

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 23, 2014  
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## Releases

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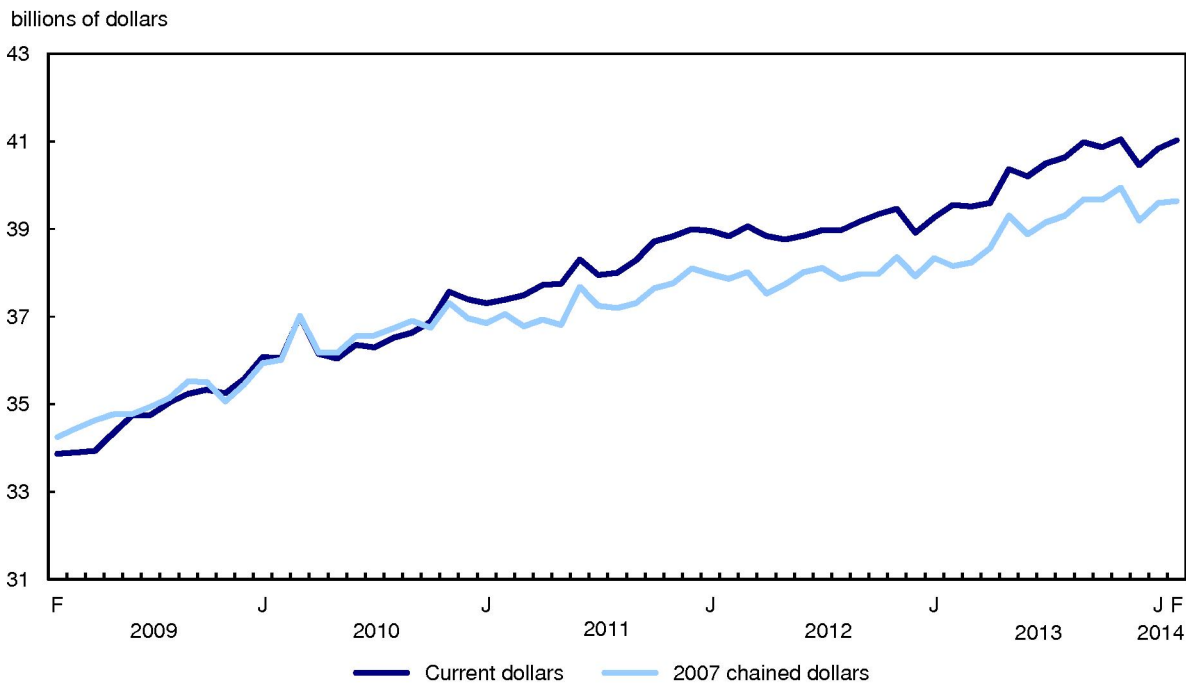
### Retail trade, February 2014

Retail sales rose 0.5% to \$41.0 billion in February. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 56% of total retail sales. Excluding sales at gasoline stations and motor vehicles and parts dealers, sales advanced 0.8%.

After removing the effects of price changes, retail sales in volume terms rose 0.1%.

**Chart 1**  
**Retail sales increase in February**

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### Most subsectors post higher sales in February

Health and personal care stores (+2.6%) recorded the largest advance in dollar terms among all subsectors on the strength of higher sales at pharmacies and drug stores and, to a lesser extent, food supplement stores.

Retail sales at general merchandise stores grew 1.4%. Sales in the "other general merchandise stores" industry grew for a third consecutive month.

Following flat sales in January, food and beverage store sales grew 0.5% as a result of higher sales at all store types. A 0.4% increase at supermarkets and other grocery stores accounted for most of the gain, while sales at specialty food stores grew 1.6%. Convenience stores (+1.1%) and beer, wine and liquor stores (+0.1%) both advanced for the third consecutive month.

Following two straight monthly declines, clothing and clothing accessories stores reported a 1.5% increase in February. Higher sales were reported at clothing stores (+1.8%), shoe stores (+0.8%) and jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores (+0.1%).

After advancing 1.0% in January, sales at electronics and appliance stores rose 1.3% in February. Sales in this subsector have begun to stabilize after larger than normal fluctuations in November and December.

The largest decline in dollar terms was reported at building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-1.4%), the fifth monthly decrease in six months.

Sales at gasoline stations declined 0.3% in February, the first decrease in four months.

Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers were unchanged from January. New car dealers edged down 0.1%. Sales were down at used car dealers (-0.4%) and other motor vehicle dealers (-1.8%). Sales in automotive parts, accessories and tire stores were up 2.6%.

## **Sales up in seven provinces**

Retail sales rose in seven provinces in February. The increase was largely attributable to higher sales in Ontario and, to a lesser extent, Quebec and Alberta.

Ontario (+0.8%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms as gains were widespread across most store types.

In Quebec (+0.7%), sales advanced largely as a result of higher sales at new car dealers.

Sales in Alberta (+0.9%) advanced on the strength of higher sales at other general merchandise stores.

Sales advanced for the second consecutive month in each of the Atlantic provinces, led by Nova Scotia (+1.4%) and New Brunswick (+1.5%).

British Columbia (-1.0%) reported the largest decrease in dollar terms, mostly due to weaker sales at building, material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.

The 1.3% sales decline in Manitoba was partially attributable to weaker sales at new car dealers.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

**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 retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

At the end of each calendar year, seasonally adjusted monthly figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. With this release, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted monthly data were revised back to January 2004. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of respondent information, correction of information in the data provided, the replacement of estimated figures with actual values (once available), the re-classification of companies within, into and out of the retail trade industry and updates to seasonal factors, including trading day weights. Data in volume terms have also been revised back to January 2004.

**Table 1**  
**Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>39,553</b>	<b>40,838</b>	<b>41,031</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	696	713	717	0.6	3.1
Prince Edward Island	159	162	164	1.8	3.7
Nova Scotia	1,090	1,128	1,145	1.4	5.0
New Brunswick	904	949	963	1.5	6.5
Quebec	8,774	8,891	8,957	0.7	2.1
Ontario	13,750	14,088	14,194	0.8	3.2
Manitoba	1,438	1,465	1,446	-1.3	0.6
Saskatchewan	1,505	1,568	1,567	-0.1	4.1
Alberta	5,972	6,407	6,467	0.9	8.3
British Columbia	5,117	5,314	5,261	-1.0	2.8
Yukon	55	55	55	-0.7	-0.6
Northwest Territories	63	67	65	-3.0	2.6
Nunavut	30	29	29	-0.8	-2.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 2**  
**Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2013	January 2014 <sup>r</sup>	February 2014 <sup>P</sup>	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total retail trade (current dollars)</b>	<b>39,553</b>	<b>40,838</b>	<b>41,031</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>38,151</b>	<b>39,595</b>	<b>39,641</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>30,589</b>	<b>31,353</b>	<b>31,549</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations</b>	<b>25,551</b>	<b>25,960</b>	<b>26,171</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,964	9,485	9,482	0.0	5.8
New car dealers	7,256	7,664	7,658	-0.1	5.5
Used car dealers	512	556	554	-0.4	8.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	596	636	625	-1.8	4.9
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	600	629	645	2.6	7.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,271	1,244	1,250	0.5	-1.6
Furniture stores	801	782	776	-0.7	-3.0
Home furnishings stores	470	461	474	2.7	0.7
Electronics and appliance stores	1,218	1,184	1,200	1.3	-1.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,266	2,278	2,247	-1.4	-0.9
Food and beverage stores	8,963	8,997	9,039	0.5	0.8
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,336	6,303	6,329	0.4	-0.1
Convenience stores	542	551	558	1.1	2.8
Specialty food stores	457	490	498	1.6	9.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,627	1,652	1,653	0.1	1.6
Health and personal care stores	2,816	3,032	3,111	2.6	10.5
Gasoline stations	5,038	5,393	5,378	-0.3	6.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,221	2,214	2,247	1.5	1.2
Clothing stores	1,736	1,718	1,749	1.8	0.7
Shoe stores	260	254	256	0.8	-1.8
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	224	242	243	0.1	8.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	873	901	902	0.1	3.3
General merchandise stores	4,956	5,147	5,218	1.4	5.3
Department stores	2,214	2,232	2,262	1.4	2.2
Other general merchandise stores	2,742	2,915	2,955	1.4	7.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	967	964	958	-0.6	-0.9

<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 080-0020 and 080-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.**

The February 2014 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for March will be released on May 22.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kimberley Evans (613-951-0502; [kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:kimberley.evans@statcan.gc.ca)), Retail and Service Industries Division.

## Firearms and violent crime in Canada, 2012

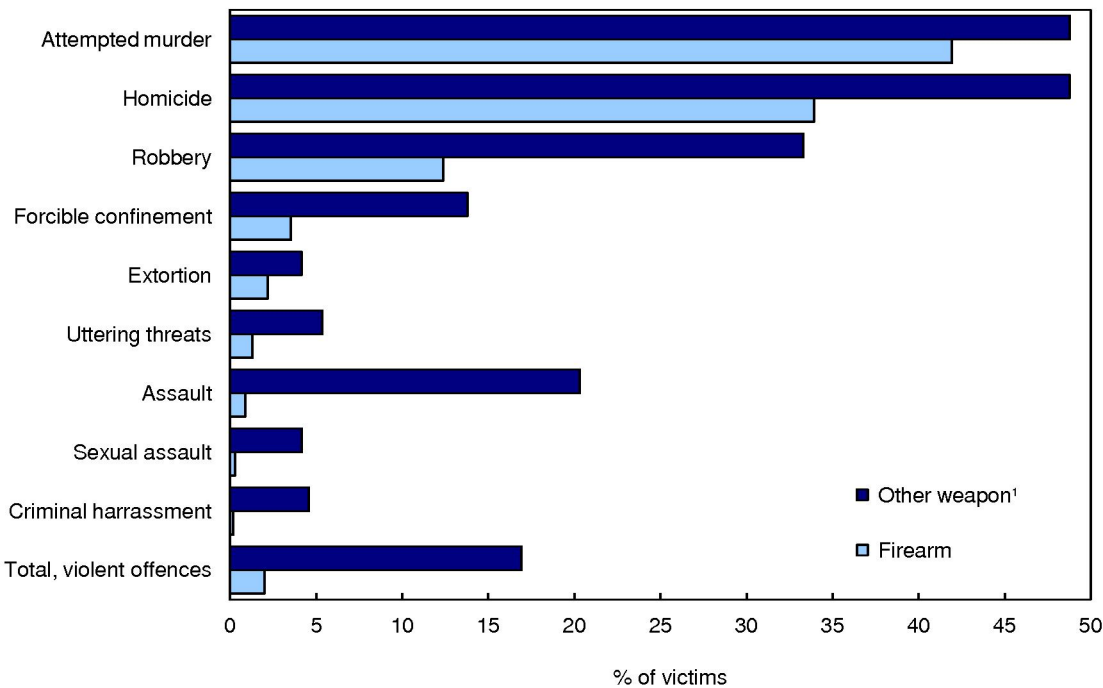
Both the number of victims and the rate of firearm-related violent crime in Canada fell by more than one-quarter between 2009 and 2012 (excluding Quebec because of data quality issues). Police services reported 5,600 victims of firearm-related violent crime in 2012, about 1,800 fewer victims of this type of crime than in 2009.

This represented a rate of 21 victims per 100,000 population in 2012, down from 29 victims per 100,000 population in 2009. Although violent crime is generally decreasing, the rate of firearm-related violent crime has fallen at a faster pace than that of non-firearm-related violent crime.

About 2% of all violent crimes in 2012 were firearm-related, while 17% involved another type of weapon, such as a knife or blunt instrument. In addition, four in five (81%) police-reported violent crimes did not involve any type of weapon. These proportions have been stable since 2009.

### Chart 1

Victims of violent crime, selected offences, by most serious weapon present, Canada, 2012



1. Includes all weapons other than firearms, such as knives, clubs or blunt instruments, poison, motor vehicles, ligature or fire.

**Note(s):** Excludes data for Quebec, where "the most serious weapon present" was reported as unknown in a large proportion of incidents.

In 2012, more than half of firearm-related violent crimes involved handguns (57%), followed by shotguns or rifles (16%) and other types of firearms (4%), such as a fully automatic firearm or a sawed-off rifle or shotgun. The remaining 23% involved a firearm-like weapon (such as a pellet gun or a flare gun) or an unknown type of firearm.

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## **Saskatchewan and Manitoba have the highest provincial rates of firearm-related violent crime**

Similar to trends in violent crime in general, Saskatchewan (34 per 100,000 population) and Manitoba (32 per 100,000) recorded the highest rates of firearm-related violence in 2012.

Despite recording the highest provincial rates of firearm-related violent crime, the rate of handgun-related violent crimes in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba was below the national average. The highest rate of handgun-related violence among reporting provinces was in Nova Scotia (16 per 100,000 population), followed by British Columbia (15 per 100,000).

## **Halifax and Moncton have the highest rates of firearm-related violent crime among CMAs**

Halifax (41 per 100,000 population) and Moncton (39 per 100,000 population) had the highest rates of firearm-related violent crime among census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Handguns tended to be more often involved in firearm-related violent crime in CMAs. In turn, non-CMA areas reported firearm-like weapons or unknown types of firearm as most common, followed by rifles or shotguns. More than 8 in 10 (82%) firearm-related violent offences in Toronto involved a handgun, the highest proportion among CMAs.

## **Increase in homicides committed with a firearm in 2012**

Shootings (33% of all homicides) and stabbings (31%) remained the most common methods of committing homicide in 2012, according to national homicide information that includes the province of Quebec. The rate of firearm-related homicide was 0.49 per 100,000 population in 2012, up 8% from the previous year. Despite the increase, Canada's firearm-related homicide rate in 2012 was 61% lower than in 1975, when the rate of firearm homicide was at its peak.

There were 172 firearm-related homicides in Canada in 2012, a rise of 14 over the previous year. In contrast, there were 40 fewer stabbings, 13 fewer beatings, and 16 fewer homicides committed with other methods in Canada in 2012.

Canada's firearm-related homicide rate in 2012 was about seven times lower than that of the United States (3.5 per 100,000 population in 2012) and was similar to rates in Ireland (0.36 per 100,000 population in 2010) and Switzerland (0.52 per 100,000 population in 2010). The Canadian rate was considerably higher than the rates in Japan (0.01 per 100,000 population in 2008) and the United Kingdom (0.06 per 100,000 population in 2011).

In 2012, about half (46%) of all homicides committed with a firearm were gang-related, compared with fewer than 1 in 10 homicides committed with another type of weapon or with physical force.

## **Persons accused of firearm-related violent crime typically young, strangers**

Individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 were accused of firearm-related violent crime at a higher rate (50 per 100,000 population) than any other age group, while youth (age 12 to 17) had the next highest rate of persons accused.

While victims of violent crime often know the accused person, this was not as frequently the case for victims of firearm-related violent crime in 2012. The majority (60%) of victims of firearm-related violent crime were victimized by a stranger, compared with about 4 in 10 (36%) victims of violent crime where another weapon was present and one-quarter (25%) of victims of violent crime where no weapon was present.



**Note to readers**

This release is based on a Juristat article that presents information on police-reported firearm-related violent crime at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area levels. Characteristics of victims, accused persons, and incidents are also analyzed and compared with police-reported violent crime that did not involve firearms. Data are drawn from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, the Homicide Survey, and the Integrated Criminal Court Survey.

Data exclude the province of Quebec, where "the most serious weapon present" was reported as unknown in a large proportion of incidents. In addition, trend analysis of data from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey is limited to the period from 2009 to 2012, as a result of differences in coverage from previous years. Since 2009, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Trend database represents police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

**Table 1**  
**Victims of violent crime, by type of weapon, by province and territory, 2012**

	Firearm			Other weapon <sup>1</sup>		No weapon <sup>2</sup>		Unknown		Total	
	number	%	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
<b>Total, provinces and territories</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>47,589</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>228,140</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>288,931</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	1.2	14.6	970	15.1	5,362	83.7	151	...	6,558	100.0
Prince Edward Island	16	1.1	10.9	145	10.2	1,256	88.6	20	...	1,437	100.0
Nova Scotia	268	2.4	28.2	1,573	14.0	9,378	83.6	85	...	11,304	100.0
New Brunswick	180	1.8	23.8	1,169	11.9	8,464	86.3	163	...	9,976	100.0
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2,228	2.1	16.6	17,257	16.1	87,986	81.9	1,951	...	109,422	100.0
Manitoba	390	1.9	31.6	4,532	21.6	16,053	76.5	981	...	21,956	100.0
Saskatchewan	366	1.8	34.3	4,073	19.9	15,987	78.3	895	...	21,321	100.0
Alberta	929	2.1	23.9	7,549	16.7	36,679	81.2	2,072	...	47,229	100.0
British Columbia	1,048	2.0	22.7	9,425	18.3	40,970	79.6	953	...	52,396	100.0
Yukon	6	0.5	16.6	185	15.7	987	83.8	74	...	1,252	100.0
Northwest Territories	17	0.6	39.2	322	11.1	2,575	88.4	160	...	3,074	100.0
Nunavut	52	1.8	154.3	389	13.5	2,443	84.7	122	...	3,006	100.0

... not applicable

1. Includes all weapons other than firearms, such as knives, clubs or blunt instruments, poison, motor vehicles, ligature or fire.

2. Includes physical force and threats.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using revised July 1, 2012, population estimates.

**Note(s):** Excludes data for Quebec, where "the most serious weapon present" was reported as unknown in a large proportion of incidents. Percentage calculations exclude cases where the weapon is unknown.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302, 3312 and 3315.**

The Juristat article "Firearms and violent crime in Canada, 2012" (85-002-X) is now available. From the Browse by key resource module of our website under Publications, choose All subjects, then Crime and justice, and Juristat.

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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## Study: Experimental measures of output and productivity in the Canadian hospital sector, 2002 to 2010

Using new experimental measures of economic output for hospitals, the research paper "Experimental Measures of Output and Productivity in the Canadian Hospital Sector" provides estimates of labour productivity in Canada's hospital sector.

Labour productivity is a measure of economic output per unit of labour input. The labour input is measured by the total hours worked of doctors, nurses and administrative staff. However, up until now, little was known about the sector's productivity because of the way economic output was measured.

In the past, the volume of output was measured by the volume of inputs, such as labour costs for doctors, nurses and administrative staff, as well as capital input. This did not allow for a measure of productivity performance for the sector.

This study produced an experimental direct output measure by using the number of inpatient and outpatient cases by type for the Canadian hospital sector to estimate a measure of the sector's productivity.

The output measure is based on the notion that the output in hospitals represents the treatment of a disease or condition. As treatments of different diseases and conditions involve different types of services, weights based on unit costs of treatments for each type of inpatient and outpatient case are applied to establish the direct output measure.

The study estimates that labour productivity in the hospital sector increased 2.6% per year on average over the 2002-to-2010 period. This represents annual growth of 4.3% for output and 1.7% for hours worked in the sector.

The labour productivity growth in hospitals was greater than the annual growth of 0.7% for the business sector over the same period.

The research paper "Experimental Measures of Output and Productivity in the Canadian Hospital Sector, 2002 to 2010," part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X) series, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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 Wulong Gu (613-951-0754; [wulong.gu@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:wulong.gu@statcan.gc.ca)) or John Baldwin (613-951-8588; [john.baldwin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:john.baldwin@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

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## Large urban transit, February 2014

In February, total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit systems rose 2.9% from the same month in 2013 to \$272.9 million.

Over the same period, ridership levels fell 0.2% to 135.9 million passenger trips.

### **Note to readers**

*Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 408-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.**

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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## Refined petroleum products, March 2014

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for March. Other selected data about these products are also available.

### **Note to readers**

*These data are subject to revision.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

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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## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, January 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for January.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

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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## Multifactor productivity growth estimates and industry productivity database, 1961 to 2012

Annual multifactor productivity growth estimates for the major business sectors are now available for 1961 to 2012, while the industry productivity database is now available for 1961 to 2010.

Annual multifactor productivity growth estimates for the major business sectors provide time series data on multifactor productivity based on value added, as well as the following related variables: value-added, capital input and labour input in the aggregate business sector and major subsectors from 1961 to 2012.

The industry productivity database provides time series data for multifactor productivity based on gross output and value added, as well as the following related variables: gross output, value added, and inputs that include capital, labour, and intermediate inputs in the North American Industry Classification System from 1961 to 2010.

Data reflect the revisions made to multifactor productivity growth and related variables in the business sector, as well as in individual industries. These revisions were the result of historical revision made to the Canadian System of National Accounts released on October 1, 2012, of revisions to the labour productivity accounts released on October 12, 2012, and of changes in the estimation of capital input made to improve its consistency in industry multifactor productivity growth estimates.

### Note to readers

*Multifactor productivity measures at Statistics Canada are derived from a growth accounting framework that allows analysts to isolate the effects of increases in input intensity and skills upgrading on the growth in labour productivity. The residual portion of labour productivity growth that is not attributable to increases in input intensity and skills upgrading is called 'growth in multifactor productivity.' It measures the efficiency with which the inputs are used in production. Growth in this area is often associated with technological change, organizational change or economies of scale.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 383-0021 and 383-0032.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1402.**

A description of the method used to derive productivity measures can be found in the "User Guide for Statistics Canada's Annual Multifactor Productivity Program," as part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X) series, which is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The document "The Revisions to the Multifactor Productivity Accounts," part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X) series, will soon be available.

Additional information on productivity is also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website

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 Wulong Gu (613-951-0754; [wulong.gu@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:wulong.gu@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Wholesale Trade**, February 2014, Vol. 77, no. 2  
Catalogue number 63-008-X (HTML | PDF)

**Juristat**, Vol. 34, no. 1  
Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

**The Canadian Productivity Review: "Experimental Measures of Output and Productivity in the Canadian Hospital Sector, 2002 to 2010"**, No. 34  
Catalogue number 15-206-X2014034 (HTML | PDF)

Firearms and violent crime in Canada, 2012  
**Juristat**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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