

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 12, 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

**Canada's international investment position, second quarter 2013** 2

Canada's net foreign debt declined by more than half in the second quarter to \$103.7 billion, the lowest level since 2007. This mainly reflected the impact of lower Canadian stock markets on the value of Canada's international liabilities as well as the revaluation effect of a weaker Canadian dollar on international assets and liabilities.

**University tuition fees, 2013/2014** 6

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs paid 3.3% more on average in tuition fees for the 2013/2014 academic year this fall than they did a year earlier.

New Housing Price Index, July 2013 11

Electric utility construction price indexes, first half 2013 15

---

**New products and studies** 16

---

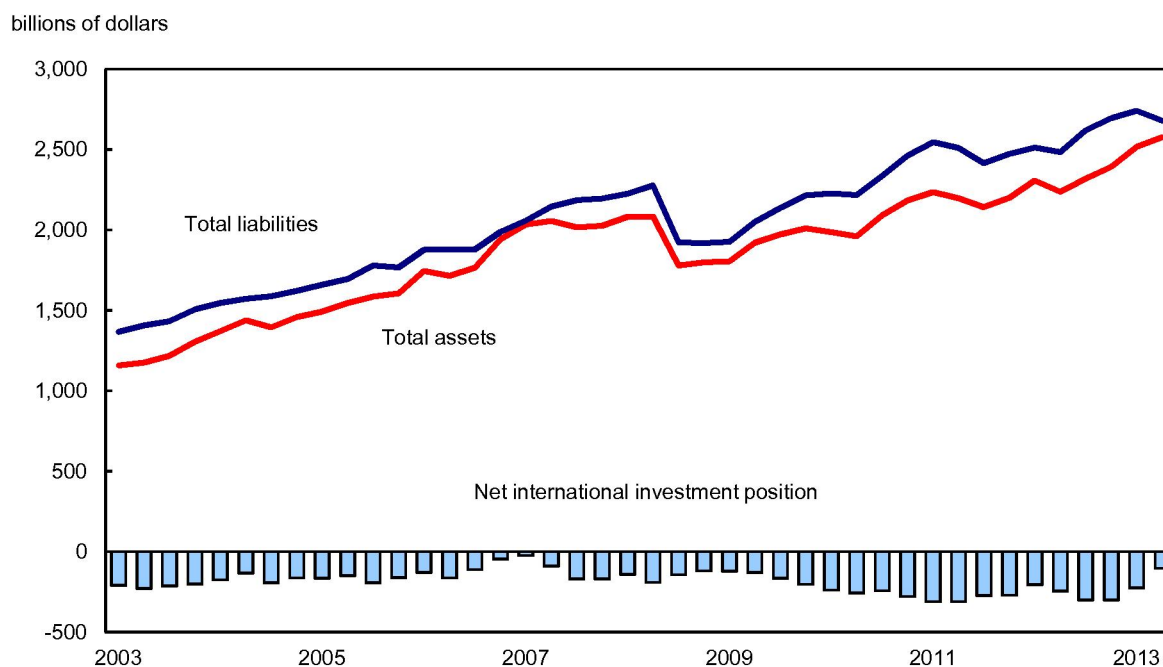


## Releases

### Canada's international investment position, second quarter 2013

Canada's net foreign debt declined by more than half in the second quarter to \$103.7 billion, the lowest level since 2007. This mainly reflected the impact of lower Canadian stock markets on the value of Canada's international liabilities as well as the revaluation effect of a weaker Canadian dollar on international assets and liabilities.

**Chart 1**  
**Canada's international investment position**



#### International assets increase on a weaker Canadian dollar

Canada's international assets increased \$59.3 billion to \$2,574.2 billion by the end of the second quarter. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar against most major currencies resulted in a \$65.9 billion upward revaluation of foreign currency denominated international assets. The Canadian dollar lost 3.4% against the US dollar, 4.9% against the Euro, and 3.5% against the British pound over the quarter. Overall, losses in foreign financial markets moderated the increase in international assets.

#### International liabilities down on lower Canadian stock markets

Canada's international liabilities decreased \$63.1 billion in the second quarter, mainly because of declines on Canadian stock markets. However, upward revaluations of foreign currency denominated liabilities of \$20.0 billion, as well as investment inflows from abroad, moderated the overall decrease in international liabilities.

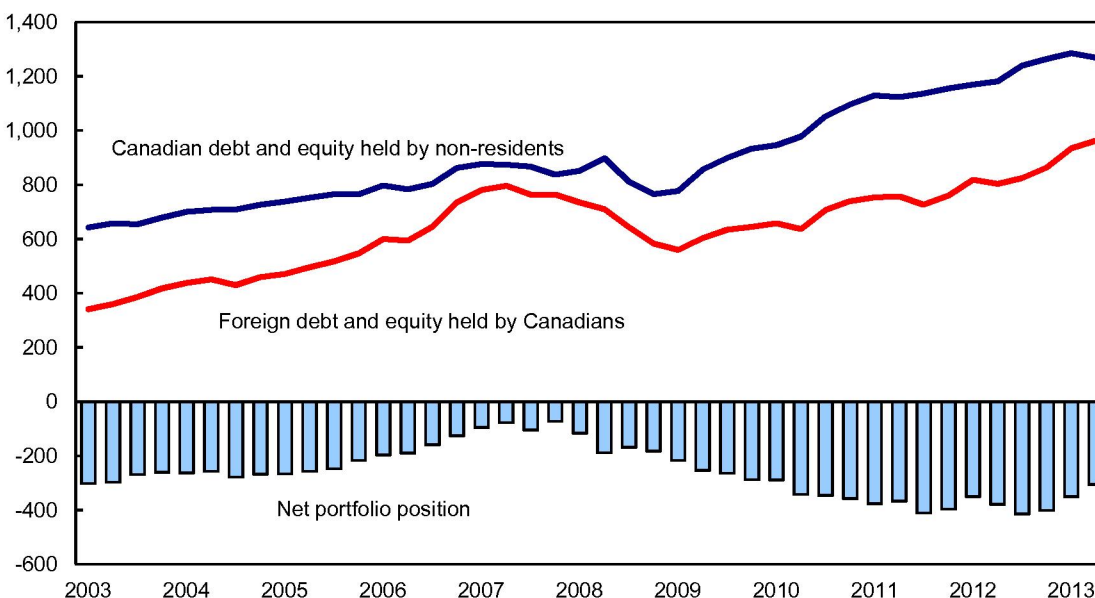
## Canada's net liability portfolio position declines

Canada's net liability position on securities declined for a third straight quarter to \$305.8 billion by the end of June. This was largely because of a \$27.9 billion increase in Canadian holdings of foreign securities, led by the upward revaluation of foreign currency denominated instruments. Capital gains on foreign stock markets, mainly in the United States, were offset by losses in foreign bond markets as yields were up during the quarter.

The decrease in non-resident holdings of Canadian securities further reduced the net liability portfolio position in the quarter. Foreign holdings were down \$16.2 billion to \$1,268.3 billion, led by lower Canadian stock and bond prices. The reduction was partly offset by an upward revaluation of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

### Chart 2 International portfolio position

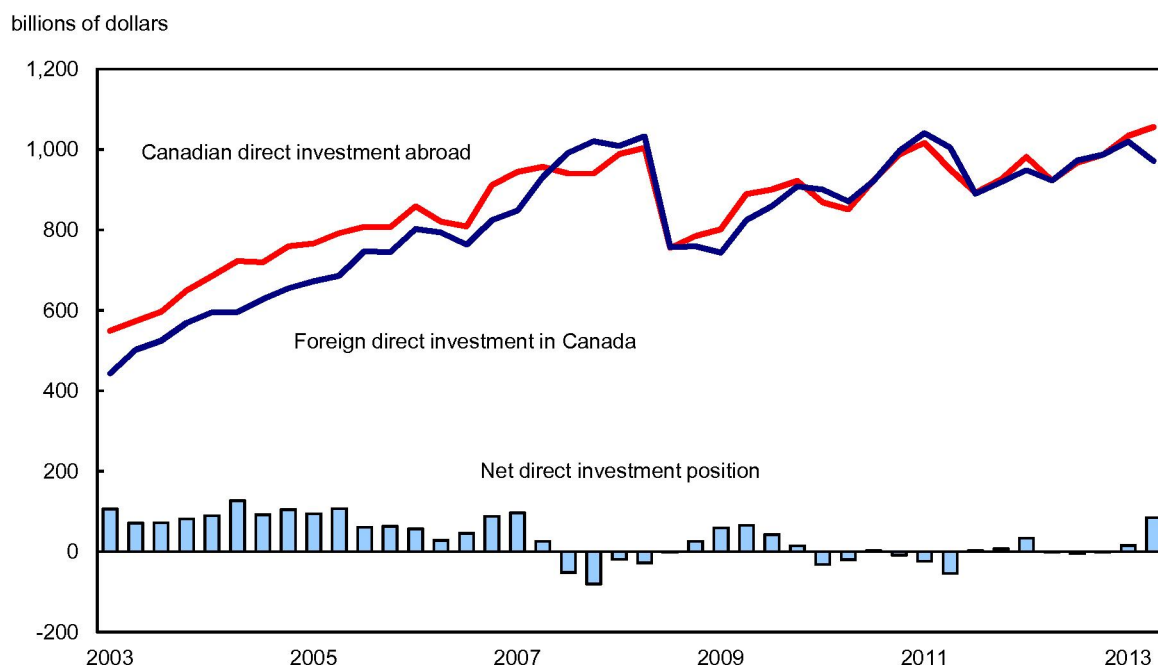
billions of dollars



## Canada's net asset position on direct investment increases

The net asset position on direct investment reached \$84.1 billion in the second quarter, a level not seen since 2007 before the onset of global credit concerns.

**Chart 3**  
**Direct investment position**



The value of Canadian direct investment abroad increased \$20.8 billion to \$1,055.2 billion by the end of the second quarter. The revaluation effect of a weaker Canadian dollar was the largest contributor to the gain, but this was slightly tempered by losses in non-US foreign equity markets.

The value of foreign direct investment in Canada was down by \$48.3 billion to \$971.1 billion. This decline, related to lower Canadian equity prices during the quarter, was moderated by direct investment inflows of \$11.8 billion.

#### Note to readers

The main measure of the International Investment Position Account (IIP) now incorporates market valuation for tradeable securities and foreign direct investment equity. This presentation adds a further dimension to the analysis of Canada's net international investment position and more accurately reflects changes in that position. The IIP at book value is still available, as the link to the annual foreign direct investment release includes geographical and industry details. For more information please see [Valuation of assets and liabilities](#).

#### Definition

The international investment position presents the value and composition of Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. Canada's net international investment position is the difference between these foreign assets and liabilities. The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's net foreign debt; the excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's net foreign assets.

#### Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of Canada's international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the Canadian dollar is depreciating.

**Table 1**  
**Canada's international investment position at period end**

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
billions of dollars						
<b>Assets</b>	<b>2,306.0</b>	<b>2,237.0</b>	<b>2,318.1</b>	<b>2,392.4</b>	<b>2,514.8</b>	<b>2,574.2</b>
Canadian direct investment abroad	981.8	922.5	967.4	986.9	1,034.4	1,055.2
Canadian portfolio investment	818.8	802.8	824.5	863.6	934.6	962.5
Foreign debt securities	162.0	168.6	167.9	182.9	188.0	188.8
Foreign money market	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.2	4.4
Foreign bonds	157.8	165.6	164.3	179.9	184.8	184.5
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	656.8	634.2	656.6	680.7	746.7	773.7
Official international reserves	69.2	67.4	67.0	68.2	71.3	72.5
Other Canadian investment	436.3	444.3	459.2	473.7	474.5	484.0
Loans	122.8	130.4	147.1	141.3	146.6	140.4
Currency and deposits	241.3	249.9	244.7	246.7	248.0	262.5
Other assets	72.1	63.9	67.4	85.8	80.0	81.1
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2,510.9</b>	<b>2,482.7</b>	<b>2,619.2</b>	<b>2,694.5</b>	<b>2,740.9</b>	<b>2,677.8</b>
Foreign direct investment in Canada	948.8	922.7	972.3	987.4	1,019.4	971.1
Foreign portfolio investment	1,168.8	1,181.4	1,238.6	1,264.4	1,284.5	1,268.3
Canadian debt securities	747.1	786.5	811.7	839.6	858.7	856.6
Canadian money market	59.9	70.6	74.7	80.9	75.5	85.5
Canadian bonds	687.3	716.0	737.0	758.7	783.2	771.0
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	421.7	394.9	426.9	424.8	425.8	411.7
Other foreign investment	393.3	378.6	408.2	442.7	437.0	438.4
Loans	59.7	52.2	58.8	62.5	62.1	64.0
Currency and deposits	303.3	296.3	318.9	350.1	344.1	343.6
Special drawing rights	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.5
Other liabilities	21.1	21.0	21.4	20.8	21.7	21.2
<b>Net international investment position</b>	<b>-204.9</b>	<b>-245.7</b>	<b>-301.0</b>	<b>-302.1</b>	<b>-226.1</b>	<b>-103.7</b>

Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0059, 376-0142 and 376-0144.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534 and 1537.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

---

## University tuition fees, 2013/2014

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs paid 3.3% more on average in tuition fees for the 2013/2014 academic year this fall than they did a year earlier. This follows a 4.2% increase in 2012/2013.

In comparison, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 1.3% between July 2012 and July 2013.

On average, undergraduate students paid \$5,772 in tuition fees in 2013/2014 compared with \$5,586 a year earlier.

Tuition fees rose in all but two provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta. Tuition in Newfoundland and Labrador has been frozen since 2003/2004 for both undergraduate and graduate students and Alberta froze tuition increases for the 2013/2014 academic year.

Elsewhere, for undergraduate students, tuition increases ranged from 1.6% in Manitoba to 4.7% in Saskatchewan.

Undergrads in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,644) and Quebec (\$2,653) continued to have the lowest average fees.

In comparison, undergraduate students in Ontario paid the highest average fees (\$7,259) in Canada, followed by students in Saskatchewan who paid \$6,394 in university tuition fees.

### Canadian undergraduates: Dentistry students still pay highest average fees

Undergraduate students in dentistry (\$17,324) paid the highest average undergraduate fees in 2013/2014 as was the case for the previous years. They were followed by students in medicine (\$12,438) and pharmacy (\$10,942).

All undergraduate programs saw increases, ranging from 2.4% for nursing to 5.0% for law, legal professions and studies.

### Fees for Canadian graduate students rise at a slower rate

Students enrolled in a graduate program paid an average of \$6,053 in tuition fees in 2013/2014, up 2.3%. This followed a 4.5% gain a year earlier.

Fees for graduate students rose in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta. Increases ranged from 1.6% in Manitoba to 4.9% in Saskatchewan. As was the case with undergraduate students, the lowest average fees for graduate students were in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,473) and Quebec (\$2,792).

Graduate students paid the highest fees in Ontario (\$8,456), followed by students in Nova Scotia (\$7,926) and British Columbia (\$7,527).

### Master of business administration programs are the most expensive

At the graduate level, the most expensive programs remained the executive master of business administration program with tuition fees of \$35,889, and the regular master of business administration program, at \$24,168.

Similar to undergraduate programs, tuition fees rose for all graduate programs, with increases ranging from 1.2% in the executive master of business administration program to 4.9% in the regular master of business administration program.

### Fees for international students increase

Nationally, average tuition fees for international undergraduate students rose 6.8% to \$19,514 in 2013/2014, compared with a 5.5% increase in 2012/2013.

---

As was the case for Canadian students, tuition fees for international students in Newfoundland and Labrador did not increase. In the other provinces, fee increases for international undergraduate students ranged from 1.4% in Alberta to 10.1% in Ontario. For international graduate students, increases ranged from 1.6% in Manitoba to 6.7% in Saskatchewan.

Average tuition for international full-time students in graduate programs rose 3.6% to \$13,628.

### **Additional compulsory fees**

Services included in additional compulsory fees vary from institution to institution, and can change over time. Typically, they include fees for athletics, student health services, student associations, as well as other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Nationally, additional compulsory fees for Canadian undergraduate students increased 5.3% in 2013/2014 compared with the previous year. On average, these students paid \$817 in additional compulsory fees, up from \$776 a year earlier.

In 2013/2014, additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students ranged from \$222 in Newfoundland and Labrador to \$1,025 in Alberta. For the same provinces, compulsory fees for graduate students ranged from \$276 to \$1,295, respectively. At the national level for graduate students, the increase was 4.8%.

Manitoba posted the highest increase in additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students (+14.2% to \$555). For graduate students, the highest increase was in Saskatchewan (+63.9% to \$454), with Prince Edward Island following at 8.7%.

Since 2010/2011, "partial" compulsory fees such as health plan and dental plan fees, which students can choose not to pay if they provide proof of comparable coverage, have not been included in calculating the weighted average for compulsory fees.

## Note to readers

Data for 2013/2014 are subject to revision. Any required changes will be applied for the 2014/2015 data release, when the 2013/2014 data become final.

The increase at the national level for preliminary data of 2012/2013 included an increase of tuition fees for Quebec which was later cancelled. Revisions at the national and provincial level have been done for the 2013/2014 release.

Data presented in this release are from the Survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Degree-granting Institutions. The survey was administered from April to July 2013 and the data cover the 2013/2014 academic year.

It is important to note that tuition fee increases are generally regulated by provincial policies. However, some programs may be exempted from these policies resulting in possible increases that exceed provincial limits.

The national and provincial tuition fee averages are weighted with student enrolments, which are 2010 in this case. If the number of enrolments is unknown for a given program, the program is excluded from the averages. The same student enrolment figures are used for the weighting of both years (2012/2013 and 2013/2014), thereby permitting comparison of changes in the tuition fees only.

The masters of business administration programs have been excluded from the national and provincial weighted averages to eliminate the affect of the high cost of these programs on the overall tuition fee average. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs offered in teaching hospitals and similar locations that may lead to advanced professional certification have also been excluded.

For Quebec, since 1998/1999, and for Nova Scotia, since 2007/2008, the weighted averages take into account the different fees paid by "in province" and "out of province" Canadian students. In the other provinces, out-of-province Canadian students and in-province Canadian students pay the same fees.

As the distribution of enrolment across the various programs varies from period to period, caution must be exercised when making long-term historical comparisons.

Data in this release do not take into account financial assistance or tax rebates provided to students. Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university.

**Table 1**  
**Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province**

	2012/2013 <sup>r</sup>	2013/2014 <sup>p</sup>	2012/2013 to 2013/2014
	current dollars		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,586</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,644	2,644	0.0
Prince Edward Island	5,474	5,696	4.1
Nova Scotia	5,977	6,185	3.5
New Brunswick	5,940	6,133	3.2
Quebec	2,565	2,653	3.4
Ontario	6,975	7,259	4.1
Manitoba	3,720	3,779	1.6
Saskatchewan	6,106	6,394	4.7
Alberta	5,670	5,670	0.0
British Columbia	4,931	5,029	2.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary



**Table 2**  
**Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province**

	2012/2013 <sup>r</sup>	2013/2014 <sup>p</sup>	2012/2013 to 2013/2014
	current dollars		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,473	2,473	0.0
Prince Edward Island	4,739	4,888	3.1
Nova Scotia	7,737	7,926	2.4
New Brunswick	5,442	5,583	2.6
Quebec	2,697	2,792	3.5
Ontario	8,267	8,456	2.3
Manitoba	4,294	4,363	1.6
Saskatchewan	4,294	4,506	4.9
Alberta	4,775	4,775	0.0
British Columbia	7,362	7,527	2.2

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Table 3**  
**Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by field of study**

	2012/2013 <sup>r</sup>	2013/2014 <sup>p</sup>	2012/2013 to 2013/2014
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	5,119	5,297	2.9
Architecture and related technologies	5,340	5,586	4.6
Humanities	4,941	5,079	2.8
Business, management and public administration	6,097	6,326	3.8
Education	4,273	4,378	2.5
Engineering	6,560	6,864	4.6
Law, legal professions and studies	9,549	10,030	5.0
Medicine	12,012	12,438	3.5
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5,002	5,151	0.0
Physical and life sciences and technology	5,335	5,484	2.8
Mathematics, computer and information science	6,051	6,319	4.4
Social and behavioral science	4,966	5,107	2.8
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	5,232	5,399	3.2
Dentistry	16,678	17,324	3.9
Nursing	4,985	5,103	2.4
Pharmacy	10,463	10,942	4.6
Veterinary medicine	6,383	6,628	3.8

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Table 4**  
**Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by field of study**

	2012/2013 <sup>r</sup>	2013/2014 <sup>p</sup>	2012/2013 to 2013/2014
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	5,136	5,248	2.2
Architecture and related technologies	5,290	5,419	2.4
Humanities	4,522	4,616	2.1
Business, management and public administration	8,547	8,713	1.9
Regular master of business administration	23,049	24,168	4.9
Executive master of business administration	35,448	35,889	1.2
Education	5,462	5,582	2.2
Engineering	6,040	6,221	3.0
Law, legal professions and studies	5,373	5,511	2.6
Medicine	F	F	F
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,890	5,031	2.9
Physical and life sciences and technology	5,913	6,056	2.4
Mathematics, computer and information science	5,790	5,925	2.3
Social and behavioral science	5,020	5,155	2.7
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	7,858	7,970	1.4
Dentistry	10,753	11,142	3.6
Nursing	5,746	5,936	3.3
Pharmacy	5,199	5,266	1.3
Veterinary medicine	3,313	3,394	2.4

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0021 to 477-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

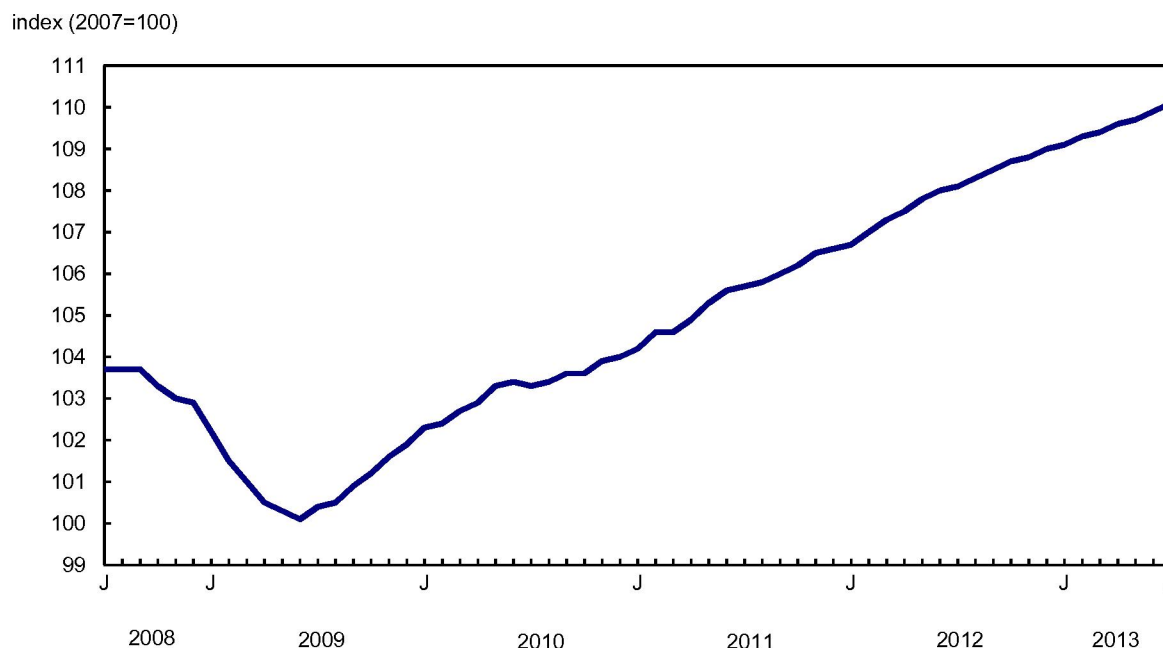
---

## New Housing Price Index, July 2013

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.2% in July, following an identical increase the previous month.

**Chart 1**  
**New Housing Price Index**

---



---

The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa as well as the region of Calgary were the top contributors to the increase. Builders reported that market conditions were the primary reason for higher prices in Toronto and Oshawa, while increased material and labour costs as well as a shortage of developed land contributed to higher prices in Calgary. Calgary has been a top contributor to advances in new housing prices over the past eight months.

The largest monthly price advance in July occurred in St John's (+0.7%), where builders cited an increase in land development costs as the primary reason for higher prices. Prices in the region had been relatively flat over the past two years, despite a couple of modest monthly advances.

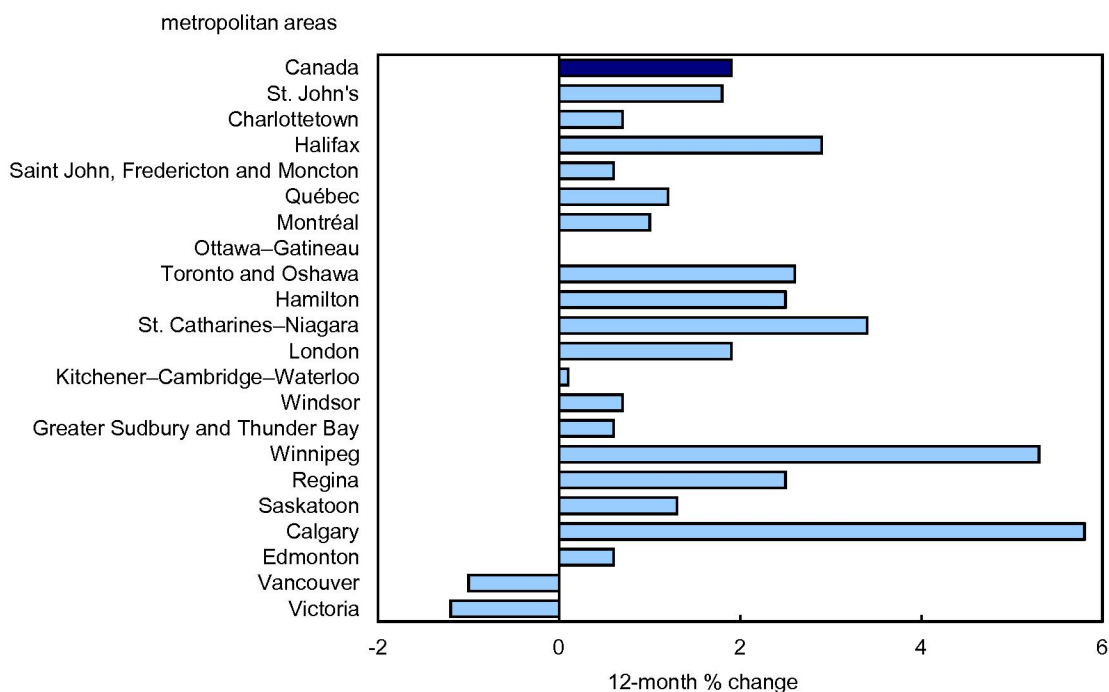
Prices rose 0.4% in Halifax and in St. Catharines–Niagara as a result of higher material and labour costs in each region.

Prices decreased 0.3% in the combined region of Sudbury and Thunder Bay as builders reported lower land prices. This was the first decrease in this region in nine months.

Lower negotiated selling prices in July resulted in a 0.2% decrease in the regions of Ottawa–Gatineau and Saskatoon. This was the first decrease in Saskatoon since March 2012.

Prices were unchanged in 5 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

**Chart 2**  
**Calgary posts the highest year-over-year price increase**



The NHPI rose 1.9% in the 12 months to July, following two months of identical increases (+1.8%).

The two main contributors to the annual advance were the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.6%) as well as Calgary, where the year-over-year increase in contractors' selling prices was 5.8%. This was the largest price movement in Calgary since December 2007.

Year-over-year prices for new homes were up 5.3% in the metropolitan region of Winnipeg, following an identical increase in June.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in St. Catharines-Niagara (+3.4%) and Halifax (+2.9%), as well as in Hamilton and Regina (both up 2.5%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, only Victoria (-1.2%) and Vancouver (-1.0%) posted 12-month price declines in July.

### Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

The indexes are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

**Table 1**  
**New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	Relative importance <sup>2</sup>	July 2012	June 2013	July 2013	June to July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
House only	...	108.5	110.5	110.8	0.3	2.1
Land only	...	106.8	107.9	108.0	0.1	1.1
St. John's	1.83	147.9	149.6	150.6	0.7	1.8
Charlottetown	0.22	102.8	103.4	103.5	0.1	0.7
Halifax	1.21	114.5	117.3	117.8	0.4	2.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>3</sup>	0.52	107.7	108.4	108.3	-0.1	0.6
Québec	2.70	121.2	122.7	122.7	0.0	1.2
Montréal	9.60	115.5	116.7	116.6	-0.1	1.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.97	116.1	116.3	116.1	-0.2	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>3</sup>	27.21	116.8	119.4	119.8	0.3	2.6
Hamilton	3.25	105.9	108.3	108.5	0.2	2.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	106.2	109.4	109.8	0.4	3.4
London	1.69	109.5	111.6	111.6	0.0	1.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.02	111.3	111.4	111.4	0.0	0.1
Windsor	0.67	98.5	98.9	99.2	0.3	0.7
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>3</sup>	0.63	107.5	108.4	108.1	-0.3	0.6
Winnipeg	2.39	129.5	136.0	136.3	0.2	5.3
Regina	1.12	154.5	158.4	158.4	0.0	2.5
Saskatoon	2.20	119.0	120.7	120.5	-0.2	1.3
Calgary	11.55	97.2	102.2	102.8	0.6	5.8
Edmonton	12.78	90.7	91.3	91.2	-0.1	0.6
Vancouver	11.23	98.3	97.1	97.3	0.2	-1.0
Victoria	1.22	85.7	84.7	84.7	0.0	-1.2

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

**Note(s):** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (62-007-X), is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The second quarter 2013 issue is scheduled for release in October. This will be the last edition of the publication. In the future, all the information currently in the publication will be available free of charge on our website.

The New Housing Price Index for August will be released on October 10.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

---

## Electric utility construction price indexes, first half 2013

Construction costs for the electric utility distribution systems series decreased by 1.4% in the first half of 2013 compared with the 2012 annual index. Lower costs for labour (-4.8%) and total direct costs, which includes materials and distribution systems equipment (-1.4%), were the major contributors to the decrease of the index.

In the first half of 2013, construction costs for the transmission line systems series rose 0.5%. The transmission line component decreased by 1.5%, largely as a result of lower costs for poles, towers, fixtures and overhead conductors (-1.8%) and installation labour (-4.8%). The substation component increased 1.8%, led by a 2.0% increase in station equipment costs.

### **Note to readers**

*This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a two-year revision period after dissemination of a given year's data.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0011.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2316.**

The first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (62-007-X), is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The second quarter 2013 issue is scheduled for release in October. This will be the last edition of the publication. In the future, all the information currently in the publication will be available free of charge on our website.

The electric utility construction price index data for 2013 will be released on April 3, 2014.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## New products and studies

There are no new products today.



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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

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

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2013. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

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