

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 29, 2015
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$941 in November, little changed from \$940 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.2%.	
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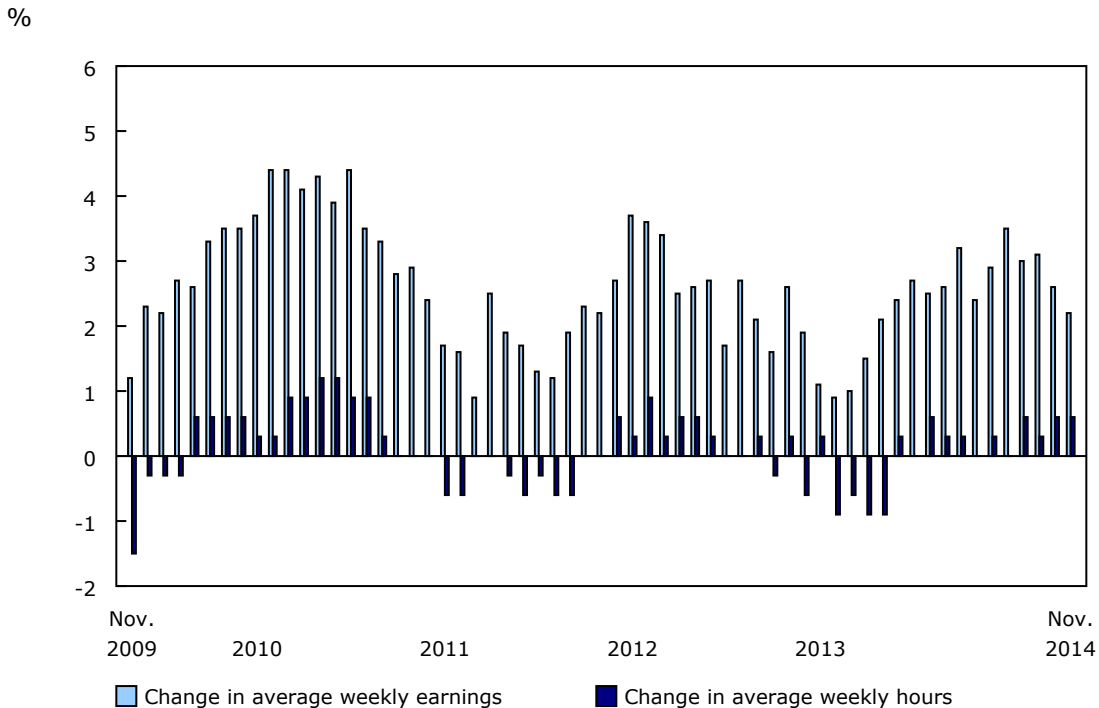


Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, November 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$941 in November, little changed from \$940 the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.2%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours



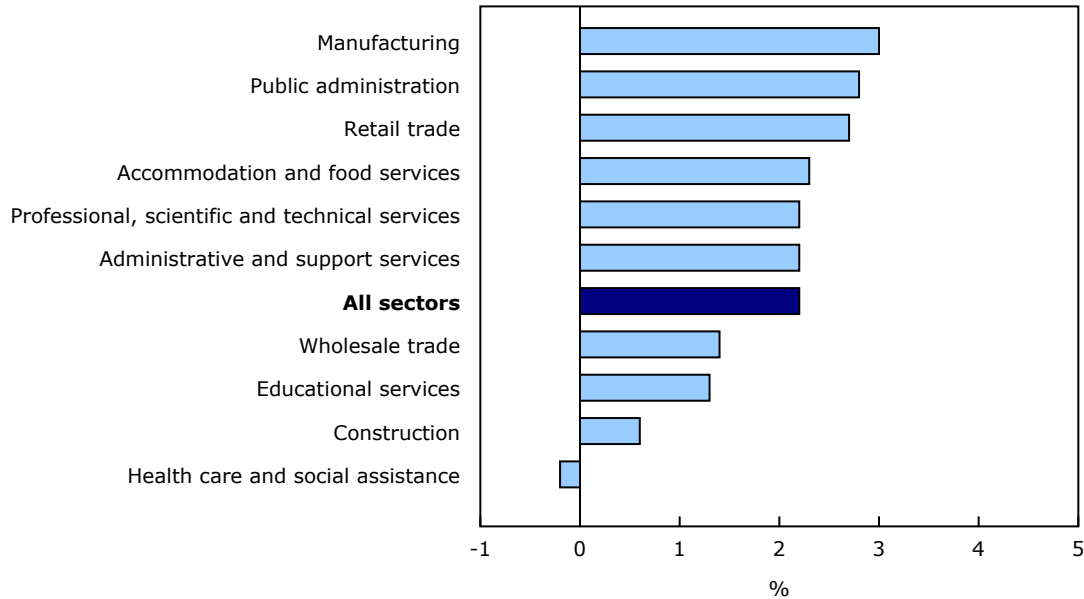
Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

The 2.2% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to November reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 33.0 hours in November, unchanged from the previous month and up from the 32.8 hours in November 2013.

Average weekly earnings by sector

In the 12 months to November, growth in average weekly earnings was at or above the national average of 2.2% in 6 of the 10 largest industrial sectors. Growth was led by manufacturing, public administration and retail trade.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, November 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased 3.0% to \$1,057. Earnings growth was spread throughout this sector, led by gains in the manufacturing of food, transportation equipment, and machinery.

Average weekly earnings in public administration were up 2.8% to \$1,207 in the 12 months ending November. Gains in this sector were mainly in provincial and territorial public administration.

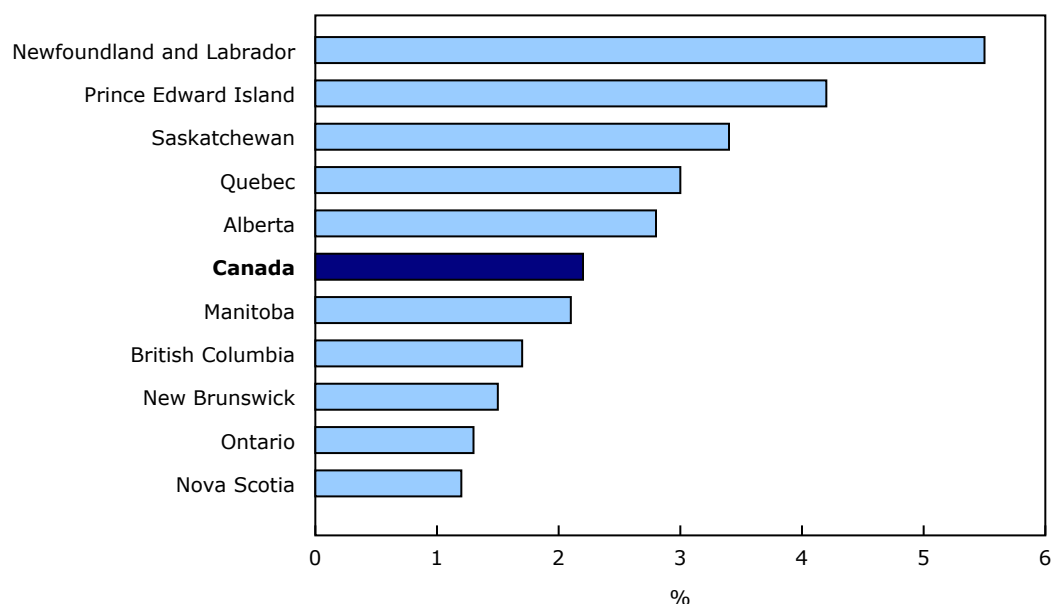
Among retail trade employees, average weekly earnings rose 2.7% on a year-over-year basis to \$546. Gains in average weekly earnings for this sector were led by motor vehicle and parts dealers.

In the 12 months to November, average weekly earnings were little changed in health care and social assistance, as well as construction, wholesale trade and educational services.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in November. Growth was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, while Ontario and Nova Scotia had the lowest earnings growth.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, November 2014



Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0049](#).

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador were \$1,022 in November, up 5.5% compared with a year earlier. Growth was spread across most sectors in the province, led by transportation and warehousing, health care and social assistance, as well as public administration. At the same time, earnings in educational services declined notably in the province.

In Prince Edward Island, average weekly earnings rose 4.2% to \$784, driven by gains in retail trade and manufacturing.

In the 12 months to November, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan increased 3.4% to \$987. Earnings growth was highest in transportation and warehousing; public administration; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, there was a decline in earnings in the construction sector.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment declined by 33,000 in November, after edging up (+9,100) in October. In November, the decrease in the number of employees was spread across most sectors, with the largest declines in retail trade, construction, health care and social assistance, as well as 'other services.'

On a year-over-year basis, non-farm payroll employment increased by 120,400 or 0.8%, with an upward trend from April through October of 2014.

Over the 12 months to November, employment growth was highest in real estate and rental and leasing (+3.9%); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+3.8%); construction (+2.7%); and professional, scientific and technical services (+2.7%). At the same time, the largest declines in payroll employment were in information and cultural industries (-3.1%), utilities (-1.5%) and public administration (-1.2%).

Upcoming revisions

With the March 31 release of January 2015 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) will be releasing historically revised estimates. These estimates will include seasonally adjusted data that has been revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions will also be made to a number of industries by province and territory, going back to 2001. These revisions will be concentrated in the public sector portion of the economy, particularly public administration.

Note to readers

SEPH is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. The key objective of SEPH is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the 'other employees' category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	920.70	939.98	940.61	0.63	19.91	0.1	2.2
Forestry, logging and support	1,049.69	1,047.23	1,017.66	-29.57	-32.03	-2.8	-3.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,970.81	2,072.41	2,090.98	18.57	120.17	0.9	6.1
Utilities	1,693.96	1,813.59	1,774.18	-39.41	80.22	-2.2	4.7
Construction	1,219.36	1,237.99	1,226.13	-11.86	6.77	-1.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1,026.21	1,045.47	1,056.95	11.48	30.74	1.1	3.0
Wholesale trade	1,090.46	1,098.52	1,105.33	6.81	14.87	0.6	1.4
Retail trade	531.67	551.30	546.23	-5.07	14.56	-0.9	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	964.69	1,010.07	1,025.09	15.02	60.40	1.5	6.3
Information and cultural industries	1,136.86	1,153.89	1,196.19	42.30	59.33	3.7	5.2
Finance and insurance	1,134.14	1,133.56	1,160.96	27.40	26.82	2.4	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	899.82	930.82	918.56	-12.26	18.74	-1.3	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,286.32	1,312.87	1,314.59	1.72	28.27	0.1	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1,325.06	1,334.25	1,359.09	24.84	34.03	1.9	2.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	741.49	763.49	757.68	-5.81	16.19	-0.8	2.2
Educational services	981.43	983.48	994.54	11.06	13.11	1.1	1.3
Health care and social assistance	860.61	860.91	858.78	-2.13	-1.83	-0.2	-0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	563.30	568.51	567.91	-0.60	4.61	-0.1	0.8
Accommodation and food services	364.60	376.21	373.02	-3.19	8.42	-0.8	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	754.21	765.80	760.78	-5.02	6.57	-0.7	0.9
Public administration	1,174.18	1,199.83	1,206.80	6.97	32.62	0.6	2.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	968.11	1,000.33	1,021.57	21.24	53.46	2.1	5.5
Prince Edward Island	752.23	782.01	784.18	2.17	31.95	0.3	4.2
Nova Scotia	809.34	825.79	819.29	-6.50	9.95	-0.8	1.2
New Brunswick	822.54	837.10	835.26	-1.84	12.72	-0.2	1.5
Quebec	825.69	857.09	850.76	-6.33	25.07	-0.7	3.0
Ontario	928.82	939.54	941.35	1.81	12.53	0.2	1.3
Manitoba	851.13	871.77	869.14	-2.63	18.01	-0.3	2.1
Saskatchewan	954.29	984.95	986.85	1.90	32.56	0.2	3.4
Alberta	1,130.09	1,165.89	1,161.93	-3.96	31.84	-0.3	2.8
British Columbia	889.48	905.24	904.31	-0.93	14.83	-0.1	1.7
Yukon	1,005.67	1,063.53	1,067.72	4.19	62.05	0.4	6.2
Northwest Territories	1,335.47	1,415.90	1,375.27	-40.63	39.80	-2.9	3.0
Nunavut	1,085.62	1,152.44	1,167.82	15.38	82.20	1.3	7.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,482.7	15,636.0	15,603.0	-33.0	120.4	-0.2	0.8
Forestry, logging and support	38.8	38.8	38.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.2	-1.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.6	235.3	235.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	3.8
Utilities	117.4	116.2	115.6	-0.6	-1.7	-0.5	-1.5
Construction	956.1	986.8	982.2	-4.7	26.1	-0.5	2.7
Manufacturing	1,475.8	1,470.8	1,472.1	1.3	-3.7	0.1	-0.3
Wholesale trade	768.7	780.3	781.8	1.5	13.1	0.2	1.7
Retail trade	1,916.6	1,949.7	1,943.3	-6.5	26.7	-0.3	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	724.0	731.0	729.6	-1.4	5.5	-0.2	0.8
Information and cultural industries	324.4	315.2	314.3	-0.9	-10.1	-0.3	-3.1
Finance and insurance	702.0	703.8	702.1	-1.7	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	273.0	284.5	283.7	-0.8	10.7	-0.3	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	828.3	852.6	850.5	-2.1	22.1	-0.2	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	105.6	102.9	102.9	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-2.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	776.5	781.0	779.7	-1.3	3.2	-0.2	0.4
Educational services	1,219.3	1,222.3	1,219.3	-3.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Health care and social assistance	1,755.6	1,788.9	1,784.6	-4.3	29.0	-0.2	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	254.9	255.9	254.2	-1.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,183.1	1,211.7	1,210.0	-1.6	26.9	-0.1	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	539.7	550.0	545.9	-4.1	6.2	-0.7	1.2
Public administration	1,047.1	1,033.9	1,034.1	0.2	-13.0	0.0	-1.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.5	217.0	217.3	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.8
Prince Edward Island	62.8	62.5	62.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	401.2	401.7	400.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
New Brunswick	306.7	300.3	300.3	0.0	-6.4	0.0	-2.1
Quebec	3,478.8	3,476.9	3,471.9	-5.0	-7.0	-0.1	-0.2
Ontario	5,878.0	5,947.7	5,937.6	-10.2	59.6	-0.2	1.0
Manitoba	585.0	580.8	578.3	-2.5	-6.7	-0.4	-1.1
Saskatchewan	481.6	485.3	482.1	-3.2	0.6	-0.7	0.1
Alberta	2,014.5	2,079.7	2,072.9	-6.8	58.4	-0.3	2.9
British Columbia	1,998.5	2,025.6	2,020.5	-5.1	22.0	-0.2	1.1
Yukon	20.9	20.1	20.2	0.1	-0.7	0.7	-3.2
Northwest Territories	27.9	26.7	26.6	-0.1	-1.2	-0.2	-4.5
Nunavut	11.4	11.9	11.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.5	3.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [281-0023](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0035](#), [281-0037](#), [281-0039](#), [281-0047](#) to [281-0049](#) and [281-0063](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2612](#).

A [Summary table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website. Under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for December 2014 will be released on February 26, 2015.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (72-203-G)*, 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).

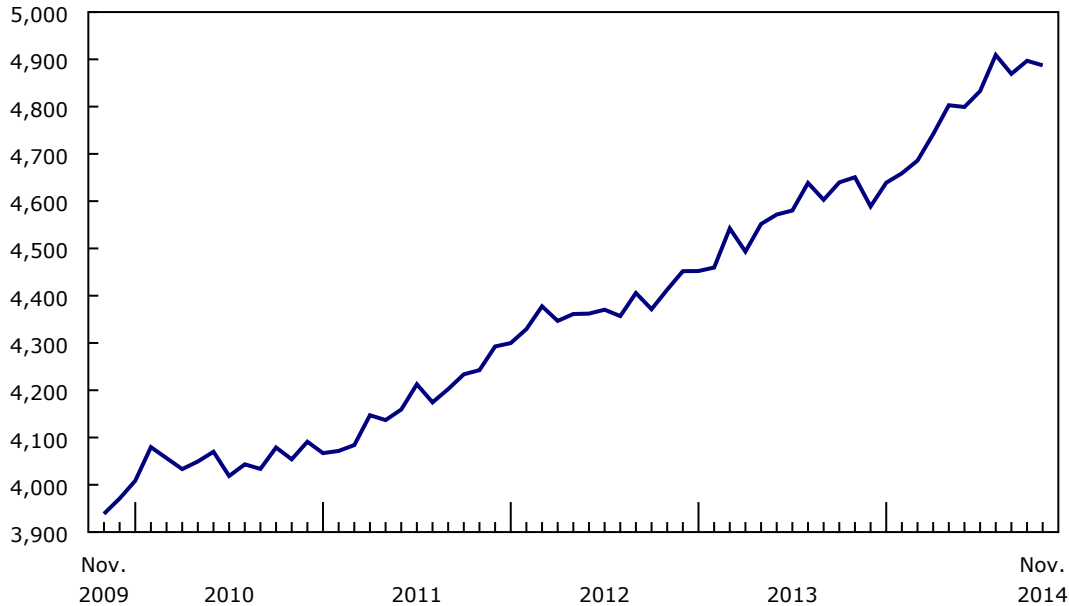
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeremy Weeks (613-951-1369; jeremy.weeks@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Food services and drinking places, November 2014

Sales at food services and drinking places declined 0.2% to \$4.9 billion in November. Prices for food purchased from restaurants were up 2.5% in the 12 months to November, following a 2.2% increase in October.

Chart 1
Food services and drinking places sales decrease in November

millions of current dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

In November, two of the four sectors reported lower sales. The full-service restaurant sector (-0.6%) accounted for most of the decline, giving back October's gain. The drinking places sector edged down 0.2%, its fourth consecutive decrease. Conversely, sales in the special food services sector (+0.7%), which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, rose for the fourth time in five months. Sales in the limited-service restaurant sector were essentially unchanged from October.

Sales were down in six provinces in November.

Ontario (-0.9%) reported the largest decline in dollar terms, as a result of weaker sales in the limited-service restaurant sector.

Lower sales were registered in Quebec (-0.7%) and Manitoba (-1.1%), as sales declined in all four sectors.

Sales in British Columbia were up 1.6% in November. This was due in part to the favourable weather conditions and the 102nd Grey Cup event hosted in Vancouver.

Newfoundland and Labrador posted the largest percentage sales increase (+2.0%), marking its fourth consecutive gain.

Note to readers

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

Table 1
Food services and drinking places – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2013	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	thousands of dollars					change %	
Total, food services sales	4,650,606	4,909,245	4,869,258	4,896,941	4,887,346	-0.2	5.1
Full-service restaurants	2,009,647	2,138,297	2,093,425	2,105,756	2,093,180	-0.6	4.2
Limited-service eating places	2,061,146	2,149,511	2,169,080	2,185,348	2,185,817	0.0	6.0
Special food services	389,335	429,130	416,813	417,524	420,455	0.7	8.0
Drinking places	190,479	192,307	189,940	188,313	187,894	-0.2	-1.4
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	70,584	68,080	68,940	69,330	70,732	2.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	16,967	16,879	16,900	17,297	17,310	0.1	2.0
Nova Scotia	110,129	121,623	118,555	118,654	118,554	-0.1	7.7
New Brunswick	81,812	85,376	84,804	85,041	84,727	-0.4	3.6
Quebec	874,317	908,319	893,554	900,385	894,028	-0.7	2.3
Ontario	1,780,464	1,900,742	1,896,613	1,901,949	1,885,276	-0.9	5.9
Manitoba	137,367	141,405	139,246	144,633	143,095	-1.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	150,409	153,557	150,282	152,672	152,467	-0.1	1.4
Alberta	699,910	743,382	737,643	742,963	744,899	0.3	6.4
British Columbia	714,868	755,964	748,796	750,153	762,501	1.6	6.7
Yukon	5,282	5,926	5,670	5,818	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	7,112	6,896	7,150	6,854	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,386	1,096	1,105	1,192	F	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [355-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [355-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2419](#).

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).

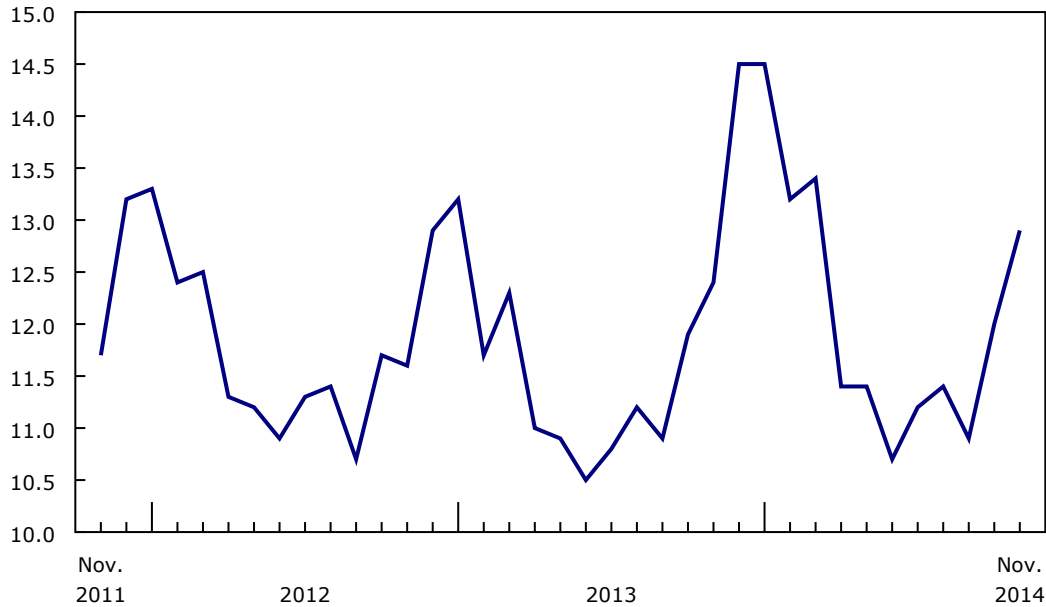
Natural gas transportation and distribution, November 2014

Canadian natural gas utilities received 12.9 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in November, up 4.6% from the same month in 2013.

Gas utilities sold 8.4 billion cubic metres of natural gas in November, up 4.1%. Revenues rose 8.2% from 12 months earlier to \$1.7 billion.

Chart 1
Total marketable natural gas

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Several provinces post gains in total marketable gas

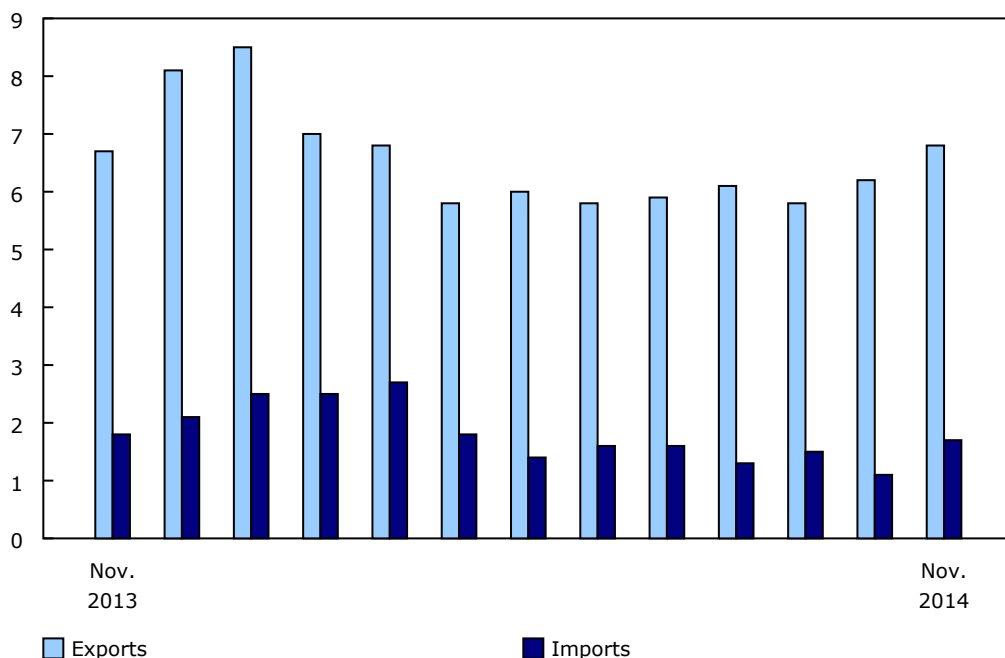
In Alberta, which produces the most natural gas in Canada, utilities received 9.7 billion cubic metres in November, up 4.9% from the same month a year earlier. Receipts in British Columbia were up 3.5% from November 2013 to 2.8 billion cubic metres, while receipts in Nova Scotia increased for the first time since June 2014, totalling 187.9 million cubic metres.

Sales of natural gas increased in Alberta (up 4.7% to 3.6 billion cubic metres) and Saskatchewan (up 32.5% to 887.8 million cubic metres) compared with November 2013, while sales in Ontario decreased 1.2% to 2.3 billion cubic metres.

Revenues rose in Ontario (up 3.2% to \$635.0 million), Alberta (up 11.0% to \$488.3 million) and Saskatchewan (up 46.1% to \$122.8 million), fuelling the national increase.

Chart 2 Natural gas exports and imports

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

Exports edge up while imports are down

In November, Canada's exports of natural gas by pipeline to the United States edged up 0.3% to 6.8 billion cubic metres from November 2013. Exports from British Columbia were up 17.4% to 2.5 billion cubic metres. Conversely, exports from Saskatchewan (down 3.9% to 2.8 billion cubic metres) and Ontario (down 15.6% to 596.3 million cubic metres) decreased from the same month a year earlier.

Canada's imports of natural gas decreased 3.1% to 1.7 billion cubic metres, as a result of decreases in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Note to readers

Data for September and October 2014 have been revised.

Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.

Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also includes data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [129-0001 to 129-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2149](#).

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).

Sawmills, November 2014

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 9.0% from October to 4 833.8 thousand cubic metres in November. Compared with November 2013, lumber production decreased 0.6%.

Sawmills shipped 4 715.5 thousand cubic metres of lumber in November, down 11.5% from October.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The monthly survey, Sawmills, measures quantities of lumber produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Available in CANSIM: tables [303-0064](#) and [303-0065](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2134](#).

The November 2014 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 68, no. 11 ([35-003-X](#)), will soon be available.

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).

Revisions to the Labour Force Survey, 2001 to 2014

The following CANSIM tables with revised Labour Force Survey estimates from 2001 to 2014 are now available: 282-0027 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051 and 282-0069 to 282-0078.

Note to readers

More details on these revisions are available in the article "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of the *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X)* series.

The remaining tables will be released in CANSIM according to the following schedule:

January 30, 2015

CANSIM tables 279-0029 to 279-0039, 282-0025, 282-0026, 282-0101 to 282-0108, 282-0137 to 282-0140 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

February 2, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0079 to 282-0084.

The January LFS estimates will be released on February 6.

Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0027 to 282-0042](#), [282-0047 to 282-0051](#) and [282-0069 to 282-0078](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

The article "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," as part of *Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (71F0031X)*, 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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca) or Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, December 2014

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available upon request for December at the Canada level.

The monthly survey, Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, measures quantities of mineral wool products including fibrous glass insulation (for building insulation classified by insulation factor) that are produced and shipped by Canadian manufacturers.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2110](#).

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

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.

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