

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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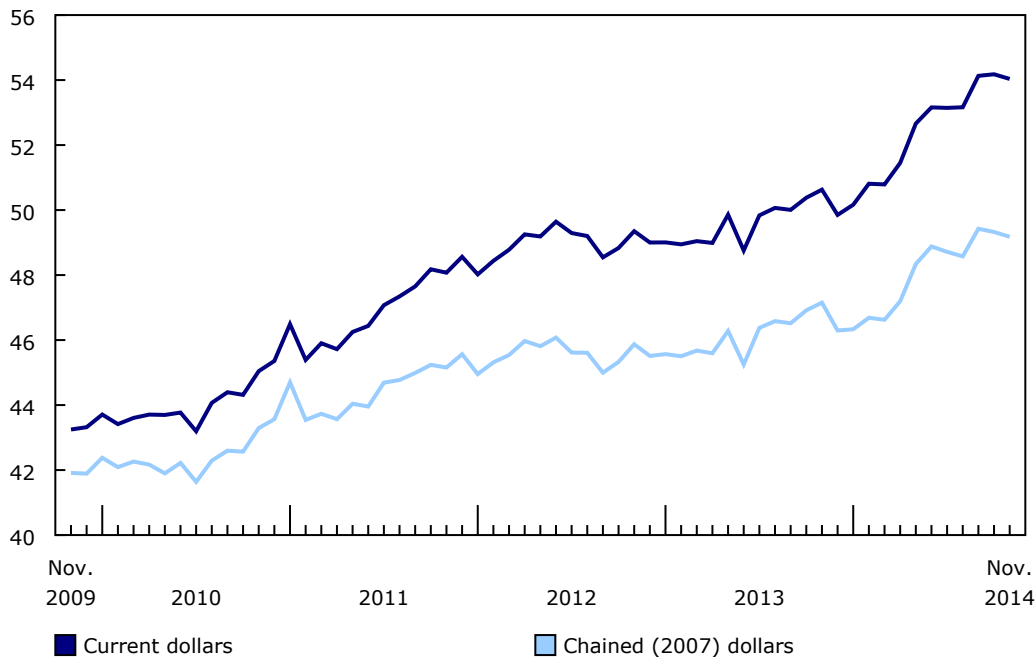
Wholesale trade, November 2014

Wholesale sales declined 0.3% to \$54.0 billion in November, following two consecutive monthly gains. Decreases were recorded in three of seven subsectors, led by the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector, and were partially offset by higher sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 0.3%.

Chart 1 Wholesale sales decline in November

billions of dollars



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

Lower sales in three subsectors

Following three consecutive monthly gains, the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector recorded the largest decrease in dollar terms, with sales declining 2.8% to \$11.3 billion in November. The construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (-3.5%) and the farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment industry (-8.6%) were the largest contributors to the decrease. For both of these industries, the decline in November did not offset the gains recorded in the previous three months.

Sales decreased 1.7% to \$7.9 billion in the building material and supplies subsector, its first decline in 2014. All industries in the subsector posted declines, led by the electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies industry (-3.6%).

The farm product subsector fell 7.3% to \$763 million, its second-highest level on record.

The motor vehicles and parts subsector rose 2.8% to \$9.5 billion, partially offsetting the declines recorded in other subsectors. The motor vehicle industry (+2.7%) accounted for most of the gain in this subsector.

The food, beverage and tobacco subsector rose 0.5% to \$10.3 billion as a result of higher sales in the beverage industry (+6.8%) and the food industry (+0.2%).

Sales increased 0.4% to \$7.3 billion in the personal and household goods subsector. The toiletries, cosmetics and sundries industry (+6.9%) led the gain, posting its first increase in five months.

Sales down in three provinces

In November, wholesale sales declined in three provinces, with Ontario leading the decrease.

Following seven consecutive monthly increases, sales in Ontario were down 1.0% to \$26.3 billion. The building material and supplies subsector, and the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector were the largest contributors to the decline.

Sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell 9.3% to \$420 million, a second consecutive monthly decrease. The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector led the decline.

Quebec sales decreased 0.4% to \$9.8 billion, a second consecutive monthly decrease. Lower sales in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector, and the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector contributed to the decline.

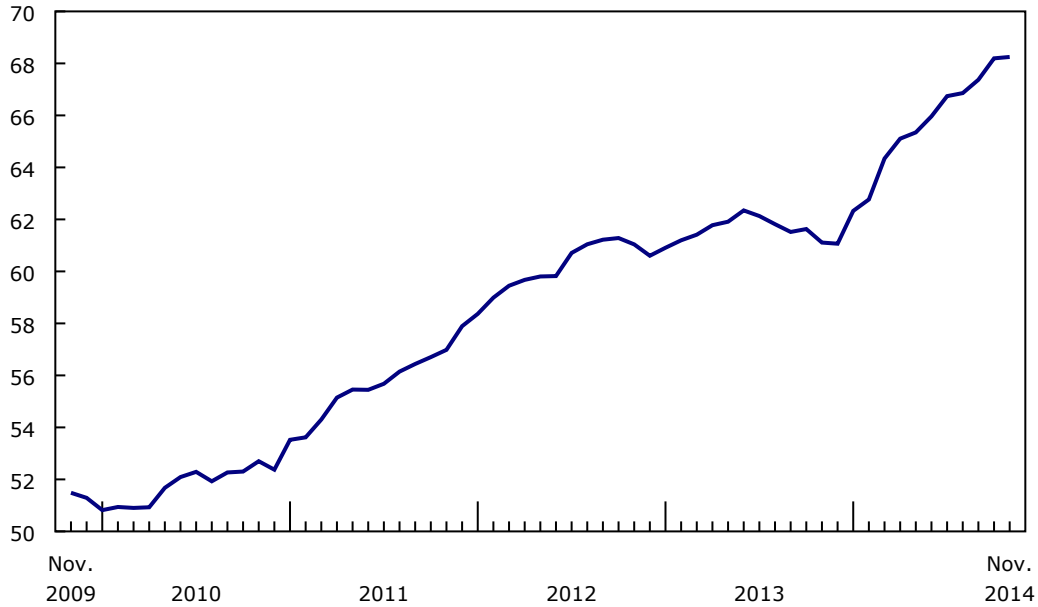
Saskatchewan recorded a fourth consecutive monthly increase as sales rose 3.5% to \$2.3 billion on the strength of gains in the miscellaneous subsector, and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

Inventories edge up in November

Inventories edged up 0.1% in November to \$68.2 billion, an 11th consecutive monthly increase. Gains were recorded in three of seven subsectors, representing 41% of wholesale inventories.

Chart 2
Wholesale inventories edge up in November

billions of dollars



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

The building material and supplies subsector (+1.2%) recorded the largest gain in dollar terms, a ninth consecutive monthly increase. Inventories in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector (+1.0%) also rose for a ninth consecutive month in November.

Following three consecutive monthly increases, inventories in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector declined 0.9%.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.26 in November. The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Note to readers

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

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

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 41112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	50,628	54,178	54,035	-0.3	6.7
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	47,151	49,325	49,178	-0.3	4.3
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	41,884	44,940	44,534	-0.9	6.3
Farm product	625	823	763	-7.3	22.1
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,850	10,270	10,320	0.5	4.8
Food	8,877	9,275	9,296	0.2	4.7
Beverage	483	472	504	6.8	4.4
Cigarette and tobacco product	490	523	521	-0.4	6.2
Personal and household goods	7,237	7,299	7,325	0.4	1.2
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,021	954	974	2.1	-4.6
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	788	714	687	-3.7	-12.8
Home furnishings	471	484	486	0.6	3.2
Personal goods	635	725	705	-2.7	11.0
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,654	3,805	3,812	0.2	4.3
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	668	617	660	6.9	-1.2
Motor vehicle and parts	8,745	9,238	9,500	2.8	8.6
Motor vehicle	6,436	6,747	6,926	2.7	7.6
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,253	2,435	2,522	3.6	12.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	56	56	52	-6.3	-7.1
Building material and supplies	6,933	8,035	7,898	-1.7	13.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,173	2,660	2,564	-3.6	18.0
Metal service centres	1,572	1,760	1,734	-1.5	10.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,189	3,614	3,601	-0.4	12.9
Machinery, equipment and supplies	11,128	11,672	11,349	-2.8	2.0
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,342	1,474	1,347	-8.6	0.4
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,560	4,077	3,934	-3.5	10.5
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,818	3,641	3,581	-1.6	-6.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,408	2,480	2,486	0.2	3.3
Miscellaneous	6,111	6,842	6,880	0.5	12.6
Recyclable material	666	849	859	1.2	29.0
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	897	895	907	1.3	1.1
Agricultural supplies	1,712	1,879	1,909	1.6	11.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,167	1,239	1,256	1.4	7.6
Other miscellaneous	1,668	1,979	1,948	-1.6	16.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

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

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	50,628	54,178	54,035	-0.3	6.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	309	463	420	-9.3	35.7
Prince Edward Island	56	58	60	3.1	6.6
Nova Scotia	696	745	773	3.6	11.1
New Brunswick	505	523	530	1.2	4.8
Quebec	9,494	9,814	9,773	-0.4	2.9
Ontario	24,592	26,512	26,255	-1.0	6.8
Manitoba	1,344	1,468	1,472	0.3	9.5
Saskatchewan	2,025	2,239	2,317	3.5	14.4
Alberta	6,695	7,174	7,229	0.8	8.0
British Columbia	4,838	5,108	5,140	0.6	6.2
Yukon	12	11	10	-8.6	-14.4
Northwest Territories	53	56	49	-12.0	-7.2
Nunavut	8	6	7	18.7	-13.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	61,109	68,194	68,248	0.1	11.7
Farm product	240 ^E	F	254 ^E	F	6.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,647	6,338	6,401	1.0	13.3
Food	5,056	5,747	5,807	1.0	14.8
Beverage	361	357	355	-0.6	-1.6
Cigarette and tobacco product	230	234	239	2.1	3.6
Personal and household goods	10,715	11,560	11,494	-0.6	7.3
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,949	2,073	2,060	-0.6	5.7
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	704	754	768	1.8	9.0
Home furnishings	1,039	1,195	1,193	-0.2	14.8
Personal goods	1,388	1,380	1,352	-2.0	-2.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,885	5,453	5,414	-0.7	10.8
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	750	705	708	0.4	-5.6
Motor vehicle and parts	7,898	9,225	9,311	0.9	17.9
Motor vehicle	4,180	4,960	5,112	3.1	22.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,609	4,157	4,091	-1.6	13.3
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	108	109	109	-0.4	0.1
Building material and supplies	11,046	12,342	12,493	1.2	13.1
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,013	3,216	3,238	0.7	7.5
Metal service centres	3,182	3,761	3,804	1.1	19.5
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,851	5,366	5,451	1.6	12.4
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,743	19,720	19,537	-0.9	10.1
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,939	4,372	4,324	-1.1	9.8
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,766	9,924	9,737	-1.9	11.1
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,584	1,817	1,824	0.4	15.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,454	3,608	3,652	1.2	5.7
Miscellaneous	7,821	8,754	8,758	0.0	12.0
Recyclable material	514	620	623	0.4	21.2
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	674	735	722	-1.8	7.1
Agricultural supplies	3,100	3,828	3,786	-1.1	22.1
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,006	1,188	1,220	2.7	21.3
Other miscellaneous	2,527	2,382	2,408	1.1	-4.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

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

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

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

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

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

Wholesale trade data for December 2014 will be released on February 18, 2015.

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

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Research and development of Canadian private non-profit organizations, 2015 (intentions)

Private non-profit organizations—for example, voluntary health organizations, private philanthropic foundations and private research institutes—that carry out research and development (R&D) anticipate spending \$158 million on R&D in 2015, down 1.3% from the 2014 projections of \$160 million. These reporting organizations are not affiliated with higher education or governmental institutions.

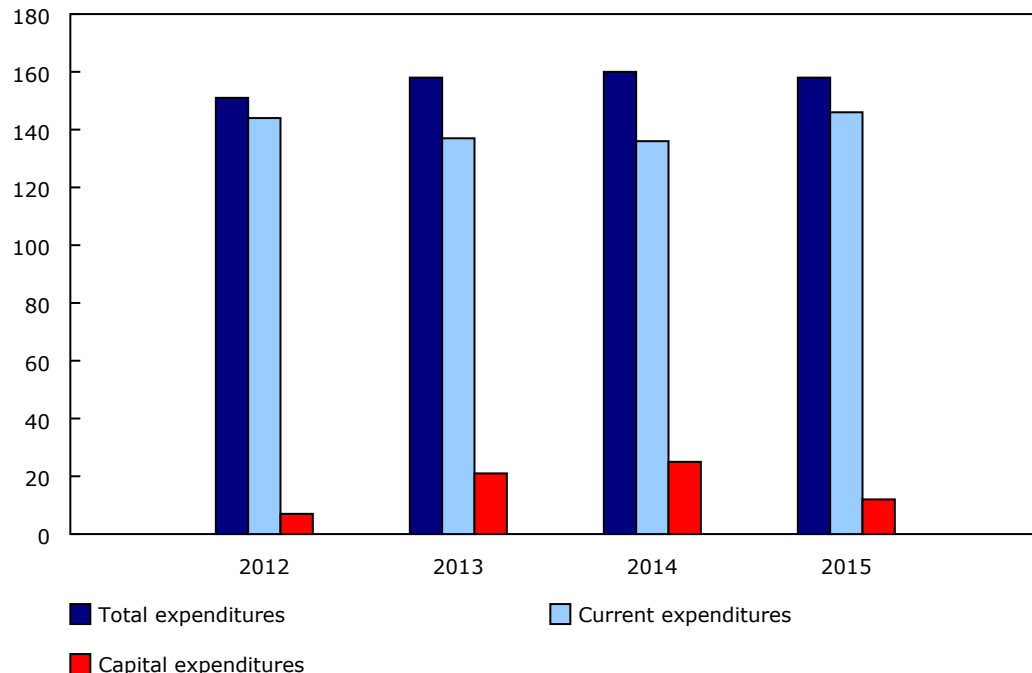
Following an anticipated decline in 2014, current intramural R&D spending by private non-profit organizations is expected to increase in 2015

Current R&D expenditures are expected to increase in 2015 following an anticipated decline in 2014. However, this decrease will be offset by an increase in forecast capital expenditures in 2014. In the private non-profit sector, total intramural R&D expenditures are forecast to be relatively stable in 2015.

R&D expenditures by private non-profit organizations are divided into two broad categories: current and capital R&D expenditures. In 2015, total current R&D expenditures, including salaries and wages and other current R&D costs, are forecast to be \$146 million, or 92% of total R&D expenditures for the private non-profit sector. The remaining \$12 million is expected to be devoted to capital expenditures, including machinery, equipment, land and buildings.

Chart 1
Current and capital intramural research and development expenditures of private non-profit organizations

millions of dollars



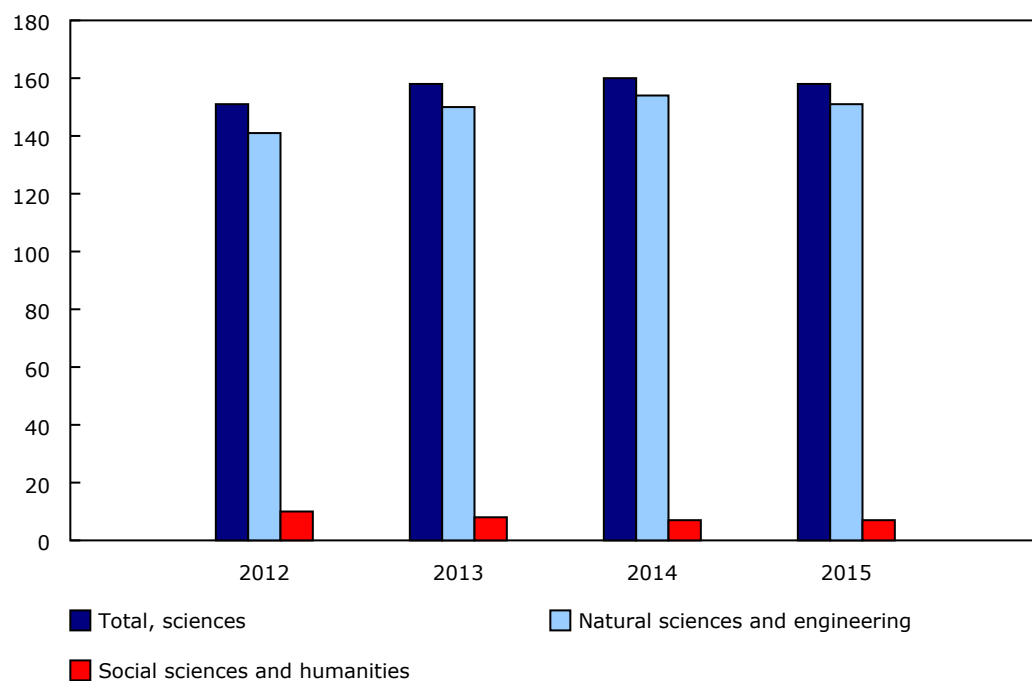
Source(s): CANSIM table [358-0215](#).

R&D intramural expenditures by private non-profit organizations will be concentrated in natural sciences and engineering

In 2015, private non-profit organizations are expected to spend \$151 million in R&D in the natural sciences and engineering field, down 1.9% from anticipated expenditures in 2014. In contrast, R&D expenditures by private non-profit organizations in the social sciences and humanities field are expected to be unchanged between 2014 and 2015, at \$7 million, accounting for less than 5% of total R&D spending.

Chart 2
Private non-profit organizations' intramural research and development expenditures, by field of science

millions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [358-0215](#).

In 2013, the main objective of R&D spending by private non-profit organizations was the protection and improvement of human health

R&D activities by private non-profit organizations are carried out with specific objectives. The characteristics of R&D expenditures are available up to 2013. Most R&D spending by private non-profit organizations was dedicated to the protection and improvement of human health, which accounted for \$127 million of total R&D expenditures (\$158 million) in 2013. R&D spending related to this objective rose 7.6% in 2013 compared with the previous year.

The public sector was the main source of R&D funding for private non-profit organizations

In 2013, \$158 million was spent on intramural R&D. Several sectors funded these R&D activities in 2013: the public sector (70% or \$110 million), other Canadian private non-profit organizations (9% or \$14 million), Canadian business enterprises (7% or \$11 million), reporting private non-profit organizations (6% or \$10 million), other Canadian sources (5% or \$9 million), and foreign sources (3% or \$5 million).

Increase in full-time equivalent employees engaged in R&D at private non-profit organizations

A total of 1,454 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in private non-profit organizations were engaged in R&D in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available.

R&D personnel of private non-profit organizations are classified in three occupational categories. The first category is researchers, comprising senior researchers, researchers, engineers, postsecondary students, and managers and administrators engaged in R&D planning. The number of FTE employees in this group was up from the previous year to 659 in 2013.

The second category comprises technicians and technologists who work with the scientists and engineers performing R&D. The number of FTE employees in this category fell from the previous year to 499 in 2013.

The third group consists of all other workers directly engaged in R&D. This includes specialized workers or administrative staff directly engaged in a R&D project or activity. In 2013, the number of FTE employees in this group increased from the previous year to 296.

Payments for R&D performed by other organizations were up

Payments made by private non-profit organizations for R&D performed by other organizations increased 4.4% to \$332 million in 2013, the most recent year for which data are available.

Payments to federal and provincial government agencies that perform R&D rose from \$54 million in 2012 to \$71 million in 2013.

Table 1
Payments for research and development performed by other organizations, by sector of performance

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	millions of dollars				
Total	328	275	286	318	332
Governments	x	x	x	54	71
Canadian business enterprises	x	1	x	2	3
Other Canadian private non-profit organizations	94	11	12	34	30
Other Canadian sources (universities, for example)	176	207	217	221	224
Foreign sources	x	x	7	6	5

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Note(s):

Components may not add up to totals, as a result of rounding.

Private non-profit organizations (PNP) do not generate income, profit or other financial gain. For purposes of measuring research and development (R&D) performance, PNP organizations that are controlled and financed by government (at least 50%) or affiliated to higher education institutions are excluded from the survey population. R&D expenditures for these excluded PNP organizations are included in the R&D expenditures for the government and higher education sectors.

Source(s): CANSIM table [358-0218](#).

Payments for R&D performed by other non-profit organizations fell 11.8% from the previous year to \$30 million in 2013.

Increase in payments to other organizations in the natural sciences and engineering field

In 2013, 96% of payments for R&D performed by other organizations were made in the major field of natural sciences and engineering. Compared with the previous year, payments to these organizations rose in 2013 to \$319 million.

Payments to organizations in the major field of social sciences and humanities were down from the previous year to \$14 million in 2013, accounting for 4% of payments for R&D performed by other organizations.

Table 2
Payments for research and development performed by other organizations, by major research and development field

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	millions of dollars				
Total, sciences	328	275	286	318	332
Natural science and engineering	318	267	264	289	319
Social sciences and humanities	10	8	21	29	14

Note(s):

Components may not add up to totals, as a result of rounding.

Private non-profit organizations (PNP) do not generate income, profit or other financial gain. For purposes of measuring research and development (R&D) performance, PNP organizations that are controlled and financed by government (at least 50%) or affiliated to higher education institutions are excluded from the survey population. R&D expenditures for these excluded PNP organizations are included in the R&D expenditures for the government and higher education sectors.

Source(s): CANSIM table [358-0218](#).

Note to readers

Private non-profit organizations do not generate income, profit or other financial gain. For purposes of measuring research and development (R&D) performance, private non-profit organizations include voluntary health organizations, private philanthropic foundations and private research institutes. Private non-profit organizations that are controlled and financed by government (at least 50%) or affiliated to higher education institutions are excluded from the survey population. R&D expenditures for excluded private non-profit organizations are included in the R&D expenditures for the government and higher education sectors. Private non-profit organizations may change vocation or funding structure with the result that they are no longer part of the survey. This may also cause variability within the statistical data.

These data are not available for provinces or regions.

The difference between the R&D expenditures and payments of private non-profit organizations is because of the fact that there are private non-profit organizations that perform R&D and others that fund it. There are also non-profit organizations that do both. All non-profit organizations that are part of the survey population must have some R&D expenditure. However, private non-profit organizations that fund R&D expenditures may fund all types of organizations (for profit, non-profit, public or private).

This is the last time that the Research and Development of Canadian Private Non-profit Organizations survey is being released in the current format. It will be entirely redesigned beginning in the 2014 reference year. This redesign will affect the methodology, collection method, data processing and data produced. More information will be available soon.

Available in CANSIM: tables [358-0215](#) to [358-0218](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4204](#).

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, November 2014

In November, the two major Canadian air carriers flew 3.3 million passengers on their scheduled and charter services, up 9.4% from the same month in 2013.

Both Air Canada and WestJet increased their passenger capacity and traffic in November. Capacity grew 9.5% on a year-over-year basis to 10.8 billion available seat-kilometres, as international growth (+11.9%) for scheduled services outstripped domestic growth (+4.8%). Traffic totalled 8.5 billion passenger-kilometres, up 11.2%.

The volume of turbo fuel consumed totalled 349.2 million litres, up 2.9% from the same month the previous year.

Note to readers

Data for Air Canada rouge, which began operations on July 1, 2013, are included in the November 2014 data for Air Canada, but were not included in the November 2013 data for Air Canada.

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*.

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

StatCan Blog, January 2015

Quality, as usual

This month marks the second birthday of the [StatCan Blog](#). It also offered the blog editor the opportunity to sit down with Chief Statistician Wayne R. Smith for a wide-ranging interview, looking back at both the challenges and successes the agency experienced in 2014, and the road ahead.

Statistics Canada's work and reputation are built on four cornerstones: relevance, credibility, competence and efficiency, said Mr. Smith. Each plays a key role in ensuring the agency can produce data that matter to Canadians in a way that is neutral, credible, efficient and based on best practices and technologies.

In 2014, Statistics Canada undertook major work to update existing programs, like the Consumer Price Index, and also delivered new products, like the gross domestic product estimates by census metropolitan area. The dialogue with data users also continued, as the agency held extensive national consultations to refine its website. When its redesign is complete, the website will offer visitors a more dynamic and exhaustive source of information to satisfy their statistical needs.

In 2015, Statistics Canada will gear up for the 2016 Census, which remains the federal government's largest peacetime initiative. The agency will also work to meet new information needs in several other key areas: energy statistics, environmental statistics, financial indicators, wealth, child health and labour markets.

The January 2015 edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) is now available from the *Stay Connected* module of our website.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

Health Reports, January 2015

The January 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The first article, "Chronic pain, activity restriction and flourishing mental health," uses a measure of mental health (flourishing), rather than mental illness, to examine associations between pain and activity restrictions. Data from the 2011/2012 Canadian Community Health Survey were used to study the relationship between pain intensity, pain-related activity prevention, and flourishing mental health in people aged 18 or older.

For more information on this article, contact Heather Gilmour (heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca; 613-853-4858), Health Analysis Division.

The second article, "Is the injury gap closing between the Aboriginal and general populations of British Columbia?" provides an overview of trends in hospitalization injury rates between the Aboriginal and total populations of one Canadian province, British Columbia. Hospital discharge records from 1986 to 2010 were obtained from linked health care databases maintained by Population Data BC.

For more information on this article, contact Anne George (ageorge@mail.ubc.ca), University of British Columbia.

The January 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 26, no. 1 (**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).

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

School board revenues and expenditures, 2012

Data on school board revenues and expenditures for 2012 are now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables [478-0010](#) to [478-0012](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3119](#).

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

New products and studies

New products

Health Reports, Vol. 26, no. 1
Catalogue number [82-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

[Chronic pain, activity restriction and flourishing mental health](#)
Health Reports

[Is the injury gap closing between the Aboriginal and general populations of British Columbia?](#)
Health Reports



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