

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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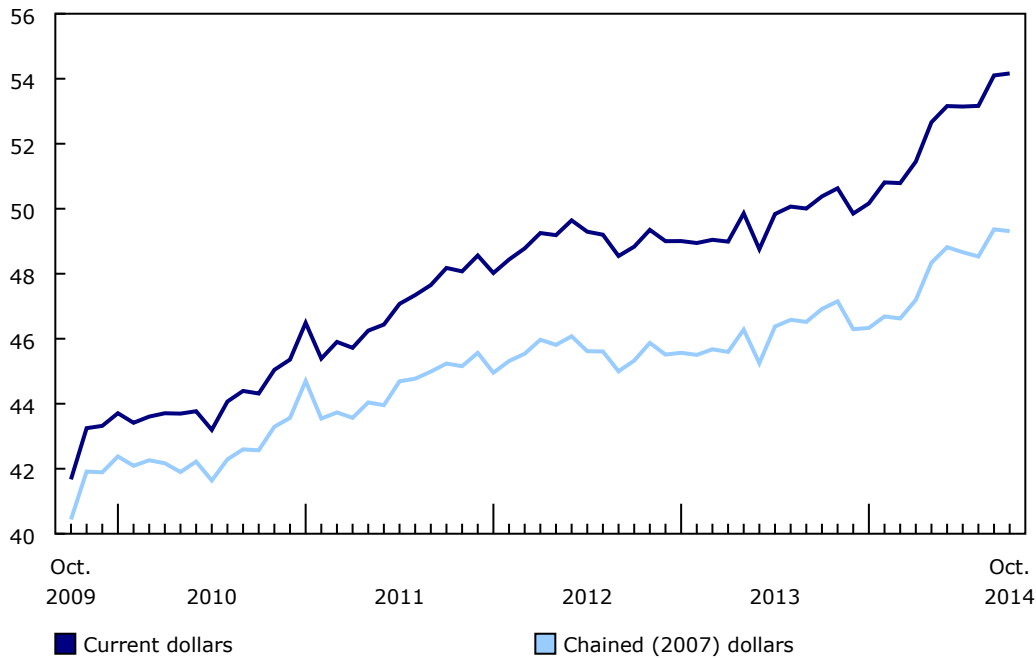
Wholesale trade, October 2014

Wholesale sales edged up 0.1% to \$54.2 billion in October, a second consecutive monthly increase. Gains were recorded in five of seven subsectors, representing 68% of wholesale sales.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 0.1%.

Chart 1 Wholesale sales edge up in October

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM tables [081-0011](#) and [081-0015](#).

Higher sales in five subsectors

In October, the farm product subsector recorded the largest increase in dollar terms, rising 13.5% to \$815 million, its highest level on record. The Raw Materials Price Index recorded a seasonally unadjusted gain of 24.6% in the price of live animals in October compared with the same month last year.

Sales rose 0.9% to \$6.9 billion in the miscellaneous subsector, a third consecutive increase. The agricultural supplies industry (+5.8%) accounted for most of the subsector's gain.

Sales increased in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector for a third consecutive month, rising 0.4% to \$11.7 billion. Gains in the construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (+3.1%) offset declines elsewhere in the subsector.

The building material and supplies subsector increased for a 10th consecutive month, rising 0.4% to \$8.1 billion. The electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies industry (+1.9%) led the gain, increasing for an eighth consecutive month to reach its highest level on record.

Sales decreased 1.2% in the personal and household goods subsector, led by an 8.1% decline in the toiletries, cosmetics and sundries industry.

Sales up in five provinces

In October, wholesale sales were up in five provinces, together representing 70% of total wholesale sales in Canada. Saskatchewan contributed the most to the gain.

Sales in Saskatchewan rose for a third consecutive month, increasing 5.4% to \$2.2 billion on the strength of gains in the miscellaneous subsector.

Following two consecutive declines, sales in Manitoba rose 3.9% to \$1.5 billion. The farm product subsector and the miscellaneous subsector led the gain.

Ontario recorded a seventh consecutive monthly increase, as sales edged up 0.2% to \$26.5 billion in October. Several subsectors contributed to the gain, led by the building material and supplies subsector.

Quebec slipped to its second highest level on record in October as sales decreased 1.0% to \$9.8 billion. The food, beverage and tobacco subsector contributed the most to the decline.

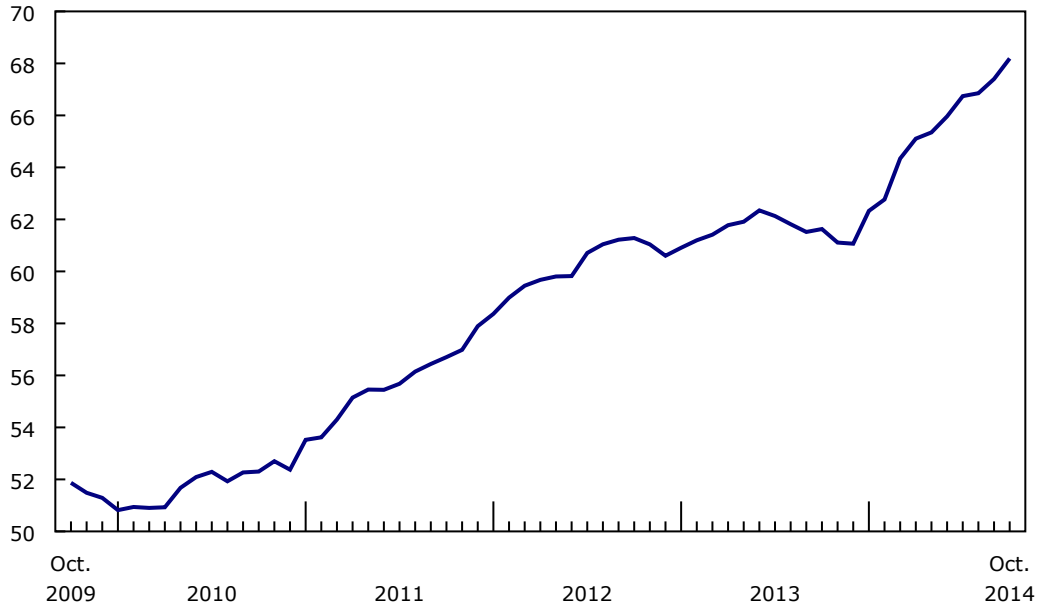
After two consecutive monthly gains, sales in Newfoundland and Labrador declined 6.1% to \$468 million.

Inventories rise in October

Inventories recorded their 10th consecutive increase in October, up 1.2% to \$68.2 billion. Gains were recorded in six of seven subsectors, with the sole decline in the miscellaneous subsector.

Chart 2
Wholesale inventories increase in October

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0012](#).

The largest gain in dollar terms was recorded in the building material and supplies subsector (+2.6%), a second consecutive increase.

Inventories grew for a third consecutive month in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+1.5%), while inventories in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector (+1.7%) rose for an eighth consecutive month.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.25 in September to 1.26 in October. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade](#).

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 4112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	50,379	54,102	54,163	0.1	7.5
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	46,915	49,365	49,310	-0.1	5.1
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	41,893	44,978	45,003	0.1	7.4
Farm product	677	718	815	13.5	20.5
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,803	10,405	10,277	-1.2	4.8
Food	8,828	9,383	9,275	-1.1	5.1
Beverage	477	492	475	-3.4	-0.2
Cigarette and tobacco product	499	531	527	-0.8	5.6
Personal and household goods	7,283	7,375	7,287	-1.2	0.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	972	936	945	1.0	-2.7
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	874	716	717	0.1	-18.0
Home furnishings	471	512	483	-5.8	2.5
Personal goods	676	742	729	-1.8	7.8
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,624	3,803	3,801	-0.0	4.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	666	666	612	-8.1	-8.2
Motor vehicle and parts	8,486	9,124	9,160	0.4	7.9
Motor vehicle	6,269	6,682	6,703	0.3	6.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,162	2,388	2,401	0.5	11.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	55	55	57	3.5	3.2
Building material and supplies	7,056	8,031	8,064	0.4	14.3
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,142	2,627	2,677	1.9	25.0
Metal service centres	1,582	1,746	1,786	2.3	12.9
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,332	3,658	3,601	-1.6	8.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,828	11,631	11,683	0.4	7.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,329	1,462	1,459	-0.2	9.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,629	3,970	4,095	3.1	12.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,501	3,687	3,645	-1.1	4.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,368	2,512	2,484	-1.1	4.9
Miscellaneous	6,247	6,818	6,877	0.9	10.1
Recyclable material	645	861	836	-2.9	29.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	907	895	899	0.3	-1.0
Agricultural supplies	1,730	1,789	1,893	5.8	9.4
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,156	1,219	1,233	1.1	6.6
Other miscellaneous	1,809	2,053	2,018	-1.7	11.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [081-0011](#) and [081-0015](#).

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	50,379	54,102	54,163	0.1	7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	378	498	468	-6.1	23.8
Prince Edward Island	56	58	56	-2.3	0.9
Nova Scotia	719	733	736	0.5	2.4
New Brunswick	501	527	518	-1.7	3.4
Quebec	9,614	9,900	9,798	-1.0	1.9
Ontario	24,258	26,492	26,546	0.2	9.4
Manitoba	1,321	1,414	1,468	3.9	11.2
Saskatchewan	2,004	2,130	2,246	5.4	12.1
Alberta	6,691	7,173	7,177	0.1	7.3
British Columbia	4,767	5,105	5,074	-0.6	6.4
Yukon	11	11	12	2.5	9.4
Northwest Territories	51	57	59	3.7	14.9
Nunavut	8	5	6	11.7	-29.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0011](#).

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014	October 2013 to October 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	61,629	67,400	68,190	1.2	10.6
Farm product	232 ^E	249 ^E	F	F	F
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,754	6,242	6,349	1.7	10.3
Food	5,181	5,645	5,758	2.0	11.1
Beverage	339	355	358	0.7	5.5
Cigarette and tobacco product	234	242	233	-3.6	-0.2
Personal and household goods	10,825	11,561	11,570	0.1	6.9
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,944	2,094	2,091	-0.2	7.6
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	733	757	745	-1.6	1.6
Home furnishings	1,064	1,193	1,197	0.3	12.5
Personal goods	1,426	1,342	1,381	2.9	-3.2
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,915	5,497	5,456	-0.7	11.0
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	742	677	700	3.3	-5.7
Motor vehicle and parts	8,009	9,059	9,198	1.5	14.8
Motor vehicle	4,247	4,841	4,928	1.8	16.1
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,648	4,109	4,161	1.2	14.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	114	108	109	0.7	-4.8
Building material and supplies	11,166	11,969	12,285	2.6	10.0
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,994	3,198	3,211	0.4	7.3
Metal service centres	3,275	3,665	3,731	1.8	13.9
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,898	5,105	5,344	4.7	9.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,731	19,476	19,760	1.5	11.4
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	4,085	4,306	4,375	1.6	7.1
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,655	9,693	9,953	2.7	15.0
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,561	1,791	1,833	2.3	17.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,430	3,686	3,600	-2.3	5.0
Miscellaneous	7,912	8,844	8,766	-0.9	10.8
Recyclable material	547	600	621	3.5	13.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	662	734	735	0.1	11.0
Agricultural supplies	3,154	3,946	3,844	-2.6	21.9
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,004	1,177	1,180	0.2	17.6
Other miscellaneous	2,545	2,387	2,386	-0.0	-6.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0012](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [081-0011](#), [081-0012](#) and [081-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2401](#).

The October 2014 issue of *Wholesale Trade* ([63-008-X](#)) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for November 2014 will be released on January 21, 2015.

For more information, 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 Elspeth Hazell (613-951-8090; elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, October 2014

In October, travel to Canada rose 0.7% from September, led by an increase in trips from the United States.

Same-day car trips from the United States grew 1.6% to 611,000 trips, accounting for much of the increase.

Overseas residents made 449,000 trips to Canada in October, up 0.3% compared with September. This was the 10th monthly increase in 12 months.

In October, 5 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded increases in travel to Canada. The largest percentage gain in travel was posted by residents of South Korea (+9.1%). The United Kingdom, France and China remained the top three overseas markets for travel to Canada.

In the other direction, trips made by Canadian residents abroad were down 0.4%, mainly because of a 2.2% decrease in same-day car trips to the United States.

Canadian residents made 905,000 trips to overseas countries, a rise of 1.0% and the eighth monthly increase in 12 months.

Note to readers

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2013 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^p	September to October 2014
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,445	5,304	5,281	-0.4
To the United States	4,629	4,408	4,376	-0.7
To other countries	817	896	905	1.0
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,652	2,494	2,440	-2.2
Total trips, one or more nights	2,755	2,771	2,803	1.2
United States ³	1,938	1,875	1,898	1.2
Car	1,163	1,098	1,117	1.8
Plane	667	684	683	-0.1
Other modes of transportation	108	93	97	4.7
Other countries ⁴	817	896	905	1.0
Travel to Canada²	2,115	2,182	2,196	0.7
From the United States	1,724	1,734	1,747	0.7
From other countries	392	448	449	0.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	619	602	611	1.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,387	1,465	1,471	0.4
United States ³	1,008	1,036	1,040	0.4
Car	581	583	583	-0.1
Plane	316	347	346	-0.1
Other modes of transportation	111	106	111	4.6
Other countries ⁴	379	429	431	0.4
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets⁶, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	55	60	60	-0.8
France	40	41	42	2.4
China	28	41	40	-1.0
Germany	28	30	29	-2.1
Australia	24	26	26	-2.9
Japan	18	24	24	-2.1
South Korea	14	17	18	9.1
Mexico	13	16	16	3.2
India	13	16	16	-1.1
Hong Kong	11	12	13	1.8
Italy	8	11	11	-5.6
Switzerland	9	10	10	3.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods of transportation.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

6. Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States

Source(s): CANSIM tables [427-0004](#), [427-0005](#) and [427-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [427-0001](#) to [427-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5005](#).

The October 2014 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 30, no. 10 ([66-001-P](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Health Reports, December 2014

Professional and informal mental health support reported by Canadians aged 15 to 24

According to results from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey – Mental Health, 12% of Canadians aged 15 to 24 reported that, in the previous year, they had seen or talked on the telephone to a health professional about problems with their emotions, mental health, or use of alcohol or drugs. More than twice as many (27%) had consulted informal sources including friends and family about such problems.

Percentages were higher among individuals with mental health or substance disorders. Half of young Canadians with mental health conditions, such as depression or generalized anxiety disorder, reported using professional services and 67% contacted informal sources. Among those with a substance disorder, 26% reported using professional services and 50% consulted informal sources.

The presence of chronic physical conditions was also associated with seeking professional and informal support for emotional, mental health or substance use problems. For example, 29% of young Canadians with two chronic conditions contacted a health professional and 37% sought informal support.

Individuals with multiple risk factors were more likely to seek professional and informal support. For example, 60% of individuals with a mental health condition and a chronic health condition reported seeking professional support for problems with their emotions, mental health, or use of alcohol or drugs, compared with 35% of individuals with a mental health condition only and 12% of individuals with a chronic condition only.

Many young Canadians sought help from multiple sources, with just over 9% having reported seeking both professional and informal support for problems with their emotions, mental health, or use of alcohol or drugs. However, 3% used professional services only, and 17%, informal support only.

A general practitioner or family doctor was the most frequently consulted health professional, reported by 6% of 15- to 24-year-olds, while friends (20%) and family members (14%) were the informal sources most often contacted. As well, some young people turned to the Internet, as 8% used it for an online diagnosis, 2% to find help, and 2% for discussion forums and social networks.

Females were more likely than males to report talking about emotional, mental health or substance use problems with both professional and informal sources. Immigrants were less likely than people born in Canada to report using professional services, but no differences were observed for contacting informal sources.

Note to readers

This study is based on results of the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey – Mental Health. The analysis is based on data collected from 4,013 respondents aged 15 to 24, representing 4.4 million young Canadians.

All respondents were asked whether, during 12 months preceding the survey, they had seen or talked on the telephone about problems with their emotions, mental health, or use of alcohol or drugs with various professional and informal sources of support.

Professional sources were psychiatrists, family doctors and general practitioners, psychologists, nurses, and social workers / counselors / psychotherapists.

Informal sources were family members, friends, co-workers/supervisors/bosses, teachers / school principals, employee assistance programs, Internet resources (online diagnoses, finding help, discussing with others / online therapy / other), self-help groups, telephone help-lines, and other.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5015](#).

The study, "Professional and informal mental health support reported by Canadians aged 15 to 24," is available in the December 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 25, no. 12 ([82-003-X](#)), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 article, contact Leanne C. Findlay (613-854-8909; leanne.findlay@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

This issue of *Health Reports* contains another article, "Gender gaps—Life expectancy and proportion of life in poor health."

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Marc Luy (marc.luy@oeaw.ac.at), Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, Vienna Institute of Demography, Vienna, Austria.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-799-7746; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Canada's population estimates, third quarter 2014

Canada's population was estimated at 35,675,800 on October 1, 2014, up 135,400 (+0.4%) from July 1, 2014, according to preliminary population estimates, which are now available for the third quarter by province and territory.

The population growth in the third quarter was similar to that recorded for the same period in 2013 and was mainly driven by international migration, which accounted for 69.1% of the increase.

Net international migration reached 93,500, while natural increase was estimated at 41,900, as the number of births (103,500) outpaced the number of deaths (61,600).

Population growth was stronger in the western jurisdictions, according to preliminary estimates, with Yukon (+0.7%), Alberta (+0.6%) and British Columbia (+0.6%) recording increases above the national average (+0.4%).

Note to readers

Estimates released today are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which are added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 10, 2011 to September 30, 2014.

These estimates are not to be confused with the 2011 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables [051-0005](#), [051-0017](#), [051-0020](#), [051-0037](#), [051-0045](#) and [053-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3231](#), [3233](#) and [3601](#).

The July to September 2014 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 28, no. 3 ([91-002-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Air fares, third quarter 2013

Domestic and international air fares combined averaged \$258.30 in the third quarter of 2013, up 1.4% from the same quarter in 2012 and the highest level since the third quarter of 2008. This marked the second straight quarter of growth, following four consecutive year-over-year quarterly declines. The average domestic fare was \$187.40, down 2.4% from the same quarter in 2012, while the average international fare rose 4.4% to \$358.30.

Average domestic fares decreased in 9 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement, with Saskatoon (-9.5%), Ottawa (-7.6%) and Regina (-4.8%) recording the largest decreases. Winnipeg (+2.7%) was the lone city to post an increase.

The average domestic fare in Toronto, which was \$205.60, has remained the highest among the major cities since the second quarter of 2010. Vancouver (\$205.10) and Winnipeg (\$194.60) also reported average domestic air fares above the national average.

Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage. Average air fares are base fares and they do not include the Goods and Services Tax, air transportation taxes or user fees such as airport fees or fuel surcharges.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada (including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013), Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Average domestic air fares for 10 major Canadian cities, third quarter 2013

	Third quarter 2012	Third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013
	dollars		% change
Canada	192.10	187.40	-2.4
Calgary	184.80	178.20	-3.6
Edmonton	180.20	178.70	-0.8
Halifax	185.40	185.10	-0.2
Montréal	185.60	179.50	-3.3
Ottawa	184.80	170.70	-7.6
Regina	184.70	175.80	-4.8
Saskatoon	192.10	173.90	-9.5
Toronto	212.50	205.60	-3.2
Vancouver	210.30	205.10	-2.5
Winnipeg	189.50	194.60	2.7

Note(s):

The air carriers included are the Canadian Level I carriers operating scheduled services (Air Canada (including Air Canada rouge beginning in July 2013), Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet).

All estimates shown above have a coefficient of variation of less than 10% and can be considered reliable from a sampling point of view.

Source(s): CANSIM table [401-0003](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0003](#), [401-0041](#) and [401-0042](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2708](#).

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

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

StatCan Blog, December 2014

13 jurisdictions, one perspective

Comparing statistics internationally is not always an easy task. The work involves compensating for differences in rules and concepts among countries to ensure that, in the end, analysts are comparing apples with apples.

In Canada, the difficulty is further compounded because educational programs and regulations differ in each province and territory. So how do analysts reconcile this statistical diversity and produce coherent datasets that can be used both at home and abroad?

The December edition of [StatCan Blog](#) examines the work of Statistics Canada's Centre for Education Statistics. The education systems in Canada's 13 provinces and territories are each a little different. This means the Centre for Education Statistics must collaborate with its provincial and territorial counterparts to produce a national educational profile that supports international as well as provincial and territorial comparisons.

It is not just a matter of ensuring that all the jurisdictions are on the same page, but also that definitions and methodologies are aligned with those of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The results of this work can be found in *Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective*, 2014 ([81-604-X](#)).

The public is also invited to [chat with an expert](#) about these findings today from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

The December 2014 edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) is now available from the *Stay Connected* module of our website.

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 Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

Electric utility financial report, 2013

Data from the annual Electric Utility Financial Report Survey are now available for 2013 upon request.

The survey provides data on the taxes paid by electric utilities as well as on employees, wages and salaries. Data are available at the national as well as provincial and territorial levels.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2001](#).

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).

New products and studies

New products

International Travel: Advance Information, October 2014, Vol. 30, no. 10
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