

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 11, 2014  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

**Canada's international investment position, second quarter 2014** 2  
Canada's net international investment position fell by \$94.7 billion in the second quarter, which pushed Canada from a net foreign asset position to a net foreign debt position of \$57.3 billion.

**University tuition fees, 2014/2015** 7  
Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs paid 3.3% more on average in tuition fees for the 2014/2015 academic year this fall than they did a year earlier. A similar increase was observed in 2013/2014.

New Housing Price Index, July 2014 12

Health services access statistics, 2013 16

---

**New products and studies** 17

---



## Releases

### Canada's international investment position, second quarter 2014

Canada's net international investment position fell by \$94.7 billion in the second quarter, which pushed Canada from a net foreign asset position to a net foreign debt position of \$57.3 billion. The decline reflected a higher Canadian dollar as well as relatively strong Canadian equity markets, which together increased the value of Canada's international liabilities by more than the value of its international assets. This change was also supported by an ongoing balance of international payments current account deficit, with the corresponding financial transactions resulting in greater foreign investment in Canada than Canadian investment abroad in the quarter.

#### International assets constrained by stronger Canadian dollar

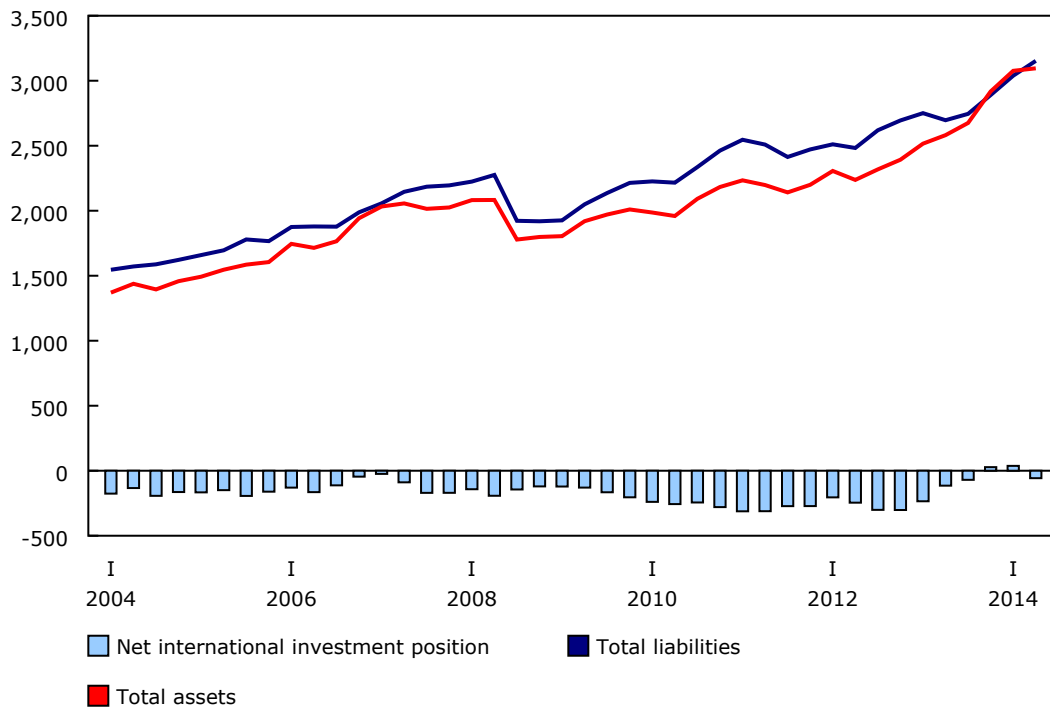
Canada's international assets increased by \$19.3 billion to \$3,095.5 billion in the second quarter. Gains from higher foreign equity prices and Canadian investment abroad of \$30.3 billion contributed to the increase. However, this was moderated by the downward revaluation effect of a stronger Canadian dollar on foreign currency-denominated assets. Over the quarter, the Canadian dollar appreciated by 3.6% against the US dollar, 4.2% against the euro, 0.9% against the British pound and 1.7% against the Japanese yen.

#### International liabilities reflect capital gains and foreign investment

Canada's international liabilities advanced \$114.0 billion to \$3,152.8 billion in the second quarter. This was led by ongoing gains in Canadian equity prices and \$45.7 billion of additional foreign investment in Canada.

**Chart 1**  
Canada's international investment position

billions of dollars



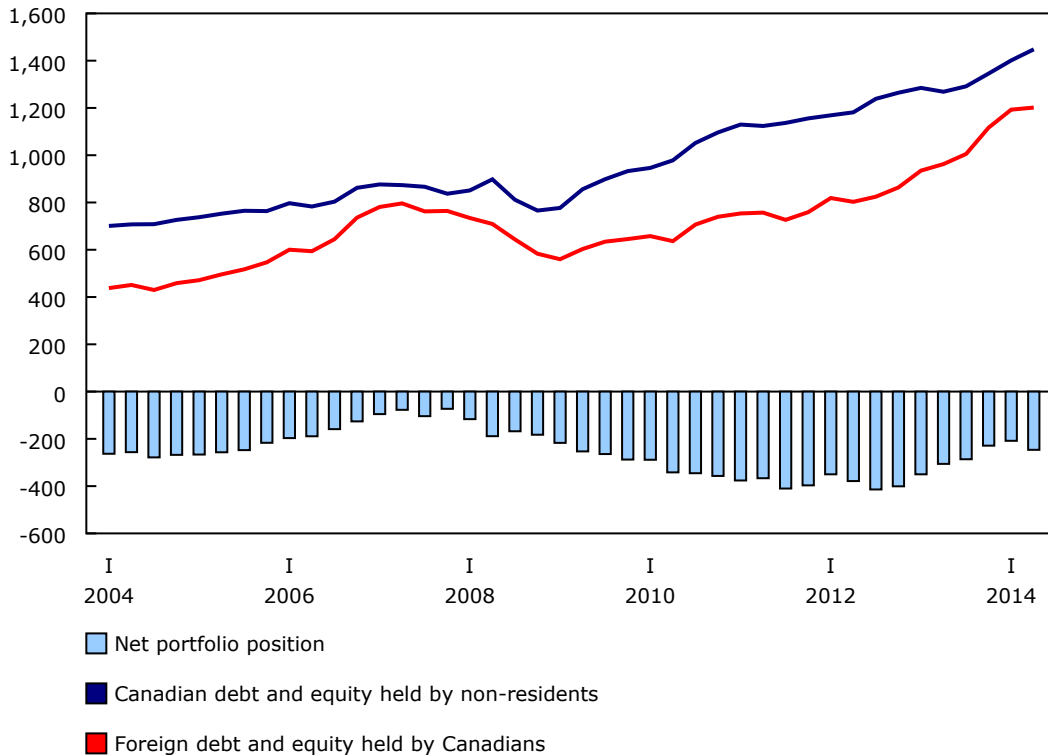
## Net foreign liability on portfolio investment increases

Foreign investors' holdings of Canadian securities advanced \$46.9 billion to \$1,448.0 billion in the second quarter. This was led by foreign acquisitions of corporate securities, both debt and equity instruments, as well as the upward revaluation of non-resident holdings of Canadian shares. Domestic stock prices were up by 5.7%, a fourth consecutive quarterly gain.

On the other side of the ledger, Canadian holdings of foreign securities were up by \$8.8 billion to \$1,201.6 billion. Acquisitions of foreign securities slowed significantly in the quarter. At the same time, the effect of higher foreign equity markets was moderated by the impact of a stronger Canadian dollar, which reduced the value of these foreign currency denominated assets.

**Chart 2**  
**Portfolio investment position**

billions of dollars



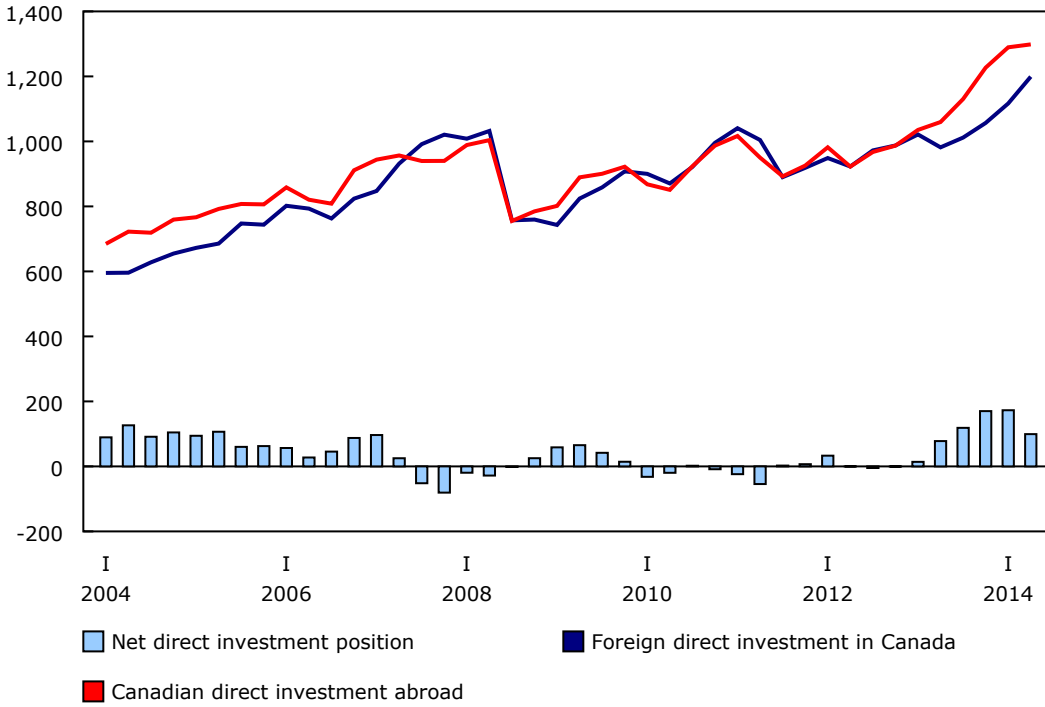
## Net foreign asset position on direct investment declines

The net foreign asset position on direct investment fell by \$73.5 billion to \$99.3 billion in the second quarter, the first such decrease since the third quarter of 2012. This reflected larger gains in direct investment liabilities than in direct investment assets. The value of foreign direct investment in Canada increased by \$82.5 billion to \$1,199.2 billion. This growth was largely related to the strength of equity prices.

At the same time, the value of Canadian direct investment abroad was more modest, up by \$9.0 billion to \$1,298.5 billion. This change mainly reflected the appreciation of foreign equity prices, which was largely offset by the downward revaluation effect of a stronger Canadian dollar.

**Chart 3**  
**Direct investment position**

billions of dollars



## Note to readers

The main measure of the International Investment Position Account now incorporates market valuation for tradeable securities and foreign direct investment equity. This adds a further dimension to the analysis of Canada's net international investment position and more accurately reflects changes in that position. The international investment position at book value is still available, as the annual foreign direct investment release includes geographical and industry details. For more information, see [Valuation of assets and liabilities](#).

### Currency valuation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies while less than half of Canada's international liabilities are in foreign currencies. When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the Canadian dollar is depreciating.

### Change to annual revision practices

The Canadian System of macroeconomic accounts is implementing a new revision policy. Annual revisions for Canada's international investment position, which affect the three most recent calendar years, will take place in December rather than June, as was previously the practice. For more information, see [Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts](#) (13-605-X).

### Definitions

The **international investment position** presents the value and composition of Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world.

Canada's **net international investment position** is the difference between Canada's assets and liabilities to the rest of the world.

The excess of international liabilities over assets can be referred to as Canada's **net foreign debt**.

The excess of international assets over liabilities can be referred to as Canada's **net foreign assets**.

**Table 1**  
**Canada's international investment position at period end**

	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
	\$ billions					
<b>Assets</b>	<b>2,515.9</b>	<b>2,581.4</b>	<b>2,675.2</b>	<b>2,917.4</b>	<b>3,076.2</b>	<b>3,095.5</b>
Canadian direct investment abroad	1,035.3	1,059.6	1,130.3	1,226.9	1,289.5	1,298.5
Canadian portfolio investment	934.8	962.6	1,005.2	1,116.8	1,192.8	1,201.6
Foreign debt securities	188.0	188.9	193.6	213.4	234.6	229.2
Foreign money market	3.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	6.4
Foreign bonds	184.8	184.5	189.1	208.4	229.5	222.8
Foreign equity and investment fund shares	746.8	773.7	811.6	903.3	958.3	972.4
Official international reserves	71.3	72.5	73.6	76.5	84.5	81.0
Other Canadian investment	474.5	486.8	466.1	497.3	509.4	514.5
Loans	146.6	140.6	142.2	145.5	147.6	155.6
Currency and deposits	247.8	265.1	243.6	263.4	272.2	265.9
Other assets	80.1	81.1	80.2	88.4	89.5	92.9
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2,750.7</b>	<b>2,696.3</b>	<b>2,745.2</b>	<b>2,889.8</b>	<b>3,038.8</b>	<b>3,152.8</b>
Foreign direct investment in Canada	1,021.3	981.7	1,011.7	1,056.8	1,116.7	1,199.2
Foreign portfolio investment	1,284.8	1,268.5	1,291.5	1,345.6	1,401.1	1,448.0
Canadian debt securities	859.0	856.7	847.3	860.5	883.1	891.7
Canadian money market	75.5	85.5	88.4	80.5	76.7	82.4
Canadian bonds	783.4	771.2	759.0	780.0	806.4	809.2
Canadian equity and investment fund shares	425.8	411.8	444.1	485.1	518.0	556.3
Other foreign investment	453.8	455.5	451.5	497.2	531.2	515.5
Loans	69.2	70.2	72.1	72.4	70.2	68.4
Currency and deposits	344.9	345.7	340.2	385.1	419.4	406.2
Special drawing rights	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.2	9.9
Other liabilities	30.6	30.1	29.7	29.9	31.4	31.0
<b>Net international investment position</b>	<b>-234.9</b>	<b>-114.8</b>	<b>-70.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>-57.3</b>

Available in CANSIM: tables 376-0059, 376-0142 and 376-0144.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1534 and 1537.

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 Marie-Josée Lamontagne (613-951-5179; [marie-josee.lamontagne@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:marie-josee.lamontagne@statcan.gc.ca)), International Accounts and Trade Division.

---

## University tuition fees, 2014/2015

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs paid 3.3% more on average in tuition fees for the 2014/2015 academic year this fall than they did the previous year. A similar increase was observed in 2013/2014.

In comparison, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 2.1% between July 2013 and July 2014 and 1.3% between July 2012 and July 2013.

On average, undergraduate students paid \$5,959 in tuition fees in 2014/2015 compared with \$5,767 a year earlier.

Tuition fees rose in all but one province, Newfoundland and Labrador, where tuition fees for undergraduate and graduate students have been frozen since 2003/2004.

Elsewhere, for undergraduate students, tuition fee increases ranged from 1.0% in Alberta to 4.0% in Saskatchewan.

Undergraduates in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,631) and Quebec (\$2,743) continued to pay the lowest average tuition fees.

In comparison, undergraduate students in Ontario (\$7,539) paid the highest average tuition fees in Canada, followed by students in Saskatchewan (\$6,659).

### Canadian undergraduates in dentistry, medicine and pharmacy continue to pay highest average tuition fees

Undergraduate students in dentistry (\$18,187) paid the highest average tuition fees in 2014/2015 as was the case for the previous years. They were followed by students in medicine (\$12,959) and pharmacy (\$11,173). These three programs saw some of the highest percentage tuition fee increases: dentistry (+4.6%), pharmacy (+4.5%) and medicine (+3.9%).

All undergraduate programs saw increases, ranging from 2.6% for education to 4.7% for law, legal professions and studies.

### Tuition fee increases are lower for Canadian graduate students than undergraduates

Students enrolled in a graduate program paid an average of \$6,210 in tuition fees in 2014/2015, up 2.8%. This followed a 2.3% gain a year earlier.

Tuition fees for graduate students rose in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador, where tuition fees have been frozen since 2003/2004, and Prince Edward Island. Increases ranged from 1.1% in Alberta to 5.2% in Saskatchewan. As was the case with undergraduate students, the lowest average tuition fees for graduate students were in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,506) and Quebec (\$2,821).

Graduate students paid the highest tuition fees in Ontario (\$8,738), followed by students in Nova Scotia (\$8,222) and British Columbia (\$7,706).

### Masters of business administration remain the most expensive graduate programs, followed by dentistry

At the graduate level, the most expensive programs in 2014/2015 remained the executive master of business administration program with average tuition fees of \$39,862 and the regular master of business administration program at \$27,173. They were followed by dentistry with average tuition costs of \$12,044.

Similar to undergraduate programs, tuition fees rose for all graduate programs, with increases ranging from 1.4% in pharmacy to 4.5% in business management and public administration.

## **International student tuition fees**

Nationally, average tuition fees for international undergraduate students rose 5.3% to \$20,447 in 2014/2015, following a 6.8% increase in 2013/2014.

The only province not to experience an increase was Newfoundland and Labrador, where the tuition fee freeze included international students. In the other provinces, fee increases for international undergraduate students ranged from 2.1% in Prince Edward Island to 6.9% in Ontario. For international graduate students, increases ranged from 1.0% in Alberta to 7.7% in Saskatchewan.

Average tuition for international full-time students in graduate programs rose 3.3% to \$13,934.

## **Additional compulsory fees**

Services included in additional compulsory fees vary from institution to institution and can change over time. Typically, they include fees for athletics, student health services, student associations as well as other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Nationally, additional compulsory fees for Canadian undergraduate students increased 2.8% in 2014/2015 compared with the previous year. On average, these students paid \$821 in additional compulsory fees, up from \$799 a year earlier.

In 2014/2015, additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students ranged from \$226 in Newfoundland and Labrador to \$1,069 in Alberta. The same two provinces also posted the lowest and the highest additional compulsory fees for graduate students, with students paying \$279 in Newfoundland and Labrador and \$1,333 in Alberta. At the national level for graduate students, the increase was 2.3%.

Saskatchewan posted the highest increase in additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students, up 14.5% to \$394. For graduate students, the largest increase was in Nova Scotia (up 7.5% to \$692), followed by Alberta (up 4.5% to \$1,069).

Since 2010/2011, partial compulsory fees such as health plan and dental plan fees, which students can choose not to pay if they provide proof of comparable coverage, have not been included in calculating the weighted average for compulsory fees.



### Note to readers

Data presented in this release are from the survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Degree-granting Institutions. The survey was administered from April to July 2014 and the data cover the 2014/2015 academic year.

Data for 2014/2015 are preliminary. Any required changes will be applied for the 2015/2016 data release, when the 2014/2015 data become final.

It is important to note that tuition fee increases are generally regulated by provincial policies. However, some programs may be exempted from these policies, resulting in possible increases that exceed provincial limits.

The national and provincial tuition fee averages are weighted with 2011 student enrolments. If the number of enrolments is unknown for a given program, the program is excluded from the averages. The same student enrolment figures are used for weighting both years (2013/2014 and 2014/2015), thereby permitting comparison of changes in the tuition fees only.

The masters of business administration programs have been excluded from the national and provincial weighted averages to eliminate the effect of the high cost of these programs on the overall tuition fee average. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs offered in teaching hospitals and similar locations that may lead to advanced professional certification have also been excluded.

As of 1998/1999, Quebec weighted averages include the tuition fees paid by "in-province" and "out-of-province" Canadian students. As of 2007/2008, Nova Scotia weighted averages include the different fees paid by in-province and out-of-province Canadian students. In the other provinces, out-of-province Canadian students and in-province Canadian students pay the same tuition fees.

As the distribution of enrolment across the various programs varies from period to period, caution must be exercised when making long-term historical comparisons.

Data in this release do not take into account financial assistance or tax rebates provided to students. Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university.

**Table 1**  
**Weighted average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province**

	2013/2014 (final)	2014/2015 <sup>P</sup>	2013/2014 to 2014/2015
	current dollars		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,631	2,631	0.0
Prince Edward Island	5,688	5,857	3.0
Nova Scotia	6,215	6,440	3.6
New Brunswick	6,112	6,324	3.5
Quebec	2,657	2,743	3.2
Ontario	7,257	7,539	3.9
Manitoba	3,790	3,887	2.6
Saskatchewan	6,402	6,659	4.0
Alberta	5,675	5,730	1.0
British Columbia	5,018	5,118	2.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Table 2**  
**Weighted average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province**

	2013/2014 (final)	2014/2015 <sup>P</sup>	2013/2014 to 2014/2015
	current dollars		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,506	2,506	0.0
Prince Edward Island	4,820	4,820	0.0
Nova Scotia	8,044	8,222	2.2
New Brunswick	5,604	5,765	2.9
Quebec	2,726	2,821	3.5
Ontario	8,470	8,738	3.2
Manitoba	4,357	4,464	2.5
Saskatchewan	3,610	3,796	5.2
Alberta	4,944	4,997	1.1
British Columbia	7,555	7,706	2.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Table 3**  
**Weighted average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by field of study**

	2013/2014 (final)	2014/2015 <sup>P</sup>	2013/2014 to 2014/2015
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	5,251	5,407	3.0
Architecture and related technologies	5,495	5,711	3.9
Humanities	5,023	5,165	2.8
Business, management and public administration	6,274	6,525	4.0
Education	4,394	4,510	2.6
Engineering	6,871	7,151	4.1
Law, legal professions and studies	10,039	10,508	4.7
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5,138	5,287	2.9
Physical and life sciences and technology	5,481	5,640	2.9
Mathematics, computer and information science	6,245	6,471	3.6
Social and behavioural science	5,116	5,262	2.9
Medicine	12,470	12,959	3.9
Dentistry	17,387	18,187	4.6
Nursing	5,140	5,287	2.9
Pharmacy	10,691	11,173	4.5
Veterinary medicine	6,680	6,926	3.7
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	5,529	5,691	2.9

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Table 4**  
**Weighted average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by field of study**

	2013/2014 (final)	2014/2015 <sup>P</sup>	2013/2014 to 2014/2015
	current dollars		% change
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	5,236	5,370	2.6
Architecture and related technologies	5,483	5,620	2.5
Humanities	4,525	4,617	2.0
Executive master of business administration	38,750	39,862	2.9
Regular master of business administration	26,201	27,173	3.7
Business, management and public administration	8,987	9,389	4.5
Education	5,536	5,654	2.1
Engineering	6,168	6,362	3.1
Law, legal professions and studies	5,834	6,009	3.0
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,700	4,844	3.1
Physical and life sciences and technology	6,024	6,177	2.5
Mathematics, computer and information science	6,001	6,145	2.4
Social and behavioural science	5,103	5,236	2.6
Medicine	F	F	...
Dentistry	11,631	12,044	3.6
Nursing	5,844	5,997	2.6
Pharmacy	6,456	6,544	1.4
Veterinary medicine	3,650	3,727	2.1
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	7,707	7,930	2.9

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

<sup>F</sup> Too unreliable to be published

... not applicable

**Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0021 to 477-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.**

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).

---

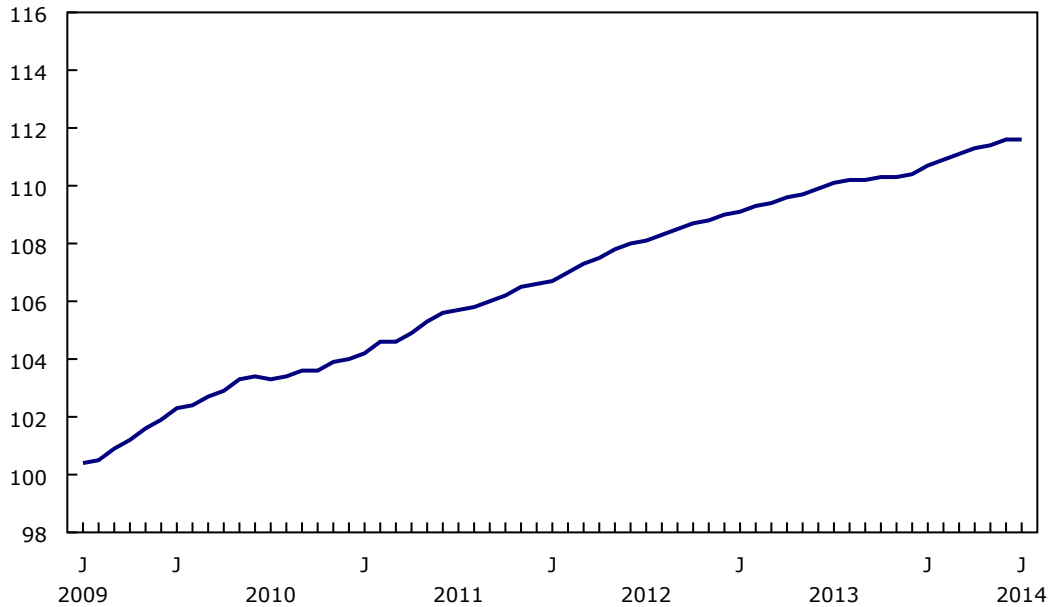
## New Housing Price Index, July 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) was unchanged in July, following a 0.2% increase in June. Monthly price increases in eight metropolitan areas offset decreases in seven areas, resulting in no change to the Canada level index.

### Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

---

index (2007=100)



---

St. Catharines–Niagara and London (both up 0.3%) recorded the largest monthly price increases among the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) covered by the survey. Builders reported that market conditions contributed to the gain in both CMAs. This marked the third consecutive monthly price increase in London and the first since February in St. Catharines–Niagara.

New housing prices were up 0.2% in the CMAs of Hamilton, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Calgary. In Hamilton—where prices have been rising since February—builders cited increased development charges and higher material costs as the reasons for the price rise. Builders reported that higher municipal levies were the main factor for the price increase in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, while builders in Calgary experienced higher material and labour costs as well as good market conditions.

Québec, Montréal and Regina saw new housing prices rise 0.1% in July.

Prices were unchanged in 6 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

New housing prices were down 0.2% in the CMAs of Ottawa–Gatineau and Vancouver. Builders in Ottawa–Gatineau reported lower negotiated selling prices in July, while builders in Vancouver offered bonus incentive packages and reduced list prices to stimulate sales. Monthly prices in Vancouver have been flat or decreasing for the past 12 months, while prices in Ottawa–Gatineau have been decreasing since March of this year.

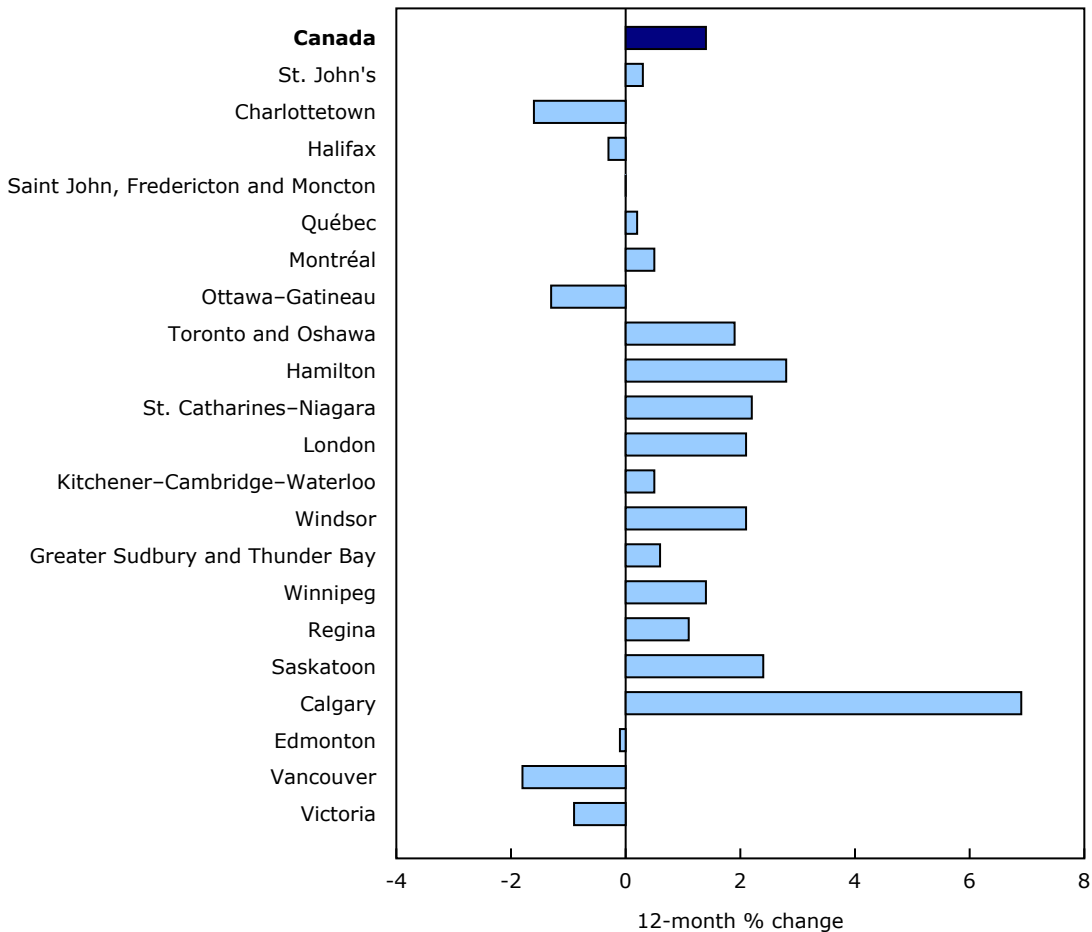
Prices also declined in the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa, as well as in Charlottetown, Halifax, Saskatoon and the combined region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (all down 0.1%). This was the first decrease in Toronto and Oshawa since February 2010.

On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.4% in July, the smallest annual increase since December 2013. Calgary (+6.9%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+1.9%) continued to lead the annual growth.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Hamilton (+2.8%), Saskatoon (+2.4%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+2.2%).

Among the 21 census metropolitan areas surveyed, 6 posted 12-month price declines in July: Vancouver (-1.8%), Charlottetown (-1.6%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.3%), Victoria (-0.9%), Halifax (-0.3%) and Edmonton (-0.1%). This was the first annual decrease in Halifax since early 1998.

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



### Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods.

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

The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

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

**Table 1**  
**New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	Relative importance <sup>2</sup>	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014	June to July 2014	July 2013 to July 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
House only	...	110.8	112.7	112.7	0.0	1.7
Land only	...	108.0	108.9	108.9	0.0	0.8
St. John's	1.76	150.6	151.0	151.1	0.0	0.3
Charlottetown	0.18	103.5	101.9	101.8	-0.1	-1.6
Halifax	1.15	117.8	117.6	117.5	-0.1	-0.3
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>3</sup>	0.46	108.3	108.4	108.3	-0.1	0.0
Québec	2.35	122.7	122.9	123.0	0.1	0.2
Montréal	8.27	116.6	117.1	117.2	0.1	0.5
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	116.1	114.8	114.6	-0.2	-1.3
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>3</sup>	28.01	119.8	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.9
Hamilton	3.20	108.5	111.3	111.5	0.2	2.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	109.8	111.9	112.2	0.3	2.2
London	1.65	111.6	113.6	113.9	0.3	2.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.4	111.8	112.0	0.2	0.5
Windsor	0.73	99.2	101.3	101.3	0.0	2.1
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>3</sup>	0.61	108.1	108.7	108.7	0.0	0.6
Winnipeg	2.77	136.3	138.2	138.2	0.0	1.4
Regina	1.31	154.8	160.0	160.1	0.1	1.1
Saskatoon	2.63	120.5	123.5	123.4	-0.1	2.4
Calgary	12.18	102.8	109.7	109.9	0.2	6.9
Edmonton	12.68	91.2	91.1	91.1	0.0	-0.1
Vancouver	11.78	97.3	95.7	95.5	-0.2	-1.8
Victoria	1.08	84.7	83.9	83.9	0.0	-0.9

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. To ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

**Note(s):** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The New Housing Price Index for August will be released on October 9.

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)).

---

## Health services access statistics, 2013

Data on health services access and waiting times in Canada are now available for 2013.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 105-3001 to 105-3004, 105-3024 and 105-3067 to 105-3069.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

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)).



---

## New products and studies

---

There are no new products today.



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2014. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>