey of Environmental Goods and Services, 2010

Revenues derived by Canadian businesses from sales of environmental goods and services totalled \$3.9 billion in 2010.

Of this total, just under \$2.2 billion in revenues were derived from sales of environmental goods manufactured in Canada, while sales of environmental services accounted for \$1.7 billion.

Slightly more than 41%, or about \$909 million, of the revenues from environmental goods were generated through sales of machinery, equipment and products for renewable energy production.

In the services sector, revenues from environmental consulting services amounted to \$1.0 billion, 58% of total sales. Site remediation and emergency environmental services generated the remaining \$715 million in revenue.

Businesses exported \$712 million worth of environmental goods and services in 2010, with the majority (82%) going to the United States. About 1% went to Mexico, while the remainder was distributed among other international markets.

Table 1
Revenues from sales of environmental goods manufactured in Canada, by type of good, 2010

	Manufactured in Canada ¹
	thousands of dollars
Total	2,192,302
Renewable energy production	908,702 ^D
Non-hazardous waste management	377,542 ^C
Industrial air pollution or flue gas management	219,237 ^E
Industrial wastewater and municipal sewage treatment	508,467 ^D
Remediation of ground and surface water, leachate, soil, sediment and sludge	178,354 ^D

^C good (10.00% to 14.99%)

^D acceptable (15.00% to 24.99%)

^E use with caution

¹ Includes revenues reported by the manufacturing sector only.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding. Estimates contained in this table have been assigned a letter value to indicate the quality of the estimate, as measured by the coefficient of variation. A = excellent (0.00% to 4.99%), B = very good (5.00% to 9.99%), C = good (10.00% to 14.99%), D = acceptable (15.00% to 24.99%), E = use with caution (25.00% to 49.99%), F = too unreliable to be published (50.00% and more, data are suppressed).

Table 2
Revenues from sales of environmental services, by type of service, 2010

	Site remediation and emergency environmental services	Environmental consulting	Total
	thousands of dollars ¹		
Total	714,819	1,003,356	1,718,175
Manufacturing and wholesale ²	89,905 ^D	...	89,905
Remediation ²	624,914 ^D	...	624,914
Environmental consulting services ³	.	1,003,356 ^A	1,003,356

. not available for any reference period

... not available

A excellent (0.00% to 4.99%)

D acceptable (15.00% to 24.99%)

1. Includes revenues for sales of goods related to services provided.

2. Includes revenues for the following services: in situ and ex situ remediation of soil, sediment, and sludge; in situ and ex situ remediation of ground and surface water and leachate; remediation of air or off-gas; control, containment and monitoring services (air, water, soil); and environmental emergency response services.

3. Includes revenues for the following services: environmental assessments; environmental audits; site remediation planning services; natural resource management consulting services; waste management consulting services; environmental policy development consulting services; and other environmental consulting services.

Source: Annual Survey of Service Industries: Consulting Services, 2010.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding. Estimates contained in this table have been assigned a letter value to indicate the quality of the estimate, as measured by the coefficient of variation. A = excellent (0.00% to 4.99%), B = very good (5.00% to 9.99%), C = good (10.00% to 14.99%), D = acceptable (15.00% to 24.99%), E = use with caution (25.00% to 49.99%), F = too unreliable to be published (50.00% and more, data are suppressed).

Note to readers

The Survey of Environmental Goods and Services replaces the Environment Industry Survey, which was last conducted in 2004. There are differences between the methodologies of the two surveys. Consequently, any comparison of their results should be done with caution. Similarly, comparison of results from the 2008 and 2010 Survey of Environmental Goods and Services should be made with caution, as changes to the questionnaire between the two cycles allowed more products to be included in the scope of the survey in 2010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1209.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Van Wesenbeeck (613-951-5967; peter.vanwesenbeeck@statcan.gc.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, June 2013

Data on Canadian Foreign Post Indexes are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The June 2013 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X) is now available from the *Browse by 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 Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

Exports of grains by final destination, March and April 2013

Data on exports of grains by final destination are now available for March and April.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3403.

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).

Summary elementary and secondary school indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, 2001 to 2011 (final)

New detailed tables from the Elementary-Secondary Education Survey are now available on CANSIM for the 2001 to 2011 period. These tables cover enrolments in regular programs for youth, by age and sex; headcount enrolments in public school for special needs education; and headcount enrolments in public school aboriginal language programs.

Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0037 to 477-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

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 products and studies

New products

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, June 2013
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