

The Daily

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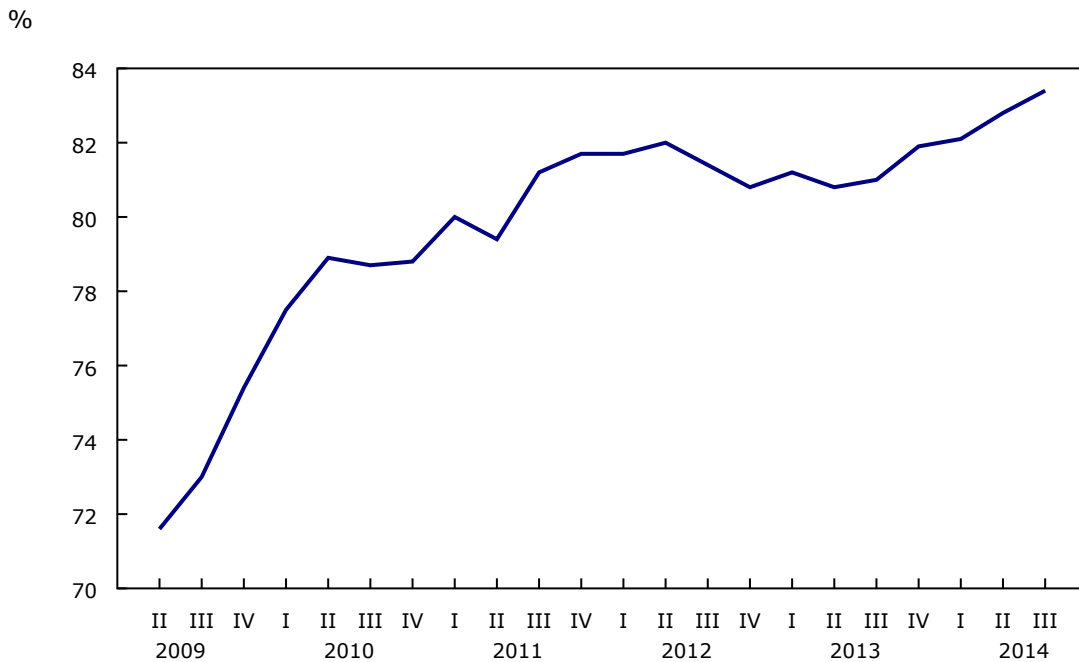
Releases

Industrial capacity utilization rates, third quarter 2014

Canadian industries operated at 83.4% of their production capacity in the third quarter, up from 82.8% in the previous quarter. The manufacturing and construction industries were the main sources of this increase.

More specifically, increases in capacity utilization in manufacturing, construction as well as mining and quarrying more than offset declines in electric power generation, transmission and distribution, oil and gas extraction as well as forestry and logging.

Chart 1
Fifth consecutive increase in industrial capacity utilization rate



Source(s): CANSIM table [028-0002](#).

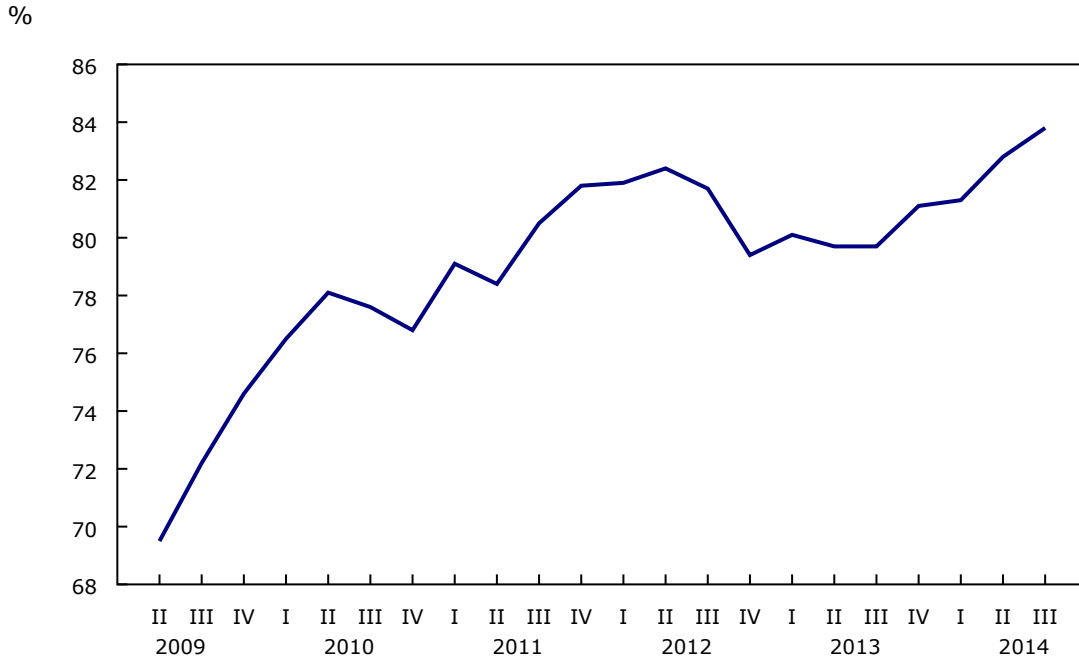
Food manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing contribute to higher capacity utilization in manufacturing

The manufacturing sector operated at 83.8% of its capacity in the third quarter, up 1.0 percentage point from the previous quarter. The food manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing industries were mainly responsible for this increase.

The capacity utilization rate rose in 15 of the 21 major manufacturing groups, accounting for about 80% of the manufacturing sector's gross domestic product.

The capacity utilization rate was down in six industries, led by paper manufacturing.

Chart 2
Capacity utilization in manufacturing strengthens



Source(s): CANSIM table [028-0002](#).

Higher output in every food manufacturing subsector except fruit and vegetable preserving was responsible for a 2.2 percentage-point increase in the industry's capacity utilization rate. The rate was 80.5% in the third quarter, its highest level since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Higher production of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts was the main source of an increase in the capacity utilization rate in the transportation equipment industry. The rate rose from 94.2% in the second quarter to 95.6% in the third quarter.

In the machinery manufacturing industry, capacity use fell 1.5 percentage points to 80.7% in the third quarter. This decline was attributable to lower production of all types of machinery except agricultural and industrial machinery.

Capacity utilization in construction continues to increase

Increases in capacity utilization in construction as well as mining and quarrying more than offset declines in the other non-manufacturing industries.

For a second consecutive quarter, capacity use in construction was up, rising from 84.1% to 84.9%. With the exception of engineering construction, all construction subsectors made positive contributions to this increase.

In the mining and quarrying industry, the rate rose 1.8 percentage points to 69.3% in the third quarter. Most subsectors in this industry contributed to the increase.

Note to readers

The **industrial capacity utilization rate** is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output.

For most industries, the annual estimates are obtained from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey while the quarterly pattern is derived from the output-to-capital ratio series, the output being the real gross domestic product at basic prices, seasonally adjusted, by industry.

This program covers all manufacturing as well as forestry and logging, mining and oil and gas extraction, electric power generation, transmission and distribution, and construction.

With this release on industrial capacity utilization rates, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2013 to reflect updated source data.

Table 1
Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	81.0	82.8	83.4	0.6	2.4
Forestry and logging	89.5	84.6	81.1	-3.5	-8.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	76.9	80.5	80.7	0.2	3.8
Oil and gas extraction	85.3	87.3	86.6	-0.7	1.3
Mining and quarrying	61.2	67.5	69.3	1.8	8.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	88.0	84.3	83.1	-1.2	-4.9
Construction	84.0	84.1	84.9	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing	79.7	82.8	83.8	1.0	4.1
Food	74.2	78.3	80.5	2.2	6.3
Beverage and tobacco products	70.5	78.3	76.4	-1.9	5.9
Beverage	71.4	80.9	79.0	-1.9	7.6
Tobacco	64.9	62.6	61.0	-1.6	-3.9
Textiles	67.6	73.3	78.5	5.2	10.9
Textile mills	78.5	82.2	88.4	6.2	9.9
Textile product mills	59.8	66.8	71.1	4.3	11.3
Clothing	66.2	72.6	74.2	1.6	8.0
Leather and allied products	68.2	71.3	72.9	1.6	4.7
Wood products	87.1	92.3	93.9	1.6	6.8
Paper	89.3	92.5	90.3	-2.2	1.0
Printing and related support activities	68.8	69.1	69.6	0.5	0.8
Petroleum and coal products	79.9	79.4	78.2	-1.2	-1.7
Chemical products	75.9	78.2	79.6	1.4	3.7
Plastics and rubber products	77.7	79.3	83.4	4.1	5.7
Plastic products	76.6	78.3	82.8	4.5	6.2
Rubber products	82.8	83.6	86.4	2.8	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products	74.0	76.1	76.8	0.7	2.8
Primary metal	82.5	84.5	85.1	0.6	2.6
Fabricated metal products	78.7	78.3	80.2	1.9	1.5
Machinery	81.1	82.2	80.7	-1.5	-0.4
Computer and electronic products	78.7	80.2	83.4	3.2	4.7
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	74.3	71.2	69.6	-1.6	-4.7
Transportation equipment	86.5	94.2	95.6	1.4	9.1
Furniture and related products	80.3	80.8	83.7	2.9	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	80.4	77.9	77.1	-0.8	-3.3

Source(s): CANSIM table [028-0002](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [028-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2821](#).

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released on March 12, 2015.

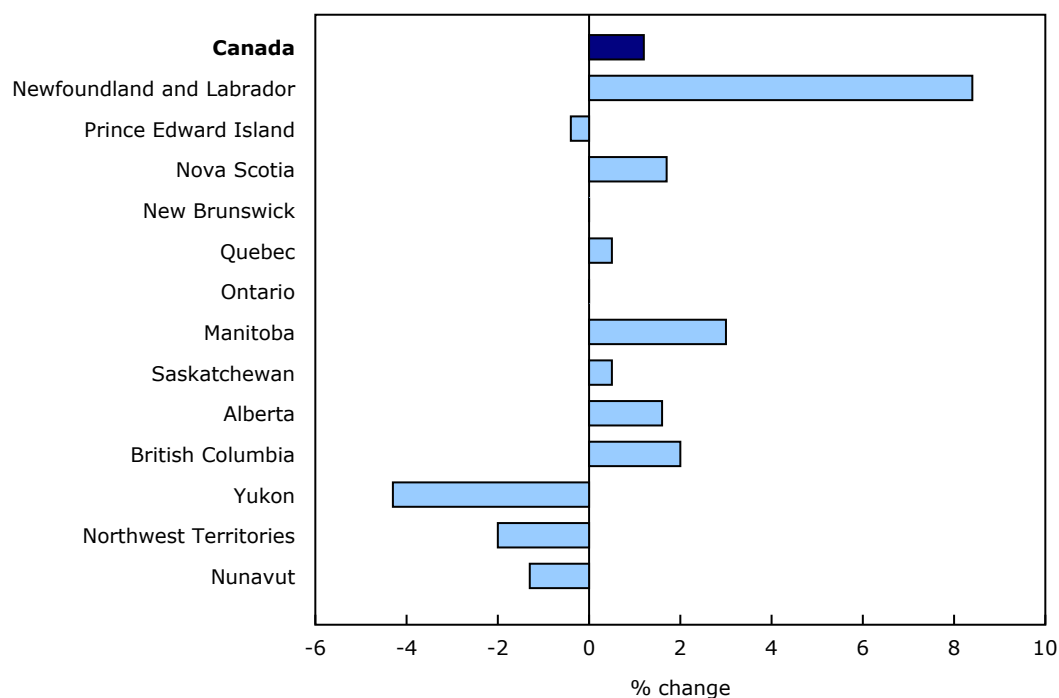
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Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories, 2013

Business productivity rose in every province except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario in 2013. All three territories saw a decline in their productivity for a third consecutive year. At the national level, business productivity increased 1.2%, after edging up 0.2% in 2012.

Business productivity was above the national average in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta. Newfoundland and Labrador (+8.4%) posted the largest gain among the provinces in 2013. Productivity was down in Prince Edward Island (-0.2%) and was unchanged in New Brunswick and Ontario.

Chart 1
Labour productivity in the business sector by province and territory, 2013



Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0029](#).

In 2013, real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses increased in every province and territory except New Brunswick and Yukon, while hours worked decreased in three provinces: Nova Scotia (-1.3%), New Brunswick (-1.2%) and Manitoba (-0.3%). The biggest increases in hours worked in Canada were in Saskatchewan (+5.3%), the Northwest Territories (+7.5%) and Nunavut (+20.8%).

Hourly compensation in the business sector rose in every province except Prince Edward Island (-0.4%). The largest gains were in provinces with resource-based economies, namely Newfoundland and Labrador (+7.3%) and Alberta (+4.6%), while hourly compensation continued to decline in the three territories in 2013.

With the exception of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, every province and territory saw slower growth in hourly compensation in 2013 than in 2012. Nationally, hourly compensation rose 2.4% in 2013 compared with a 3.0% increase in 2012.

Atlantic provinces

Newfoundland and Labrador (+8.4%) had the largest growth in business productivity among the provinces and territories in 2013. This was in contrast with the situation in 2012, when it posted the biggest decrease in Canada (-10.8%). GDP of businesses (+9.9%) also rebounded to post the fastest growth among the provinces, largely because of a significant increase in engineering construction and an upturn in mining and oil and gas extraction. In addition, hours worked rose 1.5%, down from a 4.6% gain in 2012. Goods-producing businesses (+11.3%) were behind the increase in hours worked, while service-producing businesses saw their hours worked fall 4.2%.

In Prince Edward Island, business productivity edged down 0.4% in 2013, a third consecutive annual decrease. Real GDP of businesses rose 3.3%, at a slightly slower pace than hours worked (+3.6%). The main contributors to the increase in hours worked were construction, agriculture, real estate and retail trade.

In Nova Scotia, business productivity increased 1.7% in 2013, following a 2.0% decrease in 2012. Real output of businesses rose 0.5%, while hours worked fell 1.3%. Lower production in manufacturing, wholesale trade and real estate dampened the growth of the real GDP of businesses. Meanwhile, agriculture and fishing, mining, construction and wholesale trade were primarily responsible for the decrease in hours worked.

In New Brunswick, business productivity was unchanged in 2013, following a sharp 4.8% decrease the previous year. The 1.2% decline in hours worked in the business sector almost offset the 1.0% decrease in production in 2013. The decline in production reflects the reduced activity in goods-producing businesses, especially in construction and mining. Hours worked fell in both goods-producing and service-producing businesses.

Central Canada

Business productivity in Quebec rose 0.5% in 2013, the same pace as in 2012. Productivity increased 1.4% in goods-producing businesses and 0.3% in service-producing businesses.

The increase in hours worked in the business sector slowed to 0.3%. Goods-producing businesses, especially manufacturing, were the main source of the slowdown. Growth in the real output of businesses was limited to 0.8%, mainly as a result of decreases in manufacturing and residential construction.

In Ontario, business productivity was unchanged in 2013, after posting a 0.5% increase in each of the previous two years. Real GDP of businesses increased at the same pace as hours worked (+1.2%). In 2013, hours worked rose 1.2% in goods-producing and 1.1% in service-producing businesses.

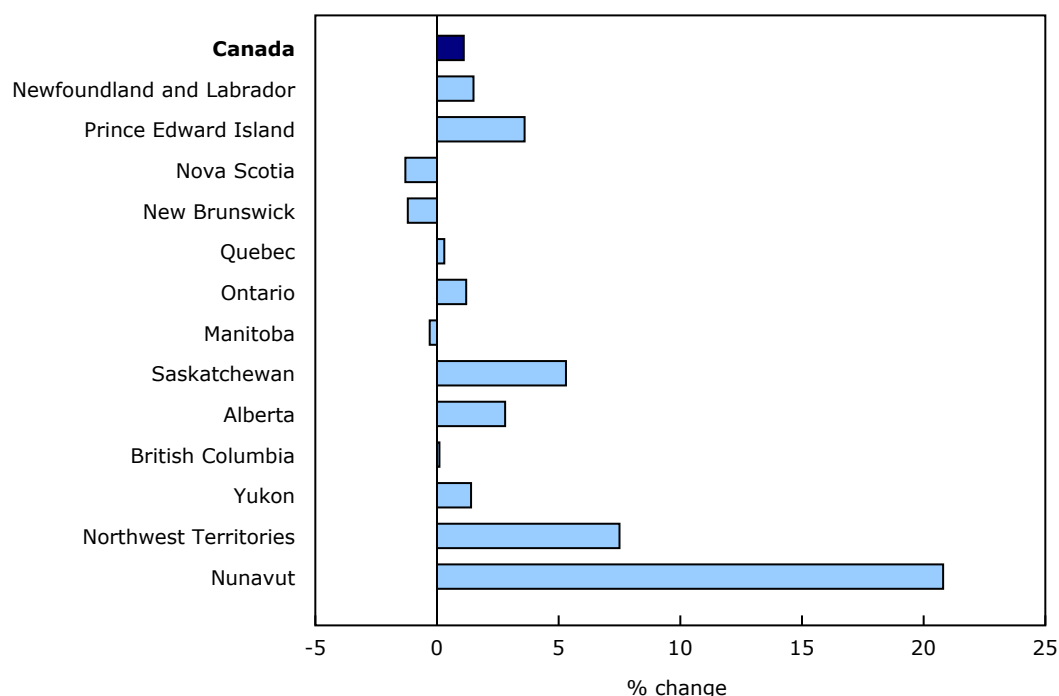
In Ontario, manufacturing productivity fell 2.1% in 2013. Manufacturing production decreased 1.6% in 2013, while hours worked advanced 0.6%.

Western provinces

Businesses in Manitoba increased their productivity by 3.0% in 2013, following a 2.6% gain a year earlier. In 2012, Manitoba posted the largest increase in productivity among the provinces. In 2013, the real value added of businesses rose 2.6%, while hours worked edged down 0.3%. Goods-producing businesses posted a 0.7% decrease in hours worked, while service-producing businesses saw virtually no change.

In Saskatchewan, business productivity was up 0.5% in 2013 following a 0.3% decline in 2012. Both real GDP of businesses and hours worked rose sharply. Real GDP of businesses increased 5.9%, stimulated primarily by significantly higher crop production, while hours worked rose 5.3%, the highest growth rate among the provinces. Hours worked increased in most major industrial sectors.

Chart 2
Hours worked in the business sector by province and territory, 2013



Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0029](#).

In Alberta, the productivity of businesses grew 1.6% in 2013 compared with a 1.0% increase in 2012. Productivity rose 0.8% in goods-producing businesses and 1.4% in service-producing businesses. Businesses kept a similar pace of growth of their real output (+4.4%) in 2013 as in 2012, mainly as a result of increased activity in oil and gas extraction, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance and insurance as well as real estate. At the same time, hours worked in the business sector increased 2.8%, with the largest gains in agriculture, construction and real estate.

In British Columbia, business productivity rose 2.0% in 2013, up sharply from the 0.5% decrease a year earlier. The output of businesses rose 2.1%, following a 2.7% gain in 2012. Hours worked edged up 0.1%, following a 3.0% gain in 2012. The 0.5% increase in hours worked in service-producing businesses was largely offset by the 1.1% decline in goods-producing businesses.

The territories

Yukon saw a 4.3% decline in business productivity in 2013, the biggest decrease in the country. The decline in the real GDP of businesses (-3.0%) primarily reflected a decrease in support activities for mining (including exploration) and in construction. The increase in hours worked slowed to 1.4% in 2013 from 8.5% in 2012, mainly on account of decreases in mining and oil and gas extraction as well as in construction.

In the Northwest Territories, business productivity fell 2.0% in 2013 following a 5.1% decrease in 2012. Following a 2.1% gain in 2012, the real output of businesses rose 5.4% in 2013, mostly because of increased activity in diamond mining and construction. Hours worked rose 7.5%, similar to the 2012 rate. Both goods-producing and service-producing businesses saw increases in hours worked in 2013.

In Nunavut, business productivity (-1.3%) continued to decline, albeit at a slower pace than in the previous year. Real GDP of businesses rose 19.2%, mainly reflecting a sharp increase in non-residential construction, engineering construction as well as mining and oil and gas extraction. Hours worked also rose sharply, but at a slightly faster pace than the output of businesses.

Note to readers

Revisions

With this release, provincial and territorial labour statistics (including hours worked, jobs, average hours worked, total compensation and hourly compensation) were subject to revisions back to 1997 for the business sector by industry. However, output and related measures (including productivity and unit labour costs) were revised back to 2007. The revisions are consistent with those incorporated in the provincial and territorial economic accounts, and in the provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry, published on November 5, 2014.

This release also incorporates revised data on the national gross domestic product by industry, published on November 28, 2014.

Productivity measure

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product per hour worked. Productivity gains occur when the production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to their production.

Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, as these data also reflect changes in other inputs, in particular capital, in addition to the efficiency growth of production processes. As well, growth in labour productivity is often influenced by the degree of diversity in the industrial structure. As a result, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces.

For the purpose of this analysis, as in the national labour productivity releases, productivity measures cover the business sector. It is important to note that real production (used to measure productivity) is based on value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry.

As well, the service-producing business sector and its component, real estate, rental and leasing, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings, as there are no data on the number of hours that homeowners spend on dwelling maintenance services.

Table 1
Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector, 2013¹

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	annual % change							
Canada	2.3	1.3	-0.2	1.1	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	8.4	8.9	7.3	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	3.3	5.3	-1.6	3.6	-0.4	3.1	-0.4	-0.2
Nova Scotia	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.1
New Brunswick	-1.0	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.0	0.8	2.0	1.9
Quebec	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.9
Ontario	1.2	2.1	-0.9	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.3	1.3
Manitoba	2.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	5.9	4.9	0.3	5.3	0.5	6.9	1.5	0.8
Alberta	4.4	2.9	-0.2	2.8	1.6	7.5	4.6	2.8
British Columbia	2.1	-1.1	1.1	0.1	2.0	3.6	3.5	1.6
Yukon	-3.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	-4.3	-4.0	-5.3	-1.0
Northwest Territories	5.4	7.6	-0.1	7.5	-2.0	1.5	-5.5	-3.7
Nunavut	19.2	16.9	3.3	20.8	-1.3	4.0	-13.9	-12.7

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0029](#).

Table 2
Businesses producing goods and businesses producing services, 2013¹

	Real gross domestic product		Volume of hours worked		Labour productivity		Hourly compensation	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
	annual % change							
Canada	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	14.4	1.8	11.3	-4.2	2.7	6.4	5.1	7.1
Prince Edward Island	6.1	1.7	3.2	3.8	2.6	-1.8	-3.2	1.1
Nova Scotia	0.7	0.4	-3.3	-0.5	4.0	0.9	4.7	2.4
New Brunswick	-3.1	0.2	-1.6	-1.0	-1.4	1.2	1.9	2.1
Quebec	-0.2	1.5	-1.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.4
Ontario	-1.0	2.1	1.2	1.1	-2.2	0.9	0.8	1.5
Manitoba	3.2	2.2	-0.7	-0.1	4.0	2.0	4.2	3.1
Saskatchewan	7.1	3.9	9.7	2.3	-2.3	1.4	-0.2	2.4
Alberta	5.3	3.4	4.4	1.8	0.8	1.4	3.7	5.0
British Columbia	1.4	2.4	-1.1	0.5	2.6	1.8	5.4	2.9
Yukon	-5.7	-0.7	-6.7	5.5	0.9	-6.0	-3.0	-5.2
Northwest Territories	8.0	1.2	9.1	6.7	-1.0	-5.2	-8.9	-2.8
Nunavut	27.7	6.2	29.6	15.0	-1.4	-7.7	-16.3	-14.1

1. Calculations of productivity growth rates are based on numbers rounded to one decimal place.

Source(s): CANSIM table [383-0029](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [383-0029](#) to [383-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5103](#).

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

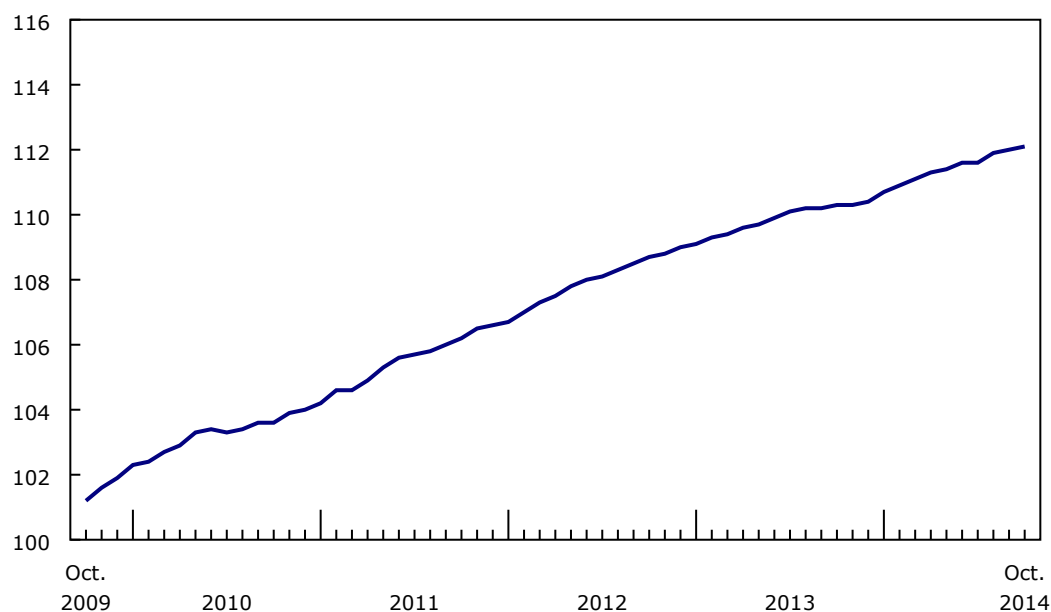
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New Housing Price Index, October 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in October, following an identical increase in September.

Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

The census metropolitan area (CMA) of Vancouver was the top contributor to the October growth, with prices up 0.4% over the previous month. Builders cited higher material costs and market conditions as the primary reasons for the increase, the largest in that CMA since April 2010.

New housing prices in the CMA of Hamilton also rose 0.4% in October. Builders reported market conditions and increased city development charges as the main reasons for the increase. Prices in Hamilton have risen for nine consecutive months.

Prices in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo were up 0.3% for the third month in a row. Builders continued to report market conditions as the reason for the increase.

In Calgary, where new housing prices rose 0.2% over September, builders cited higher material and labour costs as the main reasons for the gain.

Prices were unchanged in 10 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

New home prices fell 0.3% in St. Catharines–Niagara, as builders offered incentives to stimulate sales. The decrease—the largest in that CMA since November 2010—followed three consecutive months of price increases.

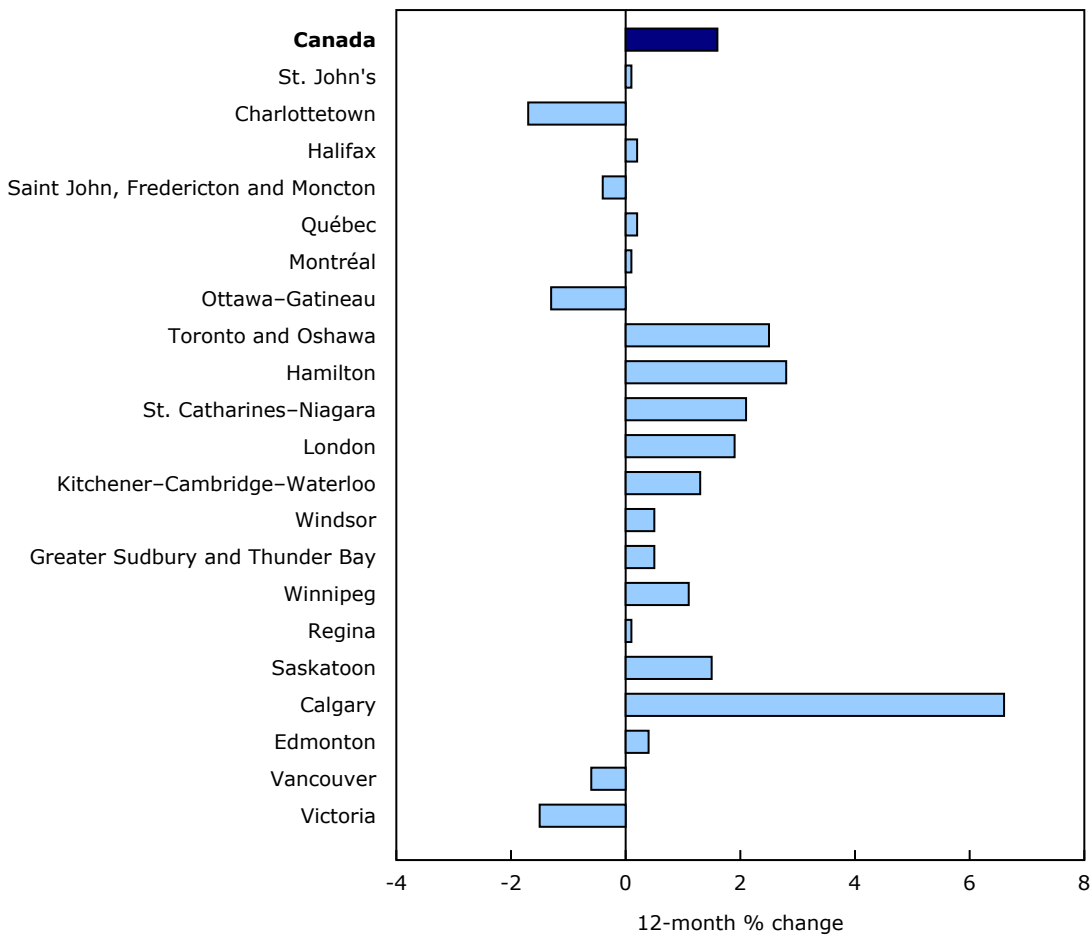
Prices were down 0.2% in Ottawa–Gatineau and Windsor, as builders in both CMAs reported lower negotiated selling prices. This was the first monthly decrease in Windsor since December 2013, while new housing prices in Ottawa–Gatineau have fallen throughout most of 2014.

On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.6% in October. Annual price movements at the national level have ranged from gains of 1.3% to 1.6% since September 2013.

Calgary (+6.6%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.5%) continued to lead the annual growth. Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Hamilton (+2.8%), St. Catharines–Niagara (+2.1%) and London (+1.9%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 5 posted 12-month price declines in October: Charlottetown (-1.7%), Victoria (-1.5%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.3%), Vancouver (-0.6%) as well as the combined metropolitan region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (-0.4%).

Chart 2
Calgary posts the largest year-over-year price increase



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

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 survey covers the following dwelling types: single dwellings, semi-detached houses and row houses (town houses or garden homes). The survey also collects contractors' estimates of the current value (evaluated at market price) of the land. These estimates are independently indexed to provide the published series for land. The residual (total selling price less land value), which mainly relates to the current cost of the structure, is also independently indexed and is presented as the estimated house series. The index is available at the Canada and provincial levels as well as for 21 metropolitan areas.

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 index is not subject to revision and is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	October 2013	September 2014	October 2014	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	110.3	112.0	112.1	0.1	1.6
House only	...	111.0	113.1	113.2	0.1	2.0
Land only	...	108.1	109.2	109.2	0.0	1.0
St. John's	1.76	150.9	151.0	151.0	0.0	0.1
Charlottetown	0.18	103.4	101.6	101.6	0.0	-1.7
Halifax	1.15	117.8	117.9	118.0	0.1	0.2
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.46	108.4	108.0	108.0	0.0	-0.4
Québec	2.35	122.8	123.1	123.1	0.0	0.2
Montréal	8.27	116.8	116.9	116.9	0.0	0.1
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	115.9	114.6	114.4	-0.2	-1.3
Toronto and Oshawa ³	28.01	120.0	122.9	123.0	0.1	2.5
Hamilton	3.20	109.3	112.0	112.4	0.4	2.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	109.8	112.4	112.1	-0.3	2.1
London	1.65	112.5	114.6	114.6	0.0	1.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.5	112.6	112.9	0.3	1.3
Windsor	0.73	100.6	101.3	101.1	-0.2	0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.61	108.2	108.7	108.7	0.0	0.5
Winnipeg	2.77	136.4	137.7	137.9	0.1	1.1
Regina	1.31	159.5	159.5	159.7	0.1	0.1
Saskatoon	2.63	121.6	123.4	123.4	0.0	1.5
Calgary	12.18	104.0	110.7	110.9	0.2	6.6
Edmonton	12.68	91.1	91.5	91.5	0.0	0.4
Vancouver	11.78	96.8	95.8	96.2	0.4	-0.6
Victoria	1.08	84.5	83.2	83.2	0.0	-1.5

... 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. 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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [327-0046](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2310](#).

The New Housing Price Index for November 2014 will be released on January 8, 2015.

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).

Entrepreneurship Indicators Database, 2012

Statistics Canada's entrepreneurship indicator program provides data on the dynamics of Canadian enterprises, such as the number of high-growth enterprises, the births and deaths of enterprises, enterprise survival, and jobs linked to these indicators.

In 2012, Canadian enterprises with high employment growth represented 3.4% of all enterprises with 10 or more employees in Canada, and employed 461,840 individuals. Enterprises with high revenue growth represented 6.3% of all enterprises with 10 or more employees in Canada and employed 700,950 individuals.

Enterprises born in 2012 had 261,840 employees, while those that went out of business employed 238,420 employees.

In 2012, enterprises births and deaths respectively represented 6.4% and 6.9% of the total population of active enterprises with one or more employees.

Note to readers

Entrepreneurship indicators are produced nationally by industry and by enterprise size group for all active enterprises in Canada with more than one employee.

***High-growth enterprises** are enterprises with average annualized growth in employment or revenue greater than 20% a year, over a three-year period, and with 10 or more employees at the beginning of the observation period.*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5157](#).

Selected data pertaining to the entrepreneurship of Canadian enterprises are now available for 2012 upon request.

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).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, October 2014

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available upon request for October at the Canada level.

The monthly survey, Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, measures quantities of mineral wool products including fibrous glass insulation (for building insulation classified by insulation factor) that are produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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