

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<b>Wholesale trade, January 2014</b>	2
Wholesale sales rose 0.8% to \$50.0 billion in January, following a decline in December. Gains were recorded in all subsectors except motor vehicle and parts. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales rose 1.4%.	
<b>Study: A decade of change in Canadian manufacturing exports, 2002 to 2012</b>	9
Canadian exports of manufactured products fell by more than 7% from 2002 to 2012, a drop of \$20.7 billion. The United States led the decrease, as their imports of products manufactured in Canada declined by \$44.8 billion.	
Study: Uptake and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households, 2011	11
Travel between Canada and other countries, January 2014	13
Health Reports, March 2014	16
Canada's population estimates, fourth quarter 2013	17
StatCan Blog, March 2014	18
<b>New products and studies</b>	<b>19</b>

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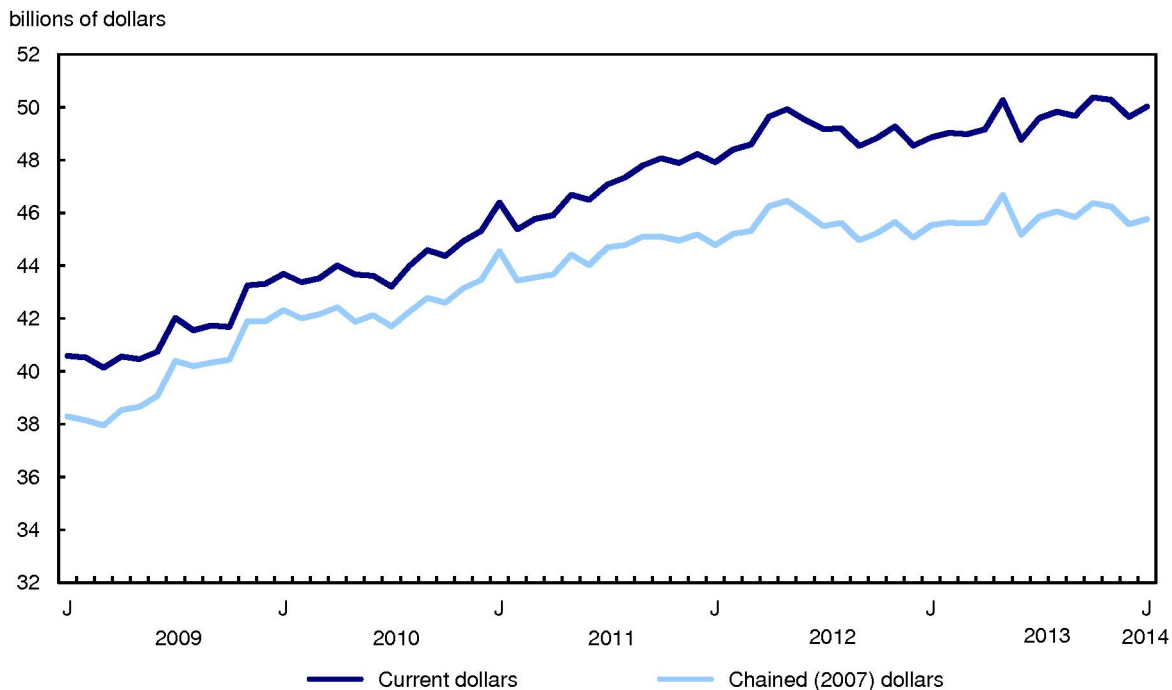
## Releases

### Wholesale trade, January 2014

Wholesale sales rose 0.8% to \$50.0 billion in January, following a decline in December. Gains were recorded in all subsectors except motor vehicle and parts. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales rose 1.4%.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.4%.

**Chart 1**  
Wholesale sales increase in January



### Higher sales in most subsectors

The miscellaneous subsector led the growth in wholesale sales in January, rising 3.1% to its highest level in seven months. The gain was led by the agricultural supplies industry (+7.6%), which posted its largest monthly increase since May 2013. Gains were also recorded in the chemical (except agricultural) and allied product industry (+3.0%) and the recyclable material industry (+3.7%).

The second largest increase in dollar terms occurred in the personal and household goods subsector (+2.3%) and more than offset the decline in December. All but one of the subsector's industries recorded gains.

Following two months of declines, sales in the building material and supplies subsector rose 1.6% on the strength of gains in all of its industries.

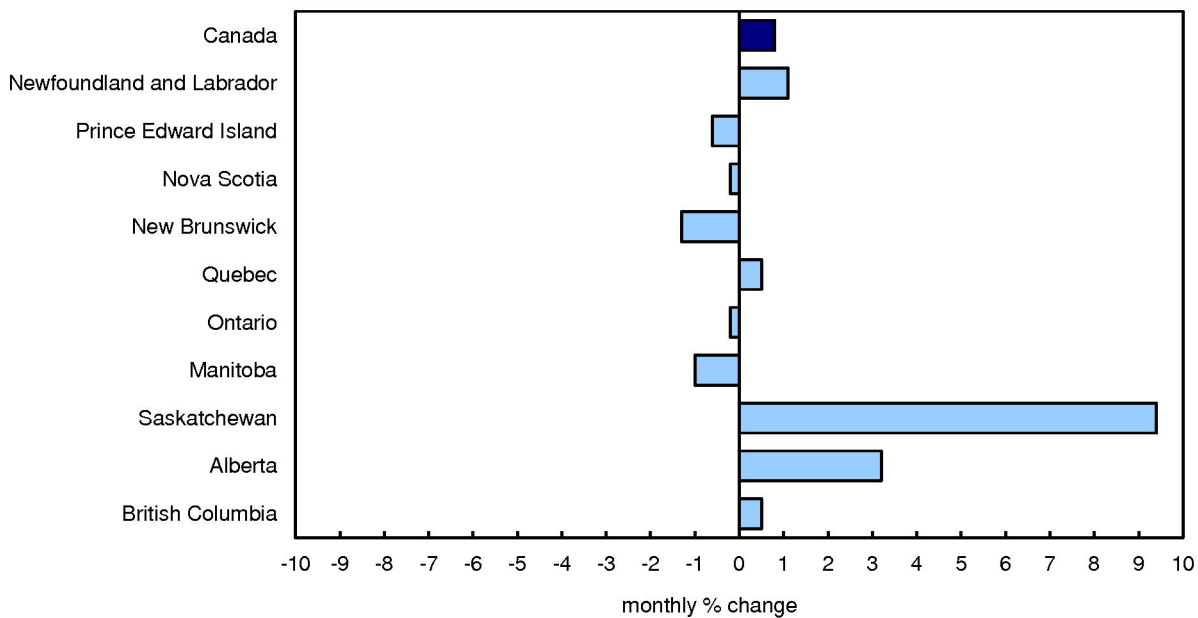
Sales increased 0.5% in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector, with the food industry (+0.3%) and the beverage industry (+6.1%) contributing equally to the gain. This was the sixth increase in seven months for the subsector.

The lone subsector to decline in January was the motor vehicle and parts subsector (-2.2%), which was down for the fourth time in five months. Lower sales were recorded in all of this subsector's industries, with the motor vehicle industry (-2.1%) contributing the most to the decline. Lower imports, exports and manufacturing sales were also recorded for motor vehicles in January.

### Sales up in five provinces

Sales increased in five provinces in January, which together accounted for 46% of wholesale sales in Canada. Alberta and Saskatchewan accounted for most of the growth.

**Chart 2**  
Wholesale sales up in five provinces in January



Following two monthly declines, sales in Alberta rose 3.2% in January. Gains were widespread across subsectors.

Sales rose in Saskatchewan (+9.4%) for the fourth time in five months. The miscellaneous subsector was the main contributor to the increase.

Sales in Quebec rose 0.5% following two monthly declines, but the gain in January did not offset the decrease in December.

British Columbia (+0.5%) recorded its 9th gain in 12 months, with sales rising to their highest level to date.

After reaching a record high in November 2013, sales in Ontario (-0.2%) decreased for the second consecutive month. Lower sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector contributed to the decline.

Lower sales were also recorded in New Brunswick (-1.3%), Nova Scotia (-0.2%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.6%). The food, beverage and tobacco subsector contributed to the decline in all three provinces.

## Inventories rise in January

Inventories rose 1.4% to \$62.3 billion in January. Gains were recorded in five of seven subsectors, representing 88% of wholesale inventories.

The largest gains in dollar terms were in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+2.9%) and the personal and household goods subsector (+2.1%).

Following four consecutive monthly declines, higher inventories were recorded in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (+1.8%).

Inventories fell 2.4% in the miscellaneous subsector, the largest monthly decline since April 2012.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.24 in December to 1.25 in January.

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 "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."*

*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](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>p</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)</b>	<b>48,854</b>	<b>49,636</b>	<b>50,025</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>45,540</b>	<b>45,565</b>	<b>45,763</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts</b>	<b>40,824</b>	<b>41,306</b>	<b>41,879</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Farm product	576	625	628	0.5	9.0
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,561	9,932	9,983	0.5	4.4
Food	8,567	8,934	8,963	0.3	4.6
Beverage	487	477	506	6.1	3.8
Cigarette and tobacco product	507	522	515	-1.3	1.4
Personal and household goods	6,940	7,000	7,160	2.3	3.2
Textile, clothing and footwear	934	968	981	1.4	5.0
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	690	666	662	-0.6	-4.0
Home furnishings	428	445	450	1.1	5.1
Personal goods	676	652	743	14.0	9.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,520	3,582	3,604	0.6	2.4
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	691	688	720	4.7	4.1
Motor vehicle and parts	8,030	8,329	8,146	-2.2	1.4
Motor vehicle	5,977	6,052	5,927	-2.1	-0.8
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,003	2,222	2,165	-2.6	8.1
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	50	55	55	-1.1	9.9
Building material and supplies	6,926	6,910	7,019	1.6	1.3
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,156	2,100	2,134	1.6	-1.0
Metal service centres	1,553	1,540	1,598	3.7	2.9
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,217	3,269	3,287	0.5	2.2
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,643	10,677	10,735	0.5	0.9
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,321	1,380	1,373	-0.5	3.9
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,572	3,557	3,599	1.2	0.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,378	3,216	3,411	6.0	1.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,373	2,523	2,352	-6.8	-0.9
Miscellaneous	6,178	6,162	6,354	3.1	2.9
Recyclable material	598	701	727	3.7	21.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	875	869	873	0.5	-0.2
Agricultural supplies	1,712	1,679	1,807	7.6	5.6
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,156	1,123	1,157	3.0	0.1
Other miscellaneous	1,837	1,790	1,790	0.0	-2.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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

	January 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>p</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>48,854</b>	<b>49,636</b>	<b>50,025</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	359	323	326	1.1	-9.1
Prince Edward Island	51	56	55	-0.6	9.4
Nova Scotia	703	690	689	-0.2	-2.0
New Brunswick	491	505	498	-1.3	1.6
Quebec	9,338	9,114	9,155	0.5	-2.0
Ontario	23,517	24,247	24,201	-0.2	2.9
Manitoba	1,335	1,371	1,357	-1.0	1.7
Saskatchewan	1,870	1,903	2,082	9.4	11.4
Alberta	6,463	6,507	6,717	3.2	3.9
British Columbia	4,652	4,835	4,860	0.5	4.5
Yukon	11	12	11	-11.5	-4.1
Northwest Territories	54	66	65	-2.2	19.5
Nunavut	10	7	7	-4.0	-30.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 3**  
**Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2013	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>p</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale inventories</b>	<b>61,228</b>	<b>61,449</b>	<b>62,339</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Farm product	168	190	186	-1.7	10.9
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,529	5,730	5,779	0.8	4.5
Food	4,953	5,125	5,158	0.6	4.1
Beverage	307	369	384	4.0	25.1
Cigarette and tobacco product	270	236	237	0.7	-12.1
Personal and household goods	10,286	11,094	11,332	2.1	10.2
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,826	2,020	2,032	0.6	11.3
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	775	722	777	7.7	0.3
Home furnishings	991	1,105	1,115	0.9	12.6
Personal goods	1,431	1,346	1,540	14.4	7.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,589	5,048	4,995	-1.1	8.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	675	853	873	2.3	29.3
Motor vehicle and parts	8,194	7,791	7,934	1.8	-3.2
Motor vehicle	4,242	4,141	4,280	3.3	0.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,848	3,539	3,547	0.2	-7.8
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	104	111	107	-3.0	3.1
Building material and supplies	11,525	11,494	11,629	1.2	0.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,147	3,040	3,046	0.2	-3.2
Metal service centres	3,506	3,422	3,462	1.2	-1.2
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,872	5,032	5,121	1.8	5.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	18,040	17,485	17,994	2.9	-0.3
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,836	3,947	3,973	0.7	3.6
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,998	8,413	8,937	6.2	-0.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,846	1,603	1,593	-0.6	-13.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,360	3,522	3,491	-0.9	3.9
Miscellaneous	7,487	7,665	7,484	-2.4	0.0
Recyclable material	572	544	494	-9.2	-13.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	663	687	700	1.9	5.6
Agricultural supplies	2,797	2,906	2,773	-4.6	-0.9
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	984	980	980	0.0	-0.4
Other miscellaneous	2,471	2,548	2,538	-0.4	2.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

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**Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.**

The January 2014 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for February will be released on April 22.

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

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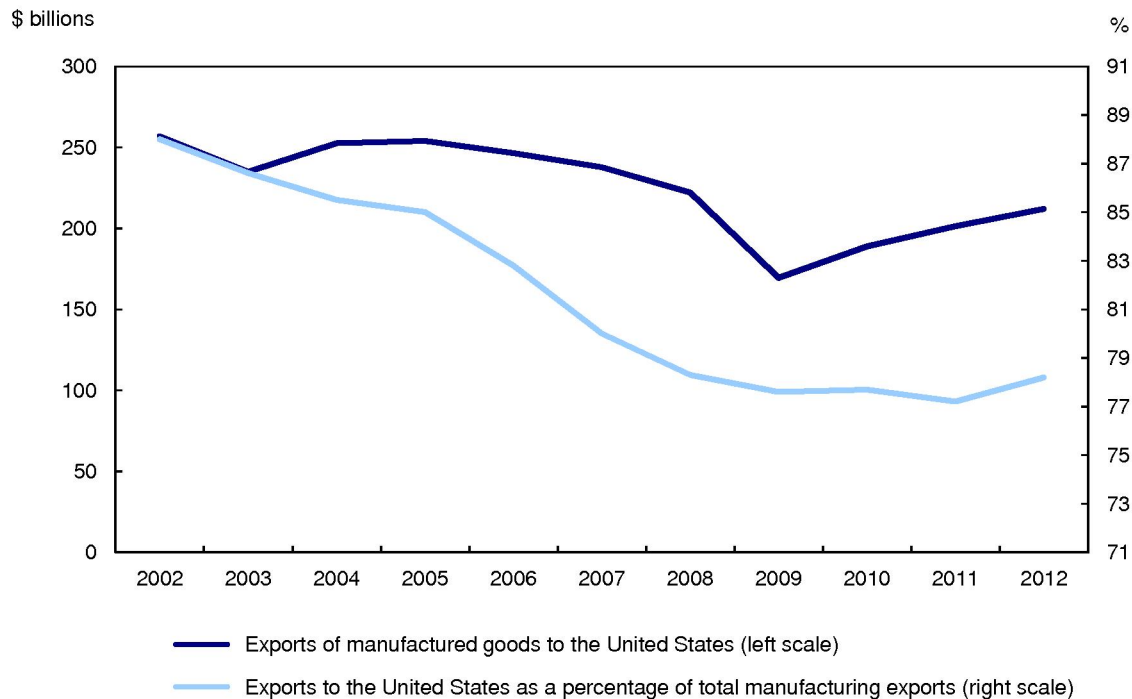


## Study: A decade of change in Canadian manufacturing exports, 2002 to 2012

Canadian exports of manufactured products fell by more than 7% from 2002 to 2012, a drop of \$20.7 billion. The United States led the decrease, as their imports of Canadian manufactured products declined by \$44.8 billion. The share of Canadian manufacturing exports to the United States also declined, falling from 88.0% in 2002 to 78.2% in 2012.

While the US figures declined, exports to other countries rose by \$24.1 billion from 2002 to 2012. This recouped more than half of the losses from the United States. The rest of the world's share of Canadian manufacturing exports, outside the United States, grew from 12.0% in 2002 to 21.8% in 2012.

**Chart 1**  
Exports of manufactured goods to the United States



China had the largest increase from 2002 to 2012, more than tripling its imports of Canadian manufactured goods and driving its share of the Canadian total from 0.9% to 3.5%. This moved China into second place among countries purchasing Canadian manufactured goods. In 2012, 20 out of the 21 industries in the manufacturing sector reported that their exports to China exceeded their 2002 levels. Paper, food and wood products manufacturing industries saw their exports to China grow the most.

The member countries of the European Union (EU) also contributed to the growth of Canadian manufacturing exports outside of the United States. EU member countries imported nearly \$5 billion more of Canadian manufactured goods in 2012 than in 2002. This was the second largest increase after China, and pushed the EU share of exports of Canadian manufactured goods from 4.5% to 6.5%.

The United Kingdom, which accounted for the largest share of Canadian manufactured goods imported into the EU from 2002 to 2012, saw imports rise by \$1.4 billion. The Netherlands, however, saw imports of Canadian manufactured products rise at a faster pace, up \$1.5 billion during the same period.

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The Netherlands and the United Kingdom accounted for over 63% of the gain in Canadian manufacturing exports to the EU from 2002 to 2012. From an industry perspective, the petroleum and coal product and the primary metal manufacturing industries were responsible for over three-quarters of the gain.

### **Manufacturing sector exports are more diversified**

Of the 21 industries in the manufacturing sector, 15 recorded lower exports from 2002 to 2012. The largest decline was in the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, with exports falling by \$26.1 billion, representing a 7.0 percentage point drop in its share of total manufacturing exports. Excluding the transportation equipment industry, manufacturing exports grew by \$5.4 billion between 2002 and 2012.

While 14 of the other 20 industries (excluding transportation equipment) posted declines during this period, several industries had large enough gains to partially offset the decline in exports in the manufacturing sector. This included the primary metal, chemical, petroleum and coal product and food manufacturing industries. In the first three industries, increased exports were accompanied by higher prices.

Canadian exports from the primary metal, chemical, petroleum and coal product and food manufacturing industries partially offset the dollar losses registered by the transportation equipment manufacturing industry. These four industries combined accounted for 38.6% of exports of Canadian manufactured goods in 2012, up from 22.2% in 2002. On the other hand, the transportation equipment industry's share fell from 34.1% in 2002 to 27.1% in 2012.

The study "2002-2012: A Decade of Change in Canadian Manufacturing Exports," part of *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-M), 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; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Benoît Carrière (613-951-6841; [benoit.carriere@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:benoit.carriere@statcan.gc.ca)), International Trade Division.

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## Study: Uptake and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households, 2011

Almost 9 out of 10 households (87%) in Canadian census metropolitan areas (CMAs) had at least one type of energy-saving light in 2011. Three-quarters of total households reported using one or more compact fluorescent lights (CFLs), 39% reported at least one fluorescent tube, 35% reported at least one halogen light and 10% reported a light-emitting diode (LED) light. These lights use less energy to produce the same amount of light compared with a conventional incandescent light.

Households in the CMAs of Kingston and Thunder Bay were most likely (85%) to have at least one CFL, while Moncton (61%) residents were least likely.

Overall, almost all CMAs in Quebec, where electricity costs tended to be the lowest in Canada, had uptake rates below the national CFL average. The lone exception was the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA (80%).

Households generally used only one method to dispose of their dead or unwanted CFLs, which contain mercury. About one-third (32%) used a "controlled" method of disposal: just under one-quarter of households (24%) reported using a depot or drop-off centre, and 8% reported returning the bulb(s) to the supplier or retailer.

Half of the households disposing of a CFL used an "uncontrolled" method (that is, throwing them in the garbage) and 12% still had them at the time of interview. The remainder used an unknown method of disposal.

In terms of disposal, households in Guelph were the most likely to have reported having dead or unwanted CFLs (41%) still on hand, followed by those in Sherbrooke (29%) and Québec (28%).

Households in Halifax were most likely to have disposed of their dead or unwanted CFLs in the garbage, with 84% that had dead or unwanted CFLs doing so. That was up from 61% in 2009. Households in Hamilton (27%) were the least likely to have reported this disposal method.

Disposal via a depot or drop-off centre was most commonly reported by households in Guelph (56%), while households in the CMA of Québec (13%) were the least likely to have made use of one.

Retailer take-back programs were the least cited option, with only three CMAs having releasable numbers: Toronto (12%), Vancouver (11%) and Montréal (9%).

Although, nationally, uptake of CFLs was relatively unchanged between 2009 and 2011, several CMAs reported significant changes in the way residents disposed of expired bulbs during the same period. London, for example, saw little change in its uptake rate, which remained just above 80%, but the proportion of households that disposed of their dead or unwanted CFLs in the garbage fell from 60% in 2009 to 33% in 2011.

A number of CMAs saw similar, if somewhat smaller decreases.

### **Note to readers**

*This study is based on data from the 2009 and 2011 Households and the Environment Survey, which were conducted as part of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators initiative.*

*Data on the use of energy-saving lights are available in CANSIM table 153-0059 for 2007, 2009 and 2011.*

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**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3881.**

The article "Uptake and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households" is now available in *EnviroStats*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (16-002-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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Travel between Canada and other countries, January 2014

Travel by Canadian residents abroad and travel to Canada from abroad both decreased by 2.1% in January.

Canadian residents took 4.5 million trips to the United States in January, down 2.4% from December and led by a 4.9% drop in overnight car trips. Same-day car travel declined 1.1% to 2.6 million trips.

Trips to overseas countries also fell, declining by 0.4% in January.

United States residents made 3.0% fewer trips to Canada in January, while there was a 1.7% increase in the number of overseas travellers. Overall, the number of foreign visitors fell by 2.1% in January.

United States residents made 1.6 million trips to Canada, the lowest monthly number of trips since October 2009. Same-day car trips were down 1.7% from December while overnight car trips declined 2.6%.

Travel from overseas countries to Canada increased 1.7% in January to 413,000 trips, the highest monthly total since May 2008.

There were increases in trips from 8 of the top 12 countries of origin for visitors to Canada in January. The largest percentage increase was in travel from South Korea (+11.4%), followed by Japan (+8.3%). France (-6.8%) and Switzerland (-5.3%) posted the largest declines in travel to Canada.

### **Note to readers**

*Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."*

**Table 1**  
**Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>r</sup>	January 2014 <sup>P</sup>	December 2013 to January 2014
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
To the United States	4,777	4,656	4,545	-2.4
To other countries	774	820	816	-0.4
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,789	2,589	2,561	-1.1
Total trips, one or more nights	2,720	2,850	2,765	-3.0
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,946	2,030	1,949	-4.0
Car	1,181	1,241	1,179	-4.9
Plane	655	680	670	-1.5
Other modes of transportation	111	110	100	-8.9
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	774	820	816	-0.4
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
From the United States	1,731	1,684	1,633	-3.0
From other countries	384	406	413	1.7
Same-day car trips from the United States	624	578	568	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,376	1,403	1,372	-2.2
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,006	1,009	972	-3.7
Car	585	573	558	-2.6
Plane	301	318	304	-4.3
Other modes of transportation	120	118	109	-7.3
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	370	394	400	1.4
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	55	56	56	-0.5
France	39	41	38	-6.8
China	27	33	34	3.2
Germany	25	28	28	-1.3
Australia	23	24	24	3.1
Japan	20	20	22	8.3
Mexico	13	14	14	4.3
India	12	14	14	3.1
South Korea	13	13	14	11.4
Hong Kong	11	11	11	2.5
Italy	9	9	10	5.8
Switzerland	9	10	9	-5.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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.

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

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The January 2014 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 30, no. 1 (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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Health Reports, March 2014

The March 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The first article, "Estimating the prevalence of COPD in Canada: Reported diagnosis versus measured airflow obstruction," compares prevalence estimates of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) based on self-reports with those based on lung function measurements from cycle 1 of Statistics Canada's Canadian Health Measures Survey. This is the first time that lung function measurements have been reported for a nationally representative population in Canada.

For more information on this article, contact Jessica Evans (438-401-0091; [jessica.evans@mail.mcgill.ca](mailto:jessica.evans@mail.mcgill.ca)), McGill University.

The second article is "Mortality from diabetes mellitus, 2004 to 2008: A multiple-cause-of-death analysis." Cause-of-death data are typically based on the underlying cause, not on other causes that contributed to the death. However, single-cause mortality statistics may obscure the contribution of chronic conditions like diabetes mellitus, which is rarely an underlying cause of death. Recently, Statistics Canada created a dataset that electronically captures underlying and contributing causes recorded on death certificates. Using the Multiple Cause of Death file, this study presents a more complete picture of diabetes mellitus as a cause of death from 2004 to 2008.

For more information on this article, contact Jungwee Park (613-951-4598; [jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

The March 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 25, no. 3 (82-003-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; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; [janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.



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## Canada's population estimates, fourth quarter 2013

Demographic estimates by province and territory are now available for the fourth quarter.

### **Note to readers**

*Estimates released today are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 10, 2011 to December 31, 2013.*

*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 October to December 2013 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 27, no. 4 (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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## StatCan Blog, March 2014

### Modelling Canada's tomorrows

It is one thing to report on where Canada has already been statistically, but it is also important to get a handle on where the nation is going.

The March 2014 edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) examines the work of the agency's Modelling Division. This group of professionals takes all that has come before, puts that information into statistical models and runs microsimulations to develop projections on what Canada might look like months, years or decades down the road.

Data based on the characteristics of typical Canadians provide the building blocks for these models, which are then used to create communities of virtual people.

Statistics Canada currently maintains four main policy-relevant models, which are used for studying the impact of taxes and government transfers, life paths, population projections and health.

It is through this kind of modelling that governments, business, educators and a host of other stakeholders can make informed decisions to address what might lie ahead.

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

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**EnviroStats**, Vol. 8, no. 1  
Catalogue number 16-002-X (HTML | PDF)

**International Travel: Advance Information**, January 2014, Vol. 30, no. 1  
Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML | PDF)

**Health Reports**, Vol. 25, no. 3  
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

**Quarterly Demographic Estimates**, Vol. 27, no. 4  
Catalogue number 91-002-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**Analysis in Brief: "2002-2012: A Decade of Change in Canadian Manufacturing Exports"**, No. 92  
Catalogue number 11-621-M2014092 (HTML | PDF)

Uptake and disposal of compact fluorescent lights by Canadian households  
**EnviroStats**

Mortality from diabetes mellitus, 2004 to 2008: A multiple-cause-of-death analysis  
**Health Reports**

Estimating the prevalence of COPD in Canada: Reported diagnosis versus measured airflow obstruction  
**Health Reports**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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