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Releases

Canada's international transactions in securities, May 2014

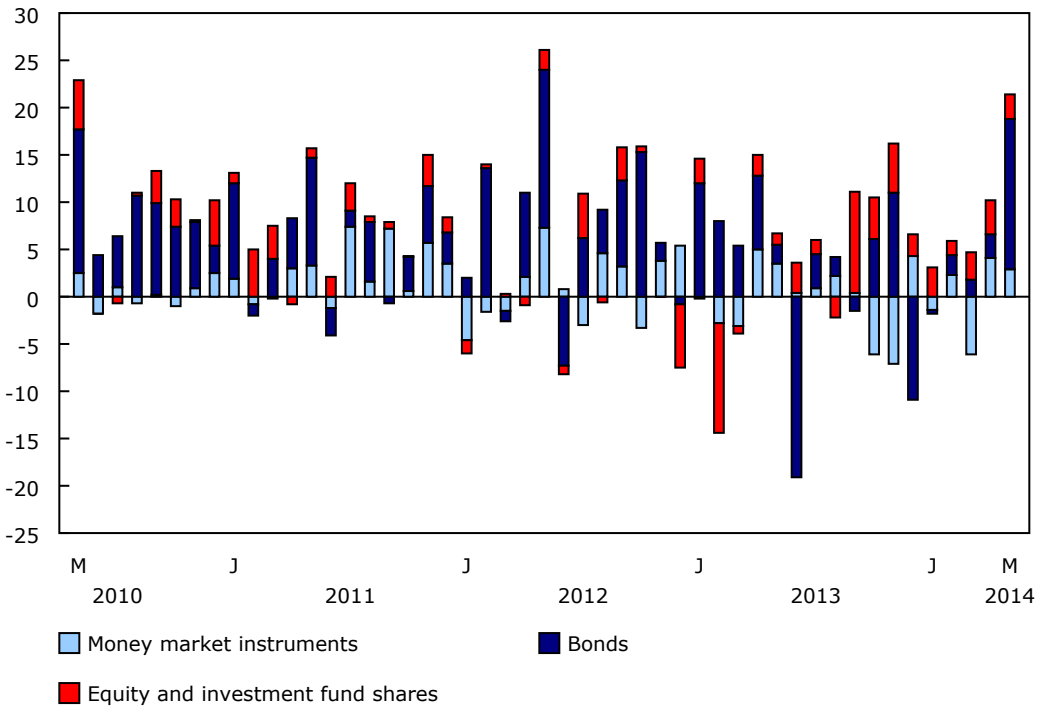
Foreign investors acquired \$21.4 billion of Canadian securities in May, mainly government bonds. Canadian investors added \$2.0 billion of foreign securities to their holdings in the month, largely non-US instruments. As a result, security transactions generated a net inflow of funds to the Canadian economy over the first two months of the second quarter.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities reaches its highest level in two years

Foreign acquisitions of Canadian securities amounted to \$21.4 billion in May, making for the largest such inflow of funds in two years. Foreign investment was focused on longer-term debt instruments during the month. This activity occurred against the backdrop of large increases in the net supply of bonds by the federal and provincial governments. Canadian long-term interest rates were down by 18 basis points during the month.

Chart 1
Foreign investment in Canadian securities

billions of dollars



Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was \$15.9 billion in May, mainly governments bonds. Non-residents acquired \$6.9 billion of federal government bonds, following a divestment of \$15.4 billion over the previous five months. Foreign investment in provincial government bonds amounted to \$6.3 billion in May, the highest such investment since April 2009. In addition, foreign investors added federal government business enterprises bonds to their portfolios, but reduced their holdings of private corporate bonds in May.

Non-residents added \$2.9 billion to the Canadian money market in May, mostly on acquisitions of corporate paper. Investment in private corporate paper was \$3.0 billion in the month, the largest since January 2013. Canadian short-term interest rates edged down by two basis points while the Canadian dollar reached its highest level in five months against its US counterpart at the end of May.

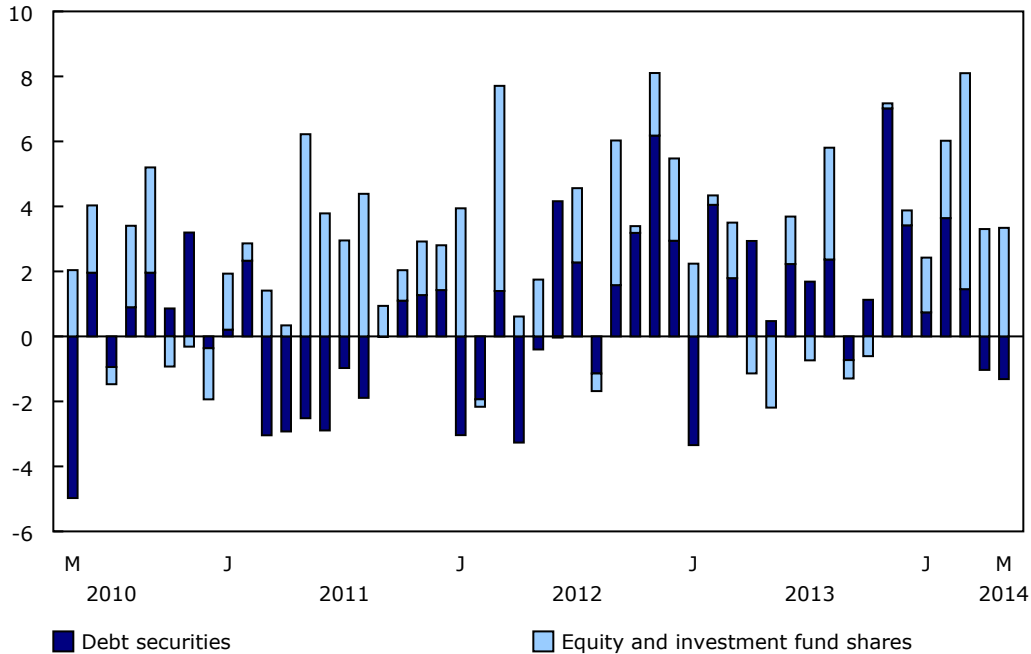
Foreign investment in Canadian shares was \$2.6 billion in May, the ninth straight month of such activity. Canadian stock prices were down by 0.3% in May, the first decline in 11 months.

Canadian investment in foreign securities moderates further

Canadians continued to invest in foreign securities in May, adding \$2.0 billion of such instruments to their holdings. This was a second consecutive month of lower activity, on the heels of a strong first quarter of Canadian portfolio investment abroad. Acquisitions of foreign equities totalled \$3.3 billion in May, all non-US shares. Major global stock markets were up in the month.

Chart 2
Canadian investment in foreign securities

billions of dollars



Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign debt securities by \$1.3 billion in May. For a second consecutive month, this activity was led by large sales of US Treasury securities in the secondary markets. At the same time, Canadian investors acquired US corporate and non-US foreign debt securities, which moderated the overall divestment. US long-term interest rates were down by 15 basis points in May.

Note to readers

The data series on international transactions in securities cover portfolio transactions in equity and investment fund shares, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues. This activity excludes transactions in equity and debt instruments between affiliated enterprises, classified as foreign direct investment in the international accounts.

Equity and investment fund shares include common and preferred equities as well as units/shares of investment funds.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less.

Government of Canada paper includes Treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills.

All values in this release are net transactions unless otherwise stated.

Table 1
Canada's international transactions in securities

	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	January to May 2013 ¹	January to May 2014 ¹
	millions of dollars				
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-1,408	10,203	21,427	31,243	37,443
Debt securities	-4,291	6,563	18,799	37,624	23,706
Money market instruments	-6,059	4,102	2,880	2,487	1,830
Governments	-4,480	2,843	-1,045	-2,238	-5,313
Federal government	-3,436	424	-614	-6,465	-5,405
Other governments	-1,044	2,419	-430	4,227	91
Corporations	-1,580	1,259	3,925	4,726	7,144
Government business enterprises	826	969	933	2,395	3,686
Private corporations	-2,405	290	2,991	2,331	3,457
Bonds	1,768	2,461	15,919	35,136	21,876
Governments	-1,597	-3,347	13,278	8,668	6,275
Federal government	-1,444	-3,869	6,888	6,058	-1,961
Other governments	-153	522	6,390	2,610	8,236
Corporations	3,365	5,808	2,641	26,468	15,601
Government business enterprises	-1,800	471	3,477	8,304	8,401
Private corporations	5,165	5,336	-836	18,164	7,200
Equity and investment fund shares	2,884	3,640	2,628	-6,380	13,737
Canadian investment in foreign securities	8,099	2,272	2,026	6,808	20,842
Debt securities	1,453	-1,031	-1,314	5,902	3,488
Money market instruments	-343	744	101	1,035	698
Bonds	1,797	-1,775	-1,415	4,867	2,790
Equity and investment fund shares	6,646	3,303	3,340	906	17,354

1. Cumulative transactions.

Note(s): In this table, a positive value denotes an increase in investment and a negative value denotes a decrease in investment. Transactions are recorded on a net basis. Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0131 to 376-0138, 376-0145 and 376-0146.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for June will be released on August 18.

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

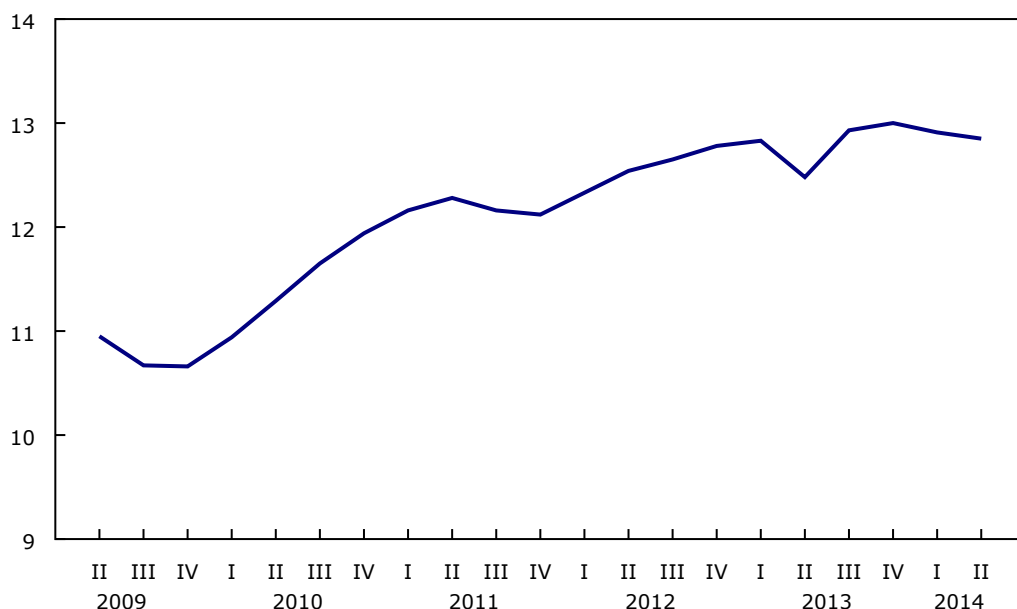
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057; yiling.zhang@statcan.gc.ca), International Accounts and Trade Division.

Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 2014

Investment in non-residential building construction amounted to \$12.8 billion in the second quarter, down 0.5% from the previous quarter. It was the second consecutive quarterly decline and resulted from lower spending on industrial and institutional buildings.

Chart 1
Investment in non-residential building construction

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

At the national level, total investment decreased in six provinces in the second quarter. Alberta and British Columbia had the largest declines as a result of lower spending in the industrial, commercial and institutional components.

Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island posted increases in the second quarter. The largest gain was in Ontario, where investment rose 1.2% to \$5.0 billion as a result of higher commercial investment.

Census metropolitan areas

Investment was down in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in the second quarter, with the largest declines in Vancouver, Hamilton and London. In Vancouver and Hamilton, investment fell in all three components, while the decrease in London was attributable to commercial and institutional spending.

Conversely, the largest advances occurred in Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto. In Kingston, the increase resulted from higher investment in the construction of institutional buildings, while the gains in Ottawa and Toronto were due to commercial and industrial spending.

Industrial component

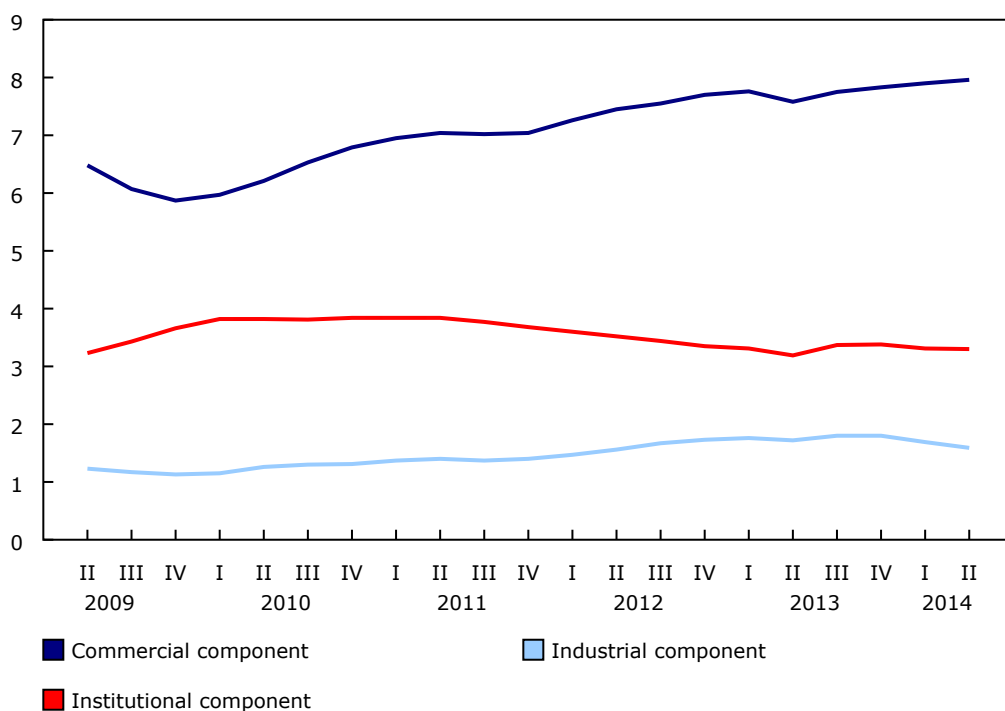
Investment in the industrial component declined 6.1% to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter, a third consecutive quarterly decrease.

Overall, eight provinces posted declines in the industrial component. The largest declines were recorded in Alberta and British Columbia, mainly as a result of lower spending on maintenance buildings and manufacturing plants.

The two provinces that had gains were Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, industrial investment was up for a third consecutive quarter; this most recent advance was largely attributable to manufacturing plants. In Prince Edward Island, investment increased mainly as a result of higher spending on the construction of primary industry buildings.

Chart 2
Commercial, institutional and industrial components

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Institutional component

Spending in the institutional component decreased 0.4% to \$3.3 billion. It was the second consecutive quarterly decline in this component at the national level. Investment was down in every province except Quebec.

The largest decline occurred in Ontario, where investment fell 2.3% to \$1.2 billion, a 10th consecutive quarterly decline. The decrease in the second quarter was attributable to lower spending in most institutional building categories.

In Quebec, institutional investment rose 7.5% to \$830 million, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. The second quarter advance resulted mainly from higher spending on the construction of health care facilities and educational buildings.

Commercial component

Investment in commercial building construction reached \$8.0 billion in the second quarter, up 0.7% from the previous quarter and the fourth consecutive quarter of growth. Ontario was by far the largest contributor to the increase in commercial investment, followed by Saskatchewan. In Ontario, investment rose 3.4% to \$3.1 billion, mostly as a result of higher spending on office buildings and retail and wholesale outlets.

In Saskatchewan, commercial investment was up 7.1% to \$266 million, a third consecutive quarter of growth. The gains in Saskatchewan were mainly attributable to higher spending on office building and retail and wholesale outlets.

The largest decrease occurred in Quebec, where investment fell 2.7% to \$1.4 billion, mainly as a result of lower spending in several commercial building categories.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction (such as for highways, sewers, bridges and oil and gas pipelines). This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are also benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts' non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

Table 1
Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory –
Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	First quarter to second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	12,481	12,913	12,854	-0.5	3.0
Industrial	1,719	1,695	1,592	-6.1	-7.4
Commercial	7,576	7,904	7,962	0.7	5.1
Institutional	3,186	3,314	3,300	-0.4	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	173	131	128	-2.4	-25.7
Industrial	25	22	21	-5.4	-17.7
Commercial	117	87	87	0.4	-25.6
Institutional	30	23	21	-10.1	-32.7
Prince Edward Island	32	37	37	0.7	14.4
Industrial	2	6	7	21.4	267.0
Commercial	19	17	17	4.4	-10.4
Institutional	11	14	13	-11.8	15.9
Nova Scotia	188	185	174	-6.2	-7.9
Industrial	16	20	23	16.4	44.6
Commercial	133	116	106	-8.5	-20.0
Institutional	39	48	44	-9.8	11.4
New Brunswick	161	199	186	-6.9	15.0
Industrial	7	10	10	-2.6	40.3
Commercial	77	70	67	-4.3	-12.4
Institutional	78	119	108	-8.9	39.8
Quebec	2,160	2,516	2,533	0.7	17.3
Industrial	337	338	334	-1.0	-0.8
Commercial	1,235	1,406	1,369	-2.7	10.8
Institutional	588	772	830	7.5	41.1
Ontario	4,973	4,896	4,957	1.2	-0.3
Industrial	630	603	590	-2.1	-6.3
Commercial	2,879	3,019	3,122	3.4	8.4
Institutional	1,463	1,274	1,245	-2.3	-14.9
Manitoba	369	399	393	-1.6	6.4
Industrial	58	65	58	-11.6	-1.3
Commercial	200	208	209	0.8	4.7
Institutional	111	126	126	-0.4	13.5
Saskatchewan	442	464	466	0.4	5.3
Industrial	53	68	60	-11.9	13.3
Commercial	244	249	266	7.1	9.0
Institutional	145	147	139	-5.2	-3.8
Alberta	2,459	2,656	2,598	-2.2	5.7
Industrial	380	392	343	-12.5	-9.5
Commercial	1,740	1,859	1,858	-0.1	6.8
Institutional	339	405	397	-2.0	16.9
British Columbia	1,472	1,358	1,319	-2.9	-10.4
Industrial	210	163	139	-15.0	-34.0
Commercial	890	831	821	-1.2	-7.7
Institutional	372	364	359	-1.3	-3.5
Yukon	9	12	11	-0.8	32.5
Industrial	1	3	2	-6.7	192.2
Commercial	5	6	7	2.9	26.4
Institutional	3	3	2	-4.2	-4.8
Northwest Territories	16	21	17	-18.8	10.3
Industrial	0	2	3	17.4	...
Commercial	10	9	7	-15.1	-24.6
Institutional	6	10	7	-30.2	21.3
Nunavut	26	38	35	-8.6	31.0
Industrial	0	3	1	-43.3	915.3
Commercial	25	27	24	-9.7	-5.7
Institutional	1	9	9	4.8	...

... not applicable

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

Table 2
Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹– Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	First quarter to second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	9,511	9,796	9,782	-0.1	2.8
St. John's	98	90	93	3.6	-4.9
Halifax	133	118	106	-10.5	-20.3
Moncton	50	77	65	-15.8	31.0
Saint John	21	17	23	36.5	7.7
Saguenay	27	40	42	3.7	54.4
Québec	253	300	290	-3.2	14.9
Sherbrooke	76	67	56	-15.9	-26.6
Trois-Rivières	44	40	43	7.1	-3.4
Montréal	1,206	1,408	1,417	0.6	17.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	555	622	664	6.8	19.7
Gatineau part	75	91	93	3.1	24.8
Ottawa part	480	531	571	7.4	18.9
Kingston	55	67	115	72.3	108.7
Peterborough	24	20	17	-17.2	-29.7
Oshawa	114	98	98	-0.1	-13.8
Toronto	2,493	2,490	2,508	0.7	0.6
Hamilton	350	325	301	-7.5	-14.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	93	132	144	9.1	55.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	189	168	165	-1.6	-12.5
Brantford	37	36	27	-26.6	-27.6
Guelph	50	63	62	-1.6	23.9
London	202	119	99	-16.3	-50.8
Windsor	114	81	77	-4.3	-32.4
Barrie	41	51	58	13.6	42.1
Greater Sudbury	46	57	56	-2.5	22.1
Thunder Bay	32	43	43	-0.8	33.6
Winnipeg	258	299	292	-2.2	13.1
Regina	126	113	118	4.6	-6.5
Saskatoon	168	193	190	-1.7	13.1
Calgary	963	973	967	-0.7	0.4
Edmonton	618	671	657	-2.1	6.3
Kelowna	50	69	68	-0.7	37.7
Abbotsford–Mission	43	25	28	14.2	-33.4
Vancouver	893	825	789	-4.4	-11.6
Victoria	91	100	105	4.9	14.8

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

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

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

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 Mahamat Hamit-Hagggar (mahamat.hamit-hagggar@statcan.gc.ca; 613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, May 2014

Travel between Canada and other countries rose in both directions in May, with increases in almost every travel category.

Travel to Canada by US residents rose 1.6% compared with April to 1.7 million trips. Overnight travel from the United States rose 2.0% in May, with overnight plane travel posting the largest increase at 4.1%. US residents took 344,000 overnight plane trips to Canada in May, the highest monthly level since February 2005.

Overnight car travel from the United States to Canada was up 0.4% to 565,000 trips, while same-day car travel (+0.2%) was relatively stable at 587,000 trips.

Canadian residents took 4.5 million trips to the United States in May, up 0.9%. A 4.4% increase in overnight plane trips was partially offset by a 2.1% decrease in overnight car trips.

Same-day car travel from Canada to the United States increased 1.2% in May to more than 2.5 million same-day car trips.

Travel by residents of overseas countries to Canada increased 2.3% in May to 426,000 trips. This was the highest monthly level since June 1996.

In May, 7 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded increases in travel to Canada. The largest percentage gain was in travel by residents of Hong Kong (+18.4%), followed by an 8.6% increase in travel from China. Residents of China took 39,000 trips to Canada, the highest monthly figure from that country on record.

In the opposite direction, travel by Canadian residents to overseas countries rose 4.4% to 884,000 trips.

Note to readers

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. All seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2011. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2013 ^r	April 2014 ^r	May 2014 ^P	April to May 2014
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,412	5,310	5,387	1.4
To the United States	4,621	4,464	4,504	0.9
To other countries	791	846	884	4.4
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,652	2,498	2,529	1.2
Total trips, one or more nights	2,719	2,774	2,822	1.7
United States ³	1,928	1,928	1,939	0.6
Car	1,168	1,167	1,142	-2.1
Plane	654	664	693	4.4
Other modes of transportation	106	97	103	6.1
Other countries ⁴	791	846	884	4.4
Travel to Canada²	2,093	2,101	2,137	1.7
From the United States	1,705	1,685	1,711	1.6
From other countries	388	417	426	2.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	609	586	587	0.2
Total trips, one or more nights	1,372	1,403	1,426	1.7
United States ³	995	1,001	1,021	2.0
Car	573	562	565	0.4
Plane	312	331	344	4.1
Other modes of transportation	110	108	112	3.7
Other countries ⁴	377	402	405	0.8
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵				
United Kingdom	54	55	55	0.2
China	30	36	39	8.6
France	39	38	39	3.2
Germany	28	29	28	-3.1
Australia	21	23	25	6.2
Japan	19	23	23	-1.3
South Korea	13	16	15	-1.1
Mexico	12	14	15	8.1
India	12	15	14	-6.2
Hong Kong	11	10	12	18.4
Italy	8	10	11	8.4
Switzerland	9	10	9	-3.8

^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.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The May 2014 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 30, no. 5 (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).

Study: Ninety years of change in life expectancy, 1921 to 2011

In 2011, Canadians lived an average of 81.7 years, an increase of almost 25 years since 1921.

Dividing the study timeframe into 30-year periods shows that the gains in life expectancy are slowing down. Life expectancy at birth rose more rapidly between 1921 and 1951 (+11.3 years) than between 1951 and 1981 (+7.1 years), or between 1981 and 2011 (+6.2 years).

Most of the increases in life expectancy in the past 90 years came from declines in what is frequently called premature death—death among individuals who are younger than age 75. These increases changed over time and amounted to 11.2 years in the first period (1921 to 1951), 6.0 years in the second period (1951 to 1981) and 4.7 years in the third (1981 to 2011).

One of the main drivers of the gain were improvements in child and infant (ages 0 to 4) mortality between 1921 and 1951, which added 6.7 out of the total 11.3 year increase in the period. Since 1951, in turn, reduced deaths from circulatory diseases account for most gains in life expectancy (2.8 out of 7.1 years gained between 1951 and 1981 and 4.0 out of 6.2 years gained between 1981 and 2011).

Canadians are living longer but, for many adults, the ability to perform key health functions declines as they age. After age 65, the decline in functional health tends to accelerate, with more severe disability (many activity limitations) occurring, on average, around age 77.

Note to readers

This release presents data from the [Vital Statistics – Death Database](#), which collects demographic and cause of death information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada. Causes of death data in this database go back to 1926. To help with usage, data have been standardized as of 1974.

It also presents data from the [Canadian Mortality Database \(CMDDB\)](#), which is based on the Canadian Vital Statistics – Death Database. The CMDDB may contain death records and information updates made after the official publication of the vital statistics. Causes of death data in this database go back to 1950.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3226, 3233, 3901 and 5003.

The article "Ninety years of change in life expectancy (1921 to 2011)" in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-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).

Canadian potato production, 2014

Producers reported seeding 348,221 acres (140 921 hectares) of potatoes in 2014, down 2.0% from 2013.

For the second year in a row, Manitoba had the largest decrease in seeded area, down 9.4% to 63 384 acres (25 651 hectares).

Prince Edward Island farmers reported the largest increase in seeded area for 2014, up 1.7% from 2013 to 90,500 acres (36 624 hectares).

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3407, 3446, 7526 and 7529.

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).

Civil aviation operating statistics, May 2014

Operating data on civil aviation are now available for May.

Note to readers

Data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, May 2014

Data from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for May.

Available in CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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New products and studies

New products

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Health at a Glance

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New studies

Ninety years of change in life expectancy (1921 to 2011)
Health at a Glance



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